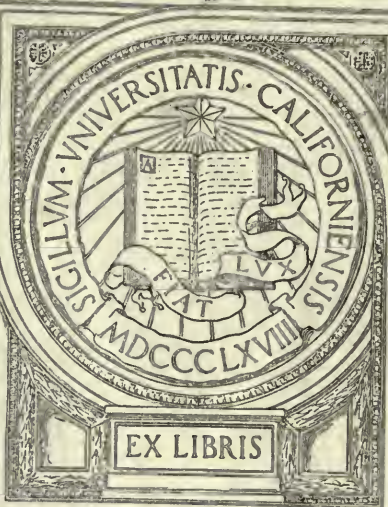
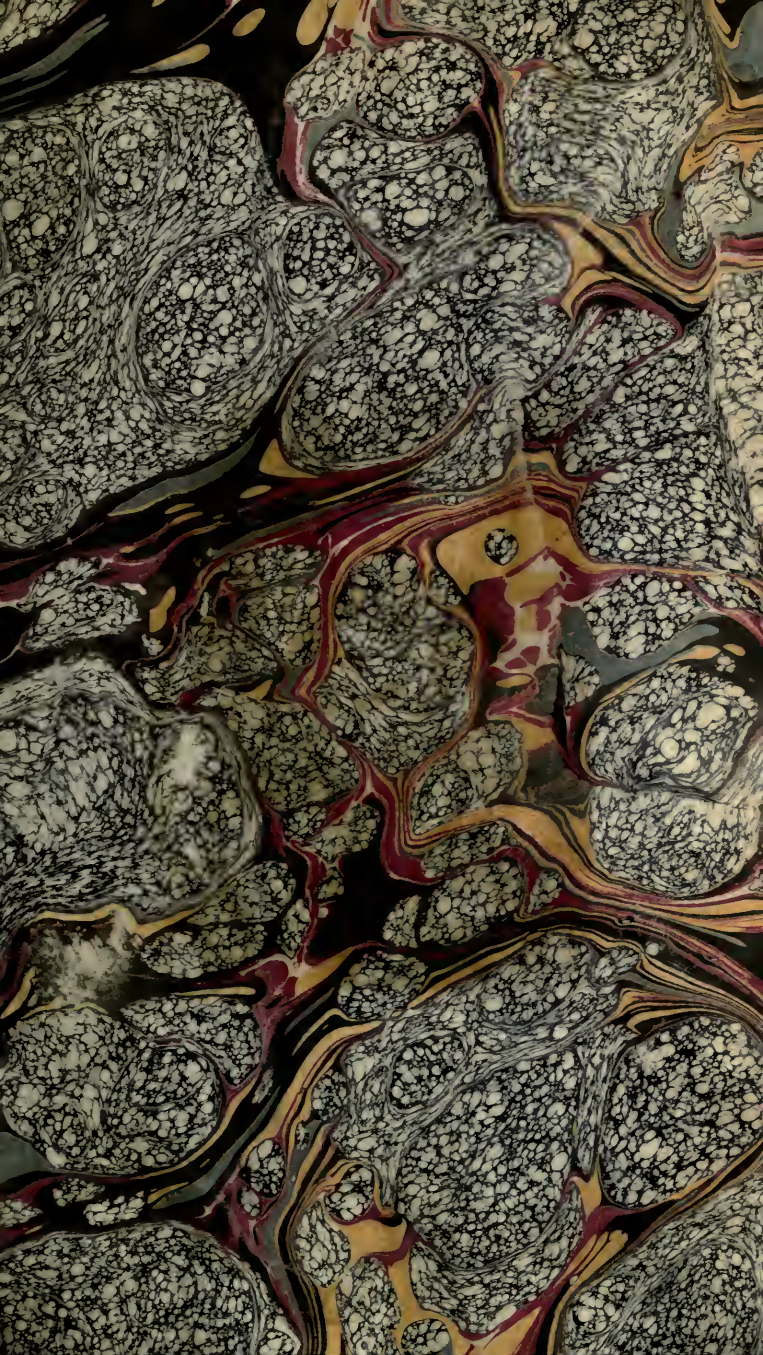


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NO. 1

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A
TOUR
THROUGH
THE WHOLE ISLAND
OF
GREAT BRITAIN;
DIVIDED INTO
JOURNEYS.

INTERSPERSED WITH
USEFUL OBSERVATIONS;
Particularly Calculated
FOR THE USE OF THOSE WHO ARE DESIROUS OF TRAVELLING OVER
England & Scotland.

BY THE REV. C. CRUTTWELL,
AUTHOR OF THE UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER.

IN SIX VOLUMES.

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1801.

UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA

TOUR

THE FOUNTAIN

AT BRISTOL

BY

JOHN G. WHITTAKER

T. Davison, White Friars.

PRINTED BY THE CITY OF

BRISTOL

BY

JOHN G. WHITTAKER

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BRISTOL

BY

JOHN G. WHITTAKER

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 1801
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T O U R

THROUGH

B R I T A I N.

London to Chester and Holyhead.

(Roads measured from Hicks's-Hall.)

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Islington	1	3	Brought up	65	3
Holloway	1	0	Kingsthorpe	1	7
Highgate	2	1	Chapel Brampton	2	5
Whetstone	4	5	Upper Creaton	3	3
Barnet	1	7	Thornby	3	5
The Obelisk, or Hadley			Welford	3	5
Pillar	0	7	North Kilworth, Leic.	3	3
Kitts End	0	5	Walcote	3	2
South Mims	2	3	Lutterworth	1	6
Ridge Hill, Herts	1	2	Betteswell	1	1
Colney Bridge	1	7	Ullesthorpe	2	4
St. Alban's	3	1	Upper Claybrook	0	4
Redburn	4	3	Lower Claybrook	0	7
Market Street	3	7	High Cross	0	7
Dunstable	4	3	Smockington	1	1
Hockliffe	3	4	Burbach	2	4
Woburn	4	4	Hinckley	1	0
Wavendon, Bucks	3	4	Witherley	7	1
Broughton	2	3	Atherstone	1	1
Newport Pagnell	2	6	Wilnecote	5	4
Stoke Goldington	4	1	Fazeley	1	4
Hackleton, Northamp.	5	4	Tamworth, Stafford.	1	1
Queen's Cross	4	0	Hoppas	2	2
Northampton	1	3	Lichfield	5	7

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Brought over	123	7	Brought up	170	2
Brereton	6	1	Holston	1	1
Rugeley	1	4	Earbridge	2	2
Wolfeley Bridge	2	1	Highway Side	1	7
Milford	3	6	The Lane Ends	2	0
Weeping Crofs	1	5	Tarporley	1	0
Stafford	2	0	Clotton	2	0
Great Bridgeford	3	7	Duddon	1	2
Walton	1	2	Tarvin	1	7
Ecclefhall	2	0	Stamford Bridge	1	5
Broughton	5	2	Vicar's Crofs	1	6
Mucklefton	3	5	Chefter	2	5
Knighton	2	0	Bretton, Flint.	3	4
Woore	1	3	Hawarden	3	0
Bridgemore, Chefh.	1	7	Ewloe	1	3
Walgherton	2	6	Pantry Bridge	1	2
Stapeley	1	5	Northop	2	2
Nantwich	2	3	Aberconway	34	7
Acton	1	2	Holyhead	41	7
	170	2		277	6

Ilfrington is a large and populous village, and from the great increafe of buildings nearly joining to the metropolis. It is faid to have been built by the Saxons, and in the reign of William the Conqueror to have been called *Ifendon*, or *Ifledon*. The parifh is extenfive, and includes in it, Upper and Lower Holloway, three fides of Newington-green, and part of Kingfand. At the end of the village is a medicinal fpring, called the Spa, and near it, a celebrated and well-known place of amufement, called Sadler's Wells. Not far from the latter is a large refervoir, called New River Head, for the purpofe of diftributing the water to various parts of London by pipes or engines. The church is a prebend of St. Pauls: the prefent edifice was erected in the year 1751: though the body be very large, the roof is fupported without pillars. In the year 1787 it underwent a complete repair, when it being found neceffary to make fome alterations in the vane, an ingenious bafket-maker made a wicker fcaffolding and ftaircase

for a passage up and down. There are said to be upwards of 1200 cows kept in this parish.

Canonbury, vulgarly Cambray-house, belonged formerly to the prior and canons of St. Bartholemew in Smithfield. It is pleasantly situated. Highbury house, belonging to the prior of St. John of Jerusalem, was burned down by the followers of Wat Tyler, in the year 1381.

Highgate, situated on a hill in the parish of Hornsey, is said to take its name from a tollgate erected there time immemorial, belonging to the Bishop of London. On the top of the hill there was anciently an hermitage, and on its site the present church or chapel is said to have been erected. Near it, a free school was built and endowed, in the year 1562, by the Lord Chief Baron Cholmondeley; which was enlarged by Edwin Sandys, bishop of London, and a chapel added to it. One of the hermits had the causeway made between Highgate and Islington. Below the village was an hospital, founded by William Poole in the reign of Edward IV. It is remarkable that most of the public-houses in Highgate have a large pair of horns placed over the sign; and that when any of the country people stop for refreshment, a pair of large horns, fixed to the end of a staff, is brought to them, and they are earnestly pressed to be sworn. If they consent, a kind of burlesque oath is administered—that they will never eat brown bread when they can get white; never kiss the maid when they can kiss the mistress; and abundance of other things of the same kind, which they repeat after the person who brings the horns, with one hand fixed upon them. This ridiculous ceremony is altered according to the sex of the person who is sworn; who is allowed to add to each article, “except I like the other better:” the whole being over, he, or she, must kiss the horns, and pay a shilling for the oath, to be spent among the company to which he or she belongs.

About a mile to the east of Highgate, at Hornsey, is a place of resort, by the side of a copse called Hornsey

4. *London to Chester and Holyhead.*

wood, situated on an eminence, affording a fine view. The bishops of London had formerly a palace here, where the barons are said to have met in the reign of Richard II. and the church is said to have been built of the materials. In the park is a square spot, double moated, called Lodge hill, or castle, where probably the palace stood.

About a mile north from Highgate is Muswell, or Pinfenall hill, which took its name from a spring or well, esteemed holy. By it was a chapel, with an image of our Lady of Muswell, to which a great number of pilgrims resorted. Some time since, the manor-house was converted into a place of public entertainment.

Barnet, called High Barnet from its situation on a hill, and Chipping Barnet from its market, situated partly in Hertfordshire, and partly in Middlesex, is parochially considered only a chapel of ease to East Barnet. It is chiefly composed of one street, and has a market on Monday. Here is a free-school founded by Queen Elizabeth, and further endowed by Mr. Owen, alderman of London; and some alms-houses, founded by Mr. Ravenscroft in the year 1672. On the spot where the obelisk stands was fought, in the year 1468, the bloody and decisive battle between the houses of York and Lancaster: the former headed by King Edward IV. and his brother Clarence; the latter led by the brave Neville, earl of Warwick. The battle was fought with obstinacy on both sides, and the victory remained long undecided; but an accident, at last, threw the balance on the side of the Yorkists: Edward's cognizance was a sun; that of Warwick, a star with rays; and the mistiness of the morning rendering it difficult to distinguish them, the Earl of Oxford, who fought on the side of the Lancastrians, was, by mistake, attacked by his friends, and chased off the field of battle. Warwick, contrary to his usual practice, engaged that day on foot, resolving to shew his army that he meant to share with them every fortune; leading a chosen body of troops into the thickest

of the slaughter, he there fell in the midst of his enemies: his brothers underwent the same fate: and as Edward had issued orders not to give any quarter, ten thousand of Warwick's party are said to have been slain in the pursuit. There fell on the side of the victors about fifteen hundred. The place where this battle was fought is called Gladesmere heath; and on the spot an obelisk, otherwise called Hadley pillar, was erected in the year 1740, by Sir Jeremy Sambrook, bart. to commemorate the event. At Hadley, in which parish the obelisk stands, there was formerly an hermitage belonging to Walden abby, founded by Edward IV. to pray for the souls of those who were slain at the battle of Barnet.

At South Mims is an alms-house for poor people, founded by Mr. Hickson in the year 1689. Between Barnet and South Mims on the left is Durdham park, purchased by the Earl of Albemarle of Sir John Austin.

At North Mims, a little to the north-east of South Mims, is a seat of the Duke of Leeds. Lord Somers lies interred in the chancel of this church, with a handsome monument, a figure of Justice, erected over the marble door of the vestry by his sister, Lady Jekyll. A little to the east of Colney is Tittenhanger, a seat of the Earl of Hardwick, once a palace of the abbot of St. Albans, begun by Abbot More in 1405, and rebuilt by Sir Henry Blount, the celebrated traveller. Here also is Gobions, the seat of Sir Thomas Moore, and lately almost rebuilt by Mr. Hunter.

Redburn consists of one street nearly a mile in length; here was a priory of Benedictine monks, cell to St. Albans, granted to John Cock. This place was anciently famous for the discovery of the reliques of St. Amphibalus, who instructed St. Alban in christianity, and suffered martyrdom under Dioclesian. A brook which crosses the street called Womer is by the common people believed never to swell without presaging scarcity or evil. Between Redburn and Market Street, on the left, is Flamstead, said to have been formerly a market town. In the Conqueror's time, it was given by Abbot Leof-

stan to three knights, Turnot, Waldef, and Turman, on condition they should defend the country from robbers. In this parish, at a place called Wood Church, St. Giles in the Wood, and Beechwood, a priory of Benedictine nuns was founded by Roger de Toney, in the reign of King Stephen, which at the dissolution was granted to Sir Richard Page. Market Street contains about 120 houses. Near it, in the parish of Cuddington, was a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded in the year 1145, by Geoffry, abbot of St. Albans, of land granted by the Dean and Chapter of St. Pauls, London, to George Ferrars.

Dunstable is situated on the side of the Chiltern hills, consisting of one principal street, and two branching right and left, in the form of a cross. It is generally supposed to be the Roman station called by Antoninus Magionium, Magiovinium, and Magintum. It was destroyed by the Danes; and the site of the town was, it is said, at the time of the conquest, a wild waste, overrun with wood, serving as a shelter to divers bands of outlaws and robbers. King Henry I. in order to prevent their depredations, and to destroy their shelter, resolved to cause the woods to be grubbed up, and the place to be settled with inhabitants; he, therefore, issued proclamations, inviting people to settle here, and informing them that they should have land at the annual rent of twelve pence the acre, with the same privileges for themselves and heirs as were enjoyed by the citizens of London, or any other town in England. He also built here a royal palace, called Kingsbury, which stood near the church, where in 1123 he held his Christmas in great state, with his whole court, and received an embassy from the Earl of Anjou. He made the town a borough, bestowed on it a fair and a market; whence some derive its name as compounded of *Dun*, a hill, and *staple*, a place of merchandise or commerce. Others, indeed, deduce it from *Dunning*, a famous robber who lurked about these woods; thence, as they say, called *Dunning's stable*. The town being built, was in

the king's hands, as a free borough, seventeen years and a half. The burgesses were by the king made free throughout England, and were not liable to answer before the king's justices itinerant, or any other of his servants out of the town or liberty, but the justices went hither, and determined all suits without any foreign assessor, by the oath of twelve of the townsmen. These privileges, when the town was in the hands of the monks, were several times called in question by the justices and king's servants, particularly in 1286. The last step towards completing the settlement of this place, was the foundation and endowment of a monastery; which, Tanner says, was done towards the latter end of the reign of this king, or, according to other writers, some time after the year 1131: it consisted of black canons, and was dedicated to the honour of St. Peter: to them, Henry granted the whole manor of Dunstaple, with the lands pertaining to the town, viz. four cultures of land round the town, the market and schools of the said town, with all its liberties and free customs; sac, soc, tol, theam, infangenethes, gûthbrith, hamsocne, clowith, forstall, and flemens ferd, right of Cavendon, Kensworth, Tottenhoe; and the four ways (*quadraria*) of the said town, with safe passage to the market, under pain of forfeiting 10l. He further granted them leave to hold what they could purchase, and exemption for themselves and servants for all taxes due to the shire and hundred, county fines for murder, tollage, pleas, geld, and danegelds, hydage, toll, passage, pontage, stallage, and all customs and secular exactions and worldly services through the realm. The king reserved to himself only his houses in the town, and the garden where he used to lodge. This charter is witnessed by Robert bishop of Hereford, Simon bishop of Worcester, G. Chancellor, Robert de Sigillo, N. the bishop's nephew, Milo of Gloucester, Humphry de Bohun, G. Fitz Paine, Robert Fitz John, Drago de Moncei, and Maurice de Windsor, at Cumba (Combabby). These grants were confirmed by Henry II.

John, and Henry III. The latter prince gave them his royal palace here, and a fair for three days on St. Frehemund's feast; as did Henry III. the pleas and fines of the town, and appointed that the prior should sit with the king's justices, and have his clerk and enrolment of writs. All these privileges were enjoyed by the convent and town, and many of the inhabitants were tenants in capite, and other tenants in fee to the priory. The church was taxed at 100s.; the town the same sum; and the profits of the market at the same.

Gervas Markham, the last prior, was an active man in Henry VIII.'s divorce, which was transacted in his monastery; he, with Thomas Claybroke, and eleven others, subscribed to the king's supremacy; and continuing till the dissolution, 1559, had, on the surrender of his monastery, a pension of 60l. assigned him for life.

Of this priory, little remains but part of the conventual church, and a small distance south-west, of two arches of a porter's lodge or gateway. The front of the church is singular and picturesque; the great door is under a semi-oval arch, richly ornamented with various grotesque sculptures, representing human figures, animals, and foliage; the capitals of many of the columns are decorated in the same taste: the lesser door, which stands north of it, is likewise ornamented. The tower is annexed to the north-west angle of the building. Its turret, inclosing a staircase, projects a little beyond the west end face. Mr. Pennant thinks that this, and a corresponding tower on the south-east angle, were those mentioned to have fallen down in the year 1221, when they destroyed the prior's hall and part of the church. The Annals say, "the body of the church was repaired in 1273, by the parishioners, but one Henry Chadde was the principal contributor;" but do not mention the rebuilding of any tower. Divers stone coffins, one with a chalice and patten, have been found by different persons digging for stone in the site of the ancient eastern part of the church; particularly in

1745, about two feet under ground, and about three from the side wall, was found a stone coffin, the lid composed of four stones, the piece at the foot a separate one, the head, sides, and bottom, of one stone; under the head, an eminence instead of a pillow, in a hollow or niche corresponding to the head. The skeleton was entire except the ribs, which had fallen in; the head inclined to the left: between the upper bone of the left arm and the back bone, was a glass urn fallen down, and the lid off, stained with deep brown on the inner side of that part which lay over the stone: about the feet were pieces of leather very rotten, which by the holes appeared to have been sewed together. An ancient spur was found here.

Henry VIII. pitched on this church to found one of his cathedrals, and had nominated Dr. Day to be the first bishop thereof; but for some reasons, now unknown, that design was laid aside, and all the conventual part of the church was demolished; for the part now left standing is only the nave and two side-aisles of the church, from the west end to the transept, the length measuring no more than an hundred feet.

At this priory and town many important affairs were transacted. In the year 1247 the former was visited by King Henry III. and his family, when the monks presented the king with a gilt cup, the queen with another, and their son and daughter, Prince Edward and the Princess Margaret, each with a gold clasp. In return, their majesties bestowed on the church eight pieces of silk; and the king gave an hundred shillings for the making of a thurible and a pix. A number of tournaments were held at this town in different reigns.

Dunstable was long supplied with water for culinary use by ponds; but wells are now dug, and plenty of excellent water is found at a reasonable depth. The chief trade of the town is in hats, baskets, and other articles of straw. There is a market on Wednesday.

Besides the priory, there was a house of friars preachers,

and an hospital for lepers. At the south end of the town is a charity-school founded by the Chews, and an almshouse for women. Edward I. erected a cross here in memory of his queen, Eleanor, whose corpse rested here in removing from the north to London for interment. Dunstable larks are much esteemed. About two miles WNW. from the town is an ancient fortification, called Maiden Bower; and about a mile further west, at Totternhoe, there is another ancient fortification or camp. Near the church-yard is an artificial mount, probably for some battery.

At Hockliffe, anciently Occleve, there was an hospital founded as early as the reign of King John. Two miles east from Hockliffe is Tuddington, or Toddington, once a market-town: the church is large but neglected, and the private chapels, in which are some monuments of the Cheneys and Straffords, are shamefully ruinous. An hospital for a warden and three poor men was founded here in the reign of Henry VI.

Woburn is a small market-town, which was built chiefly since the year 1724, when upwards of one hundred houses were consumed by fire; a new market-house was finished in the year 1737. Here is a market on Friday. Near the town is a magnificent seat of the Duke of Bedford, with a noble park ten miles in circumference, and surrounded with a wall. It is built on, or near, the site of an abby of Cisterians, founded by Hugh de Bolebec, in the year 1145; and at the dissolution granted to John, lord Russel: it still retains the name of Woburn abby, and has been rebuilt by the present duke: the park is large and fine, with upwards of 500 acres of wood. At Woburn is a charity-school founded by Francis, the fifth earl of Bedford. In the parish of Aspley Guize, two miles north from Woburn, there are pits of fullers'-earth.

At Crawley, near Aspley Guize, was a monastery founded before the reign of Edward the Confessor. About a mile to the left of Broughton is Middleton.

Keynes, the birth-place of Dr. Francis Atterbury, bishop of Rochester, whose father was rector.

Newport Pagnell is so called from Fulco de Pagnell, or Painell, who had a castle here, of which no traces now remain: it is a large town, situated at the union of a small river, called Lovet, with the Ouse. Here is a manufacture for bone-lace, for which a market is held on Wednesday, when the neighbouring villagers bring it for sale: but at present the trade is not so considerable as formerly. Another market is held on Saturday for corn and provisions. An hospital was founded here by John de Somery, in the reign of Edward I.; and re-founded for three men and three women, by Anne, queen of James I. of which the vicar of the town is master. There were two other hospitals.

At Tickford, two miles east from Newport Pagnell, there was a priory of Cluniac monks, cell to the abbey of Marmoustier at Tours in France, which was granted to Cardinal Wolsey, towards the endowment of his new colleges at Oxford and Ipswich: but being afterwards resumed by the crown, it was granted by James I. to Henry Atkins, M.D.

Stoke Goldington was the seat of the great lawyer Sir Edward Coke, who died there in the year 1634. Queen cross is one of those erected in memory of Queen Eleanor, and was repaired in the year 1713.

About half a mile to the east is Hardingstone, the native place of the Rev. Mr. Hervey, author of *Meditations and Contemplations*; Theron and Aspasio, &c.

Northampton, according to Camden a contraction of *Northafandon*, is the chief town of the county to which it gives name, situated on an eminence, by the side of the river Nen or Nine, which bounds it on the south-west, and over which are two bridges. It is an ancient town, and was formerly surrounded with walls, and defended by a castle, built by Simon St. Liz, the first earl. At one time it contained seven churches within the walls, and two without: at present it contains only four. Besides the parochial churches, it had, before the re-

formation, several religious houses. In the year 1010 it was pillaged and burnt by the Danes, under their leader Swain. It was garrisoned by King John in the barons' wars, and held out against the attacks of the opposite party: in the reign of Henry III. it was possessed by the barons, but was compelled to yield, and was taken by the king by storm. In the year 1203 some scholars from Cambridge, on a difference with the townsmen, retired hither, and obtained licence of the king to settle an university here, which was soon disannulled, on account of its vicinity to Oxford. A like secession had happened just before from that university hither, on a riot against the pope's legate, who laid them under interdict, and by other disturbances; which being ascribed to the great number of students, the king granted leave to found schools here; and so many scholars soon resorted from Oxford, that after the taking of the town by the king's forces it was found necessary to oblige them to go back, and forbid them ever to return again. In the year 1463 a battle was fought near the town between the Yorkists and Lancastrians, in which the latter were completely routed, and King Henry, who was there in person, taken prisoner by the Earl of Warwick, and carried to London in triumph. In the year 1642 it was fortified for the parliament by Lord Brook, and a fosse and bastion are still to be seen at the north end. In the year 1675 almost the whole town was burned down, with Allhallows church; but with 25,000*l.* raised by brief, it was soon rebuilt in a handsomer manner than before. The streets are, in general, straight and handsomely built, of a reddish kind of stone; and the market-place is esteemed the most spacious, elegant, and complete in the kingdom. Of the castle, but little remains but a wide wall. The number of houses is 1083, and the inhabitants are estimated at 5000. The horse-market is reckoned to exceed all others in the kingdom, it being deemed the centre of all its horse-markets and horse-fairs, both for saddle and harness, and the chief rendezvous of the dealers both from York

and London. Its principal manufacture is shoes, of which great numbers are sent beyond sea; and next to that, stockings and lace. It is the richer and more populous by being a thoroughfare, both in the north and north-west roads. Here is a handsome sessions-house, a county-gaol, and a public infirmary. Several parliaments have, at different times, been held here, probably on account of its central situation. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, burgesses, recorder, &c.; and sends two members to parliament. It has three markets weekly, on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

On the north part of the town was a priory as early as 1076, repaired and filled with Cluniac monks subordinate to the foreign abby of St. Mary De Carilate, by Simon Scinleiz, first earl of Huntingdon, in the year 1084. It was made denizen by Henry IV.; and at the general dissolution was granted to Sir Thomas Smith. In the west suburb was an abby of black canons, built by William Peverel, natural son of William the Conqueror, before the year 1112, granted by Henry VIII. to Nicholas Giffard. Near the south gate was an hospital dedicated to St. John the Baptist, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. The friars minors had a house north of the market-place before the year 1240, granted to William Ramsden. The Carmelites had a priory, founded by Simont Montford and Thomas Chitwood, granted to William Ramsden; and the Augustine friars had a chapel and priory near the south gate, granted to Robert Dighton. On the south side of the town was an hospital dedicated to St. Leonard, before the year 1240, in the patronage of the mayor and burgesses. Near the west gate was St. Thomas's hospital, founded by the citizens in the year 1450. The college of All Saints was granted by Edward VI. to William Ward and Richard Venables. In a meadow near the town, was an abby of Cluniac nuns, called, from its situation, *De la Pré* or *De Prates*, founded by Simon Seinliz, second earl of Northumberland, granted to John Merketes. The church of St. Sepulchres is of a circu-

lar form, with a cupola in the middle, supported by eight Tuscan pillars: at the east end is a chancel, with a north and south aisle. It is supposed to have been built by the knights templars, after a model of that erected over the Holy Temple at Jerusalem. By others it is thought to have been a Jewish synagogue.

Two miles south-west from Northampton is an ancient camp, called Hunsborough, or Hundshill. At Little Houghton, about three miles south-east from Northampton, is a large artificial mount, called Clifford's hill, and from coins found there supposed to be a Roman work.

Near Kingsthorp was an hospital for pilgrims, founded in the year 1200, and granted at the dissolution to the master of the Savoy.

Half a mile east from *Welford* was Selby abby, founded for Premonstratensians, by William de Wideville, about the year 1155, granted to Sir Christopher Hatton.

Two miles north from Thornby is the village of Naseby, near which was fought the unfortunate battle between Charles I. and Cromwell. Prince Rupert led the right wing of the royalists; the left was under the direction of Sir Marmaduke Langdale: Lord Astley commanded the main body, consisting of all the infantry; and the king headed the body of reserve. The cavalry, on the enemy's right wing, was commanded by Cromwell; the left, by his son-in-law, Ireton; while Fairfax and Skippon conducted the centre. Prince Rupert attacked the left wing with his usual impetuosity and success; they were broke, and pursued as far as the village: but the prince, in his return, mispent his time in a fruitless attempt to seize their park of artillery. Cromwell, in the mean time, was furiously engaged with Sir Marmaduke Langdale, whose horse were broken after a very obstinate dispute. The infantry on both sides maintained the conflict with equal valour for some time; but, in spite of the efforts of Fairfax and Skippon, their battalions began to give way, when Cromwell returned,

and charged the king's infantry in flank with such vigour as they could not resist, so that they were immediately routed and dispersed. By this time, Prince Rupert had rejoined the king and the small body of reserve; but his troops, though victorious, could not be brought to a second charge. They were at all times licentious and ungovernable; but here they were intimidated: for Fairfax, Skippon, and Cromwell, had, by this time, reduced their forces into order of battle, and stood ready either for attack or defence. The king would have charged them at the head of his reserve, even before Rupert returned, had not he been prevented by an uncommon accident: the Scottish Earl of Karnwath, who rode by his majesty's side, seizing the bridle of his horse, turned him round, saying, with a loud oath—"Will you go upon your death in an instant?" The troops seeing this motion, wheeled to the right, and rode off in such confusion, that they could not be rallied during the whole action. The king, perceiving the fortune of the day irretrievably lost, was obliged to abandon the victory to his enemies, who took all his cannon, baggage, and above five thousand prisoners. Among other things that fell into their hands was a casket containing his private letters to the queen, some of which the two houses printed and published, as proofs of his insincerity with regard to the treaty of Uxbridge.

Lutterworth is situated on the river Swift: many of the houses are built with mud walls, and covered with thatch. The church was repaired a few years ago; but the ancient pulpit, made of thick planks, with a seam of carved work at the joints, is preserved in memory of Wickliffe, who was rector of the place, and died in the year 1387. This our first reformer was born at Wycliffe in Yorkshire, and educated at Merton college, Oxford. Under the protection of John of Gaunt, he escaped persecution, and died quietly at his living; being seized with a stroke of the palsy as he was hearing mass on Innocents'-day, and died a few days after, at about sixty years of age. His translation of the New Testa-

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ment was published in folio, 1731. Forty-one years after his death, his body was sentenced to be burned by the council of Constance, or Sienna; and, it is said, executed by Fleming, bishop of Lincoln, and the ashes thrown into the river. Lutterworth has a market on Tuesday. Here was an hospital for a master and brethren, founded by Roisa de Verdon and her son.

At Dunton Bassett, four miles north from Lutterworth, there is a medicinal spring.

At Swinsford, four miles south from Lutterworth, there was a preceptory of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem before the reign of King John, founded by Robert Rivell.

Great and Little Claybrook are supposed, by the inhabitants, to be part of an ancient city, called Cleycester; but the very ruins, if such a city was, are perished.

High Cross is so named from an ancient cross that stood there. This spot is by some supposed to be the most elevated ground in England; though Camden supposes Penn in Somersetshire to be so, as from hence rivers run every way. The Fosse road crosses here, and so proceeds to Bath. Here are divers curiosities: its ancient appellation was *Benonis*. The late Earl of Denbigh (whose seat is at Newnham Paddox, in Warwickshire), and the gentlemen in the neighbourhood, erected here a cross of an handsome design, but of mouldering stone, through the deceit of the architect. It consists of four Doric columns, regarding the four roads, with a gilded globe and cross at top, upon a sun-dial. On two sides, between the four Tuscan pillars, which compose a sort of pedestal, are Latin inscriptions, which may be thus translated:

The Noblemen and Gentlemen, ornaments of the neighbouring Counties of Warwick and Leicester, at the instances of the Right Honourable Basil Earl of Denbigh, have caused this Pillar to be erected, in grateful as well as perpetual remembrance of PEACE

at last restored by her Majesty Queen Anne, in the Year of our Lord 1712.

On the other Side.

If, Traveller, you search for the footsteps of the ancient Romans, here you may behold them. For here their most celebrated military ways, crossing one another, extend to the utmost boundaries of Britain: Here the Vennones kept their quarter; and, at the distance of one mile from hence, Claudius, a certain commander of a cohort, seems to have had a camp toward the Street, and toward the Fosse a tomb.

The Watling-street, measuring from Chester through London and Dover, makes a straight line with Rome. Which seems to have been so contrived by the great founders, that in travelling upon it, they might have the satisfaction of reflecting, that they were going upon the line which led to the capital of the empire.

Hinckley is situated on a rising ground on the borders of Warwickshire, from which it is separated by the ancient Roman road called Watling-street. It was formerly of greater extent than it now is, and traces of a wall and ditch are yet visible. The assizes for the county were formerly held here. An ancient castle was in ruins in Leland's time: and in the year 1770 a dwelling-house was built on its site. The chief manufacture is that of stockings; and the number of houses is about 750. The market is on Monday. Here was a priory for two Benedictine monks belonging to the abbey of Lya in Normandy, founded by Robert Blanchmaines, earl of Leicester, before the year 1173. It was afterwards given to the Carthusian priory of Montgrace in Yorkshire by Richard II. and at the dissolution to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. The town is said to be in the centre, and on the highest ground in the kingdom.

At Higham, or Hecham, three miles west from Hinckley, under a large stone on the Watling-street, above 250 silver coins of Henry III. a gold ring with a ruby, another with an agate, and a silver one with an Arabic inscription, were found in the year 1607.

Lindley, one mile west from Higham, was the birth-place of Mr. William Burton, the antiquarian of Leicestershire, and his brother Thomas, author of the *Anatomy of Melancholy*.

Atherstone, according to some a corruption for Arden town, consists chiefly of one street, three quarters of a mile in length, and a neat square, in which a market-house stands on pillars, and over it an assembly room. It is situated about a mile from the Anker: the number of inhabitants is about 2500, mostly employed in manufacturing hats, shalloons, tammies, &c. The market is on Tuesday. Here was a house of friars eremites of St. Augustine, founded by Ralph, lord Bassett, in the reign of Edward III. where they continued till the general dissolution, when the friary and their property, valued only at 1l. 10s. per annum, were granted to Henry Wright.

A little to the east of Atherstone, and a little nearer the river, is Mancester, a small village, supposed to be the remains of an ancient city called Manduessedum. The church, which is the mother church of Atherstone, is situated on an eminence which seems to have been entrenched. Near it is an hospital. Several Roman antiquities have been found here, such as bricks, pieces of iron, and coins.

About a mile and a half west from Atherstone is Mereval, formerly situated in a woody part of the forest of Arden: here Robert, earl of Ferrars and Nottingham, about the year 1148, built an abbey for Cistercian monks, brought from Bordesley, called de Miravalle, or Mereval. The site, with many of the adjacent woods and lands, was granted by Henry VIII. to Walter, lord Ferrers.

At Polesworth, five miles NW. from Atherstone,

a convent of nuns was founded by King Egbert, at the request of Modwena, an Irish lady of great sanctity, which was afterwards repaired by R. Marmian, a nobleman, who had a castle at Stipper's hall, just by. The convent at the dissolution was granted to Francis Goodwin, whose son-in-law, Sir Francis Netherfol, public orator at Cambridge, founded a free-school at the desire of his lady, and rebuilt the vicarage-house. Near Polesworth, at Aucot, or AVECOTE, was a priory of Benedictine monks, cell to the abby of great Malvern, founded by William Burdel, in the year 1159, granted to Lord Audley and Sir Thomas Pope.

Tamworth is situated at the conflux of the Anker and Tame, part situated in Warwickshire, and part with the church in Staffordshire. It is very ancient, and was the seat of the Mercian kings till destroyed by the Danes; after which it lay in ruins till restored by Ethelfleda, who built a castle about the year 914. The town is large and well built, with a manufacture of narrow cloth. It is governed by two bailiffs, one for each county, and burgessees: two members are sent to parliament, one for each part of the town; and there is a weekly market on Tuesday. The Lady Ethelfleda, soon after she built the town, founded a convent, of which Eadgitha, a relation of King Edgar, was abbess; and the church, dedicated to St. Editha, was long collegiate for a dean and six prebendaries; all granted to Edward Downing and Peter Ashton. Here was likewise an hospital in the reign of Edward I.

At Seckingdo, four miles NE. from Tamworth, is a circular fort on a hill near the church. Near this spot a battle was fought in the year 757, between Cuthred, king of the West Saxons, and Ethelbald, king of Mercia, when the latter was slain by Burgred, one of his own officers, and buried at Repton in Derbyshire.

Lichfield is a city, a bishop's see, and a county of itself, with a power of holding assizes, and determining cases of life and death. The cathedral church was first built in the year 300, and has been several times re-

built and enlarged, particularly by Bishop Hacket, after the restoration, in the 17th century; and in the year 1789, when it underwent a thorough repair. Here are three other churches; and formerly there was a castle, now destroyed. The south side of the river is called the City, and the other the Clofe. When the civil war broke out, the Clofe was garrisoned for the king, against the army of the parliament, under Lord Brooke and Sir John Gill; but was taken after a month's siege. In the course of the war it was taken by Prince Rupert; but fell at length, with the rest of the kingdom, to the republican party. It is governed by two bailiffs, recorder, burgeses, &c. and sends two members to parliament. There are two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Friday. King Oswy is said to have built here, in the year 656 or 657, a cathedral church for the Bishop of the Mercians, which King Offa, by the favour of Pope Adrian, erected into an archiepiscopal see about the year 789, for which purpose a pall was sent to Eadulf, the then bishop, whose province was to comprehend the kingdoms of Mercia and East Anglia, with the bishoprics of Hereford, Worcester, Leicester, Sionceaster, Elmham, and Dunwich; but in ten years Lichfield lost this honour, and the church and diocese became subject to the metropolitan see of Canterbury. Not long after the conquest, the town was so small as not to be thought a proper place for the residence of a bishop, whereupon the see was removed to Chester in the year 1075, and from thence to Coventry in the year 1102: but in some few years after the bishops settled here again; and Roger de Clinton, about the year 1140, not only built a new cathedral church to the honour of the Blessed Virgin and St. Chads, but also restored and augmented the chapter; for the Lichfield annals assert, that Bishop Ethelwald, in 822, placed here a provost and nineteen or twenty canons. This the Coventry writers are not willing to allow, and say that Bishop Clinton was the first that instituted any college of canons or prebendaries at

Lichfield; and that before his time there were only five priests who officiated in the five chapels dependent on the church. However this may be, there have been for several hundred years past, and still continue founded in this cathedral, a bishop, dean, precentor, chancellor, treasurer, four archdeacons of Coventry, Stafford, Salop, and Derby, and twenty-seven prebendaries, besides five priests-vicars, seven lay-clerks, or singing men, eight choristers or other officers and servants. The sub-chantor sacriste, vicars, and clerks, of this cathedral, seem to have been collegiate ever since the time of Bishop Hugh de Pateshull, about the year 1240, when the dean and chapters assigned the vicar's house and separate estates, which were further augmented by Bishop Langton, the executor of Bishop Burghill, Bishop Blyth, and other benefactors. In the reign of Henry VIII. there were twelve priests-vicars, and seven lay-vicars. The choristers also, who in the reign of Henry VIII. were twelve, had distinct estates.

In the south-west part of the town was a house of grey friars, founded by Alexander, bishop of the see, about the year 1229, which was burned down in the year 1291; but being rebuilt, it continued till the general suppression, when it was granted to R. Crumbilthorn. At the south end of the town is a college-priory, or hospital, of St. John Baptist, which continues to this time, for a master and poor brethren, but it is uncertain by whom it was founded. The bishop is their visitor. An hospital, or alms-house, in Bacon-street, was founded by Bishop Heyworth, about the year 1424. The church, which was rebuilt by Bishop Roger de Clinton in 1148, for the elegance and regularity of the building may be esteemed one of the most complete in England. The west end is richly decorated with the statues of all the kings who reigned in Jerusalem, from David to the captivity. But it is too flat, and wants projection, or, as architects call it, relief, to give it boldness. The two towers are much too low for their breadth, and

look very heavy for want of windows, especially where the bells hang. The circular staircases projecting octagonally at one angle only of each, without any of the other three angles answering, is a great irregularity. But the spires above them are carried up in an exceeding beautiful taste, much beyond any other Gothic spires that I have seen. The middle tower and spire of this church are higher than those at the west end, and are equally beautiful. The spire designed for the middle of Westminster abbey was to be in imitation of the middle spire of this church. The great window over the middle door is very large, and its pediment finely adorned, a large cross finishing the top of it. The imagery and carved work on the front, as above, suffered much in 1641; and they told us, the cross over the west window was frequently shot at by the rude soldiers, but that they could not shoot it down. The saints of those days also entirely ruined all the ornaments of the inside, with the brass inscriptions, tombs, &c. It is built in the midst of a bog for security, and held out some fierce attacks for King Charles I.; and what the outside suffered, has been very well repaired since the restoration, as well by the famous Bishop Hacket, as by the bounty of several noble and generous benefactors. The Monasticon makes mention of a shrine being given here for St. Chad, or St. Cedda, which cost 200,000*l.* but I conceive that to smell as much of the legend, as the miracles of St. Chad himself; since such a gift at that time must be equal to two millions of our money. The city is a county of itself, with a jurisdiction extending ten or twelve miles round, which circuit the sheriff rides every year.

Dr. Johnson was a native of Lichfield.

Two miles SSW. from Lichfield is Wall, supposed to be the ancient Etocetum. Here are large entrenchments, and many Roman bricks have been found here, and two Roman pavements: on the other side of the way, in a field belonging to Chesterfield, the pedestal of a pillar and other antiquities were found.

At Fairweld, anciently *Fagrovella*, or *Fagerwella*, was a religious house founded by Roger, bishop of Chester or Lichfield, about the year 1140, first for regular canons or eremites, who were soon after changed for Benedictine nuns. It was in the beginning styled an abbey, but in latter times it was only a small priory; and by Cardinal Wolsey suppressed and given to Lichfield, in lieu of a pension to be paid out of his college at Oxford to Lichfield church. It was granted to the dean and chapter by Henry VIII.

North-east of Lichfield is Fisherwick, the seat of the Marquis of Donegal.

Three miles north from Lichfield is King's Bromley, which formerly belonged to the earls of Chester. The Abbot of Burton-upon-Trent gave two palfreys to have a market and a fair here, till the king, Henry III. came of age.

Three miles east of King's Bromley is Whichenor, the manor of which was held by the same tenure as Little Dunmow, to find a flitch of bacon to claimants who, after a certain time, did not repent their matrimonial union.

At Yoxal, about a mile north from King's Bromley, forty earthen vessels were found almost full of ashes and human bones.

Near Brereton, or Bruerton, is Beaudefert, the seat of the Earl of Uxbridge. This seat is said to have been built by Hugh Lupus, earl of Chester. The park is very fine, and has in it a large camp or fortification, surrounded with a trench very large and deep.

Rugeley is situated near the grand inland navigation, which forms so extensive a chain of communication between the principal rivers of the kingdom. It is a handsome and well-built town, with a large manufacture of hats and felts, and a market weekly on Tuesday.

Stafford, the county town, is situated on the river Sow, over which is a bridge, first incorporated by King John, and again by Edward VI. under whose

charter it is governed by a mayor and aldermen. It contains two churches though only one parish. The town is in general well built, and the houses covered with slate. The custom of borough-english is still here.

Stafford had formerly four gates, and was in part surrounded with a wall. It was likewise anciently defended by a castle, built by the Lady Ethelfleda, of which nothing now remains. The assizes for the county are held here: and near the town is a new county infirmary. The market is on Saturday. The church of Stafford is mentioned as given to the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry as early as the reign of King Stephen, in the same manner as Wolverhampton and Penkridge, being all free chapels, royal and collegiate. This was an exempt jurisdiction, and had a dean and thirteen prebendaries. It was granted by Queen Elizabeth to the burgessees of the town. A priory of black canons was founded by Richard Peche, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, about the year 1180, which was granted by Henry VIII. to Dr. Rowland Lee, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. In the north part of the town was a house of grey friars, who settled here in the reign of Edward I. the site of which was given to James Leveson. There was a free chapel in the castle. In 1344, Ralph, lord Stafford, gave to the Augustine friars eremites a piece of ground upon the green in the south suburb, or fauxbourg, to build a house; and on the suppression of the priory of Stone all the monuments of the family of Stafford were removed to the conventual church, where, however, they were not preserved. The site was granted to Thomas Neeve and Giles Isham. Near the river on the green was the free chapel, or hospital of St. John, for a master and brethren. Here was also a free chapel dedicated to St. Leonard.

Two miles east from Stafford is Beacon hill, a large parcel of rocks on an eminence covered with grais, having a steep ascent every way like a camp. Two miles and half north from Stafford is Hopton

heath, where was a skirmish between the soldiers of Charles I, under the Earl of Northampton, and those of the parliament under Sir William Brereton and Sir John Gill, in which the former had the advantage; but from too great eagerness suffered their commander to be killed.

Five miles south-west from Stafford is Gnosshall, where the church was invested with peculiar privileges as early as the reign of King Henry I. and with its prebends given by King Stephen to the church of Lichfield. It afterwards became a royal free chapel, and was enjoyed by secular canons in the reign of Henry VIII. The Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield was counted titular dean without any emolument, and there were four prebends in his disposal.

At Tixal, two miles east from Stafford is the seat of the honourable Mr. Clifford. The old house was some years since taken down, and a new one erected on the site. The ancient gateway, a mixture of Grecian and Gothic architecture, remains.

Eccleshall is situated on the Sow, and principally noted for its pedlary. Here is a market on Friday. Here is a castle or seat of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, which in the civil wars was held for the king, and taken by the parliament, when it was so much damaged that it was untenable at the restoration. It was rebuilt by Bishop Lloyd.

Two miles and a half east from Eccleshall was Raunton, or De Sartis, or Effars' abbey, a priory of canons, cell to Haghmond in Shropshire, built and endowed by Robert Fitznoel, in the reign of Henry II. granted to John Wiseman.

Three miles north from Broughton, in the parish of Meer, which is so named from its situation near a lake, is an ancient fortification called Burgh, or Bruff. At Willowbridge, not far from it, is a medicinal spring, discovered by Lady Bromley, and much frequented about the year 1676, but now neglected.

Three miles west from Woore, in Cheshire, on the

borders of Shropshire, was Cumbermere abby, founded for Cisterham, by Hugh de Malblanc, lord of Nantwich; in the year 1133, granted to William Cotton, one of whose descendants converted it into a dwelling-house.

Nantwich or Namptwich, called by the Britons Hel-lath Wen, or White Saltpit, is a large town on the right bank of the Wever, and close to a navigable canal made from hence to Chester. A great deal of cheese is made in the neighbourhood, but the chief manufacture of the town is salt, of which great quantities are made under the authority of the two constables of the town: shoes likewise form a very considerable branch of trade for London and different parts of the kingdom. The town was burned down in the year 1438, and again in 1583. There are two charity-schools, and a large market held weekly on Saturday. This place is generally considered as a chief salt-work among the Romans, and is by Ravennas called Salinis. The salt-springs are about thirty miles from the sea, and generally lie all along the river Wever. There is, indeed, an appearance of the same vein at Middlewich, nearer the river Dane, and all lie near brooks and in meadows. The water is intensely cold at the bottom. The pit at Nantwich is seven yards deep, but the general depth is not above four. It yields one pound of salt for six pounds of brine. The pans in which the salt is boiled are set on iron bars, and closed on all sides with clay and bricks: after filling them, they put into the brine a mixture of brine and cows' or sheep's blood, two quarts into a pan of 360 quarts; this occasions a scum, which they take off, and continue the fire as quick as possible till half the brine be wasted; they then replenish it, adding a mixture of whites of eggs and brine. When the scum of this is removed, and part of the brine wasted, they throw in a quarter of a pint of strong ale, slackening their fire and lading in what is called leach brine, which is such as runs from the salt when it is taken up before it hardens: after all this is in, they boil gently till a thin crust rises, which is the first appearance of the salt.

This sinking, the brine gathers into corns at the bottom of the pans, and they take it out with their loots, or wooden rakes, long square boards with handles, and put it into barrows, or pyramidal wicker baskets, which, after the leach brine is drained out, they remove into their hot-house to dry. The idea of sanctity which the Germans annexed to salt-springs obtained here. On Ascension-day, the old inhabitants of Nantwich sang a hymn of thanksgiving for the blessing of the brine. A very ancient pit, called the Old Brine, was then annually, till within these two years, decked with boughs, flowers, and garlands, and the day celebrated as a festival.

The town underwent a severe siege in 1643 by Lord Biron, who, after his defeat by Sir Thomas Fairfax, retired to Chester. Large mines of rock-salt were discovered here in the beginning of the present century. On the south side of Northwich have been discovered immense mines of rock-salt, which they dig and send to the sea shore, where it is prepared for use. The salt quarries here, with their pillars and crystal roof, extending several acres, afford a pleasing and picturesque appearance. The stratum of salt lies about forty yards deep; above it is a bed of whitish clay. The church here has a semicircular choir, and the roof of the nave is adorned with many wicker baskets, such as the salt settles in. Here was a priory, cell to Cumbermere, and an hospital for lepers.

Tarporley is a small town with a market on Tuesday. Here is a charity-school and some alms-houses.

Two miles south from Tarporley are the remains of Beeston castle, situated on a deep insulated rock, and defended by extensive walls and many towers. It was founded by Ranulph, earl of Chester, at the latter end of the twelfth or beginning of the thirteenth century. In the beginning of the civil war this castle was seized by the parliament, but was attacked and taken December 12, 1643, by the king's forces, then just landed from Ireland. It appears the garrison made little or no defence; for Rushworth says, the governor, one Captain

Steel, was tried and executed for a coward. The parliamentarians afterwards attempted to retake it, and it was unsuccessfully besieged for seventeen weeks, being bravely defended by Captain Valet. On Prince Rupert's approach the enemy abandoned it, March 18, 1644. In the year 1645 it was again attacked, and on the 16th of November it surrendered on condition, after eighteen weeks' continual siege, in which the garrison were reduced to the necessity of eating cats, &c. The governor, Colonel Ballard (says Rushworth), in compassion to his soldiers, consented to beat a parley, thereupon a treaty followed; and having obtained very honourable conditions (even beyond expectation in such extremity), viz. to march out, the governor and officers with horses and arms, and their own proper goods (which loaded two wains), the common soldiers with their arms, colours flying, drums beating, matches a-light, and a proportion of powder and ball, and a convoy to guard them to Flint castle, he did on Sunday the 16th of November surrender the castle, the garrison being reduced to not above sixty men, who marched away according to the conditions. Many traces of these operations, such as ditches, trenches, and other military works, are still discernible in the grounds about it. The site and ruins of this castle at present belong to Sir Thomas Mostyn, of Mostyn, in the county of Flint, bart.

Two miles south from Beeston castle is Bunbury, where a college was founded by Sir Hugh Calverley, who, at the battle of Auray, in the year 1364, served under Lord Chandos, and turned the fortune of the day in which the great Guesclin was taken. He joined the Black Prince in support of the tyrant Peter the Cruel, king of Castile, whom he reinstated on the throne by the great victory of Najara; and on the recal of the prince he was left commander in chief. He is said to have married a queen of Arragon, and afterwards the heiress of Mortram, lord of Mortram. He was living in the reign of Henry IV. The tomb is kept very neat by a benefaction of Dame Mary Calverley, of Lee,

who in the year 1705 left the interest of 100*l.* to the poor of the parish if they attended divine service and kept the tomb clean.

At Tarvin was an hospital, founded out of the tythes by Alexander Stavenfley, bishop of Lichfield, in the year 1230.

At Barow was a preceptory of knights of St. John of Jerusalem, founded by Robert de Bachpuz, in the reign of Henry II.

Between Tarvin and Northwich, in the forest of De-lamere, it is said there was formerly a town called Eadesburgh, or Happy Town, built by the Lady Ethelfleda, but which has long lost its name and become a heap of ruins, called the Chamber in the Forest. Camden tells us of the ruins of another town called Finborow, two miles from the former. The hundred is called Edesbury, and an ancient family and seat near still preserve the name.

Stamford, or Stamford Bridge, has a market on Saturday.

Chester, situated on the river Dee, about twenty miles from the Irish sea, was a considerable time the station of the twentieth Roman legion, the command of which was given to Julius Agricola, by the Emperor Vespasian, and of course must have been built before his time, but probably not many years, though fanciful writers have dated its antiquity to a remote period indeed. The city is square, and surrounded by a wall, nearly two miles in circumference: it contains nine parish churches, a Roman-catholic chapel, and six places of worship for dissenters of different persuasions. It is said to have been erected into a corporation in the year 1242, and is now governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, sheriffs, common-council men, &c. The streets are hollowed out of a rock to the depth of one story beneath the level of the ground on each side; and the houses have a sort of covered portico running on from house to house, and street to street, level with the ground behind, but one story above the street in front.

They are called rows, and afford a sheltered walk for foot passengers. Beneath them are shops and warehouses, level with the street; and apartments above them. The walls are kept in repair by an officer called a murenger, and a rate called murage, on all imports by persons not free of the city. The custody of the gates of Chester was committed to very considerable noblemen: East-gate, to the Earl of Oxford; Bridge-gate, to the Earl of Shrewsbury; Water-gate, to the Earl of Derby; and North-gate, to the mayor. The principal manufacture is gloves; and its fairs are resorted to three times a year, by a great concourse of the Irish linen merchants. The castle is a noble structure, having a tower ascribed to Julius Cæsar, and bearing his name; which, as well as its workmanship, prove it to have been originally built by the Romans, though the present walls are evidently Norman. Chester is the see of a bishop, suffragan of the Archbishop of York, and sends two members to the British parliament. The number of inhabitants, including the suburbs, is estimated at 15,000. Here Henry II. and Malcolm IV. of Scotland had an interview in 1259, and the latter ceded the three counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmoreland, formerly wrested from the English crown. Richard II. in his 12th year, converted Chester into a principality, annexing it to the castle of Holt, the lordship of Bromfield and Yale, Chirkland, and several other places in Wales and on the borders, enacting that it should be given only to the king's eldest son. But Henry IV. rescinded an act that encroached so much on the dignity of his son as Prince of Wales. The king's eldest son is, however, created Earl of Chester. The sweating-sickness destroyed here in 1506 ninety-one householders in three days, and only four women; and was followed in 1517 by a dreadful pestilence. A more grievous one visited it in 1647, after it was taken by the parliament forces, under Sir William Brereton, having held out a twenty-weeks' siege, and surrendered February 3, 1645-6, on terms that did honour to the

spirit of the besieged. The castle was built or rebuilt by Hugh Lupus, nephew to William the Conqueror, and with the precincts was reserved out of the charter by which Henry VII. made Chester a city of itself. It is built of a soft reddish stone, which does not well endure the weather, and is at present much out of repair. It is commanded by a governor and lieutenant governor, and generally garrisoned by two companies of invalids. Although the city is of great antiquity, yet the building of a cathedral church in the time of King Lucius is to be considered as a fable, as likewise the nunnery said to be founded by Wulpher, the first christian king of Mercia. It is more certain that before the end of the seventh century an episcopal see was founded here for that of Mercia, sometimes separate from, and at length united to Lichfield. After the conquest, Bishop Peter and his successor Robert de Limesey, removing from Lichfield, fixed their residence almost thirty years at Chester, in St. John's church, where Peter was buried, till the year 1102, when Robert made the abbey at Coventry his cathedral, and left Chester. Here was early among the Saxons a religious house dedicated to St. Peter and Paul, whither, as to a place of safety, the remains of St. Werburga were brought from Heanburgh, in the year 875. This monastery was ruined by the wars or time; and in the reign of Athelstan rebuilt for secular canons, by Elfleda, countess of Mercia, and dedicated to St. Werburg. In 1093, Hugh Lupus, earl of Chester, drove out the seculars, and introduced Benedictine monks from Bec in Normandy, in whose possession it continued till the dissolution of monasteries, when Henry VIII. once more made the church a cathedral, and the see of a bishop, with a dean and six prebendaries. The church of St. John Baptist, in the east part of the city, was made collegiate, according to Giraldus Cambrensis, by King Ethelred in 689, but more probably by Ethelred, earl of Mercia, in 906; for not long after this time, here was a church or monastery dedicated to this saint, which was repaired in

the next century by Earl Leofric, and was endowed at the time of the Conqueror's survey; and when Peter removed his seat hither from Lichfield, he made this church his cathedral. Here were, till the suppression, a dean and seven prebendaries or canons, seven vicars, two clerks, four choristers, sextons, and other servants. Not far from St. John's church was a monastery, afterwards refounded by Randal, second earl of Chester, for Benedictine nuns. In the parish of the Holy Trinity was a house of grey friars. And in St. Martin's parish a house of Carmelites was built by Thomas Stadham, in 1279. In the same parish was a house for black friars. Without the gate was an ancient hospital, which had the privilege of a sanctuary.

Five miles NNE. from Chester was Stanlaw, or Locus Benedictus de Stanlaw, an abbey of Cistercian monks, founded by John, constable of Chester and Baron Halton, in the year 1172; but, on account of the inundations of the Mersey, removed to Whalley, in Lancashire, where a house was built for them by Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln, about the year 1296.

Hawarden, or Harden, has a foundery of cannon, and a market on Saturday: between the town and the Dee are the remains of the castle, situated on an eminence, about a mile south from the river Dee: its age and founder are unknown. In the year 1281, David, lord of Denbigh, on his reconciliation with his brother Lionel, or Llewelyn, prince of Wales, besieged and took this castle, in which was Sir Roger Clifford, a noble knight justiciary of Wales, whom he led captive, slaying all that resisted, and spoiling the country. This produced a war, which ended in the total subjection of all Wales. From that time, Hawarden castle does not occur in story, till the troubles in the reign of Charles I. when, according to Rushworth, "part of the English army that had served in Ireland, upon the cessation made with the rebels there, were brought over to serve the king in England, and landed at Mostyn, in Flintshire, in November, 1643. Their first attempt

was on Hawarden castle, to which they sent a verbal summons by a trumpet. After a fortnight's siege, and much ink but little blood spilt, the castle being in want of provisions, was surrendered to Sir Michael Ernley, on conditions to march out with half arms and two colours of three, one flying, and the other furled, and to have a convoy to Wem or Nantwyche. It continued in the possession of the royalists till after the surrender of Chester, in February, in the same year, when it was straitly besieged; and as Rushworth says it could not hold out long, it was probably soon after taken; but its surrender is not mentioned. In the year 1647 the parliamentary foldiers in North Wales mutinied on account of their long arrears of pay, seized several committee-men, and threatened to besiege Conway castle, wherein Colonel Alderson and some other of their officers had taken refuge; which being soon after quelled, the parliament ordered a letter to be written to Colonel Mitton, to hasten the "flighting" and demolition of the castles and garrisons of North Wales, according to the former order of the house: Perhaps to the execution of this order, Hawarden castle owes its present ruinous condition. Below the fortress is the seat of Sir — Glynn, bart.

At Buckley hill, about three miles from Hawarden, are some large potteries of jugs, pans, jars, stone-bottles, &c. The clay used for the purpose is of three kinds, differing from each other in their power of resisting the action of fire. The most tenacious is called the fire-clay, which forms the earthen receptacles and stands that receive and support the articles whilst they are baking. The second is a less enduring species, and called the stone-clay, of which the jars, pickling-mugs, whisky-cans, &c. are made. The third, least capable of resisting heat, affords materials for the smaller glazed potteries. The mode of glazing the second sort of articles is by strewing a quantity of salt (in the proportion of two hundred pounds to eight hundred pieces of pottery)

over the articles, when they are heated to the highest degree, which dissolving, distributes itself through the whole mass, and becomes fixed in the form of a shining incrustation or varnish. A method altogether different glazes the smaller pieces; that of dipping it into a liquor composed of pulverised lead and water, before they are exposed to the fire. Having magnus mixed with it, this liquor gives the ware a black glaze; and without the addition, it renders it of a light yellow colour. The articles are not, however, totally immersed in this preparation, as the lead being melted, would (in that case) occasion the ware to adhere to the earthen stand on which it is placed; towards the bottom, therefore, a space is left (as may be seen every day) untouched by the glazing liquor. When thus prepared, the articles are placed in brick kilns formed like bee-hives, and heated to the requisite degree. Here they remain forty hours, when they are taken out, gradually cooled, and packed up for the market. The clay for these purposes is found in the neighbourhood, and prepared for manufacture in the following manner:—The workmen first place it in a circular cistern, called the bulging pool, when, whilst covered with water, it is kneaded by a cylindrical machine which performs a double revolution round its own axis, and an upright pole in the centre, and pounds it completely. It is then tempered by boys, who tread it under their naked feet for some hours; and lastly, it is passed through fine silk sieves, to free it entirely from dirt, stones, &c. The articles are formed in a lathe by the hand, with the assistance of a flat stone, which has a rapid rotatory motion in an horizontal direction.

At *Eulo*, or *Yowley*, are the ruins of a castle, near which Henry II. was checked by the Welch.

London to Ruthen:

	M.	F.
To Chester	189	5
Bretton, Flintshire	3	4
Broughton	2	0
Dirty Mile	2	7
Mold	3	3
Clomendy	2	4
Llanbeder	4	0
Ruthen, Denbighshire	2	4
	210	3

RUTHEN is a large and populous town, in the Vale of Clwyd, governed by two aldermen, with two markets weekly on Monday and Saturday. It was formerly furrounded with walls. The affizes are held here; and there is a good grammar-school, and a new gaol. At the south end of the town are the small remains of a castle, built by Edward I. which was demolished by order of parliament in the year 1646. The chapel of St. Peter was made collegiate in the year 1310, by John, son of Reginald de Grey, lord of the cantred of Dyffryn Clwyd, for seven secular priests: the lands of endowment, at the general suppression, were granted to William Winlove and Richard Fyld. Here was also a house of white friars.

At Giler, four miles south of Ruthen, is an alms for poor men, erected by Judge Price, who made a famous speech against the grant of the Welch lordships to the Earl of Portland.

London to Caerwys.

	M.
Northop	201
Caerwys	10
	211

CAERWYS is ancient, and supposed to have been a Roman station. The name composed of *Caer*, a city,

and *gwys*, a summons, indicating its having been a place of judicature; the great sessions, or assize for the county of Flint, being for many years held here. But the chief boast of this town was its being the Olympia of North Wales, the theatre where the British bards poured forth their extemporaneous effusions, or awakened their harps to melody,

“And gave to rapture all their trembling strings,”

in the trials of skill instituted by law, and held at this place with much form and ceremony, at a particular period in every year. This meeting was called the *Eisteddfod*, where judges presided, appointed by special commission from the princes of Wales previous to its conquest, and by the kings of England after that event. These arbiters were bound to pronounce justly and impartially on the talents of the respective candidates, and to confer degrees according to their comparative excellence. The bards, like our English minstrels, were formed into a college; the members had particular privileges, to be enjoyed by none but such as were admitted to their degrees, and licensed by the judges. The last commission granted by royal authority for holding this court of Apollo seems to have been in the ninth of Elizabeth, when Sir Richard Bulkley, knt. and certain other persons, were empowered to make proclamation in the towns of North Wales, that all persons intending to follow the profession of bard, &c. should appear before them at Caerwys, on a certain day, in order to give proofs of their talents in the science of music, and to receive licences to practise the same. The meeting was numerous, and fifty-five persons were admitted to their degrees. From this period, the meeting at Caerwys faded away; the minstrel ceased to be considered as a venerable character in England, and our monarchs looked probably with equal contempt on the bards of Wales. Thus neglected and despised, the *Eisteddfod* dwindled to nothing, and reposed in oblivion for many years. Of late, however, some spirited Welsh

gentlemen, who had the honour of their natural harmony at heart, have determined to revive a meeting likely to preserve and encourage that musical excellence, for which their countrymen have been so deservedly famous for many centuries.

London to Flint.

Northop

201

Flint

3

204

FLINT, in Domesday called Coleshul, although the county-town and incorporated, has no market. It was anciently surrounded with a double wall of earth, and a ditch. The castle, according to Camden, was begun by Henry II. and finished by Edward I. Fabian and Stowe attribute the building of it to Edward I. only, in the year 1275; and speak nothing of its having been begun by Henry; and both in the same sentence, say Edward strengthened Ruthland castle—which shews that they distinguished between building and repairing. In the year 1281, Ryse, the son of Malgon, and Gryffith ap Meredith ap Owen, with other noblemen of South Wales, seized this castle, plundering the king's people; wherefore repairing to Wales the next year, Edward totally subdued the whole principality. Here, in the year 1309, King Edward II. received his minion, Pierce Gaveston, whom he sent for from Ireland, whither he had been banished at the representation of his barons. Gaveston landed at Caernarvon on the eve of St. John Baptist, and was (says Hall) received by the king with much joy. In the year 1385, King Richard II. gave it to Robert Vere, earl of Oxford. This castle in 1399, Hall observes, may justly be styled a dolorous castle to King Richard; “because there he declined from his dignitie, and lost the tipe of his glorie and pre-

heminece." The circumstances, which are told at length by Stowe, are to this effect: King Richard, who was then in Ireland, hearing of the landing of the Duke of Lancaster at Ravenspurg, sailed for England, and landed at Milford Haven; from thence at midnight privily, disguised like a priest, and attended only by three persons, repaired to Conway castle, thinking to have found a large army there assembled under the Earl of Salisbury. From whence he sent to the Duke of Lancaster, to know the meaning of his appearance in arms; but learning that, during his absence, the army he had left at Milford was disbanded, he fled to the castle of Beaumaris. In the mean time, the Duke of Lancaster had seized the castle of Chester, and also that of Beeston, in which was a great sum of money: but fearing the king might escape by sea, sent the Earl of Northumberland to inform him all he wanted was a parliament, whereat justice might be done to those who had put his uncle, the Duke of Gloucester, to death; which parliament might be appointed at such time and place as the king himself should please. Richard pretended to accept this proposal, and set forward as on his way to London, secretly intending to escape and raise forces to oppose them; but the Earl of Northumberland had taken care to prevent the success of any such attempt, having before seized and made himself master of Flint and Rhudland castles, and under a rock near the latter had laid an ambush. The king, who had desired the earl to go before to prepare dinner at Rhudland castle, no sooner saw these troops than he knew he was betrayed, but it was in such a place that he could have no hopes of escaping; he therefore proceeded to Rhudland to dinner, and afterwards to Flint castle. Here he staid all night, and the next day, from the walls, had the melancholy sight of an army of an hundred thousand men, commanded by his enemy, encompassing the castle at the distance of two bow shots. "After dinner," says Stowe, "the duke entered the castle all armed, his basenet excepted; King Richard came down to meet the duke, who, as

soon as he saw the king, fell down on his knees, and coming near unto him, he kneeled the second time with his hat in his hand, and the king then put off his hoode, and spoke first: 'Fair cousin of Lancaster, you are right welcome.' The duke bowing lowe to the ground, answered, 'My lord, I am come before you sent for me; the reason why I will shewe you. The common fame among your people is such, that ye have, for the space of twenty or twenty-two years, ruled them very rigorously; but if it please our Lord, I will helpe you to govern better.' The king answered, 'Fair cousin of Lancaster, sith it pleaseth you, it pleaseth me well.' The duke, with a high sharpe voice, bad bring forth the king's horses; and then two little nagges, not worth fourtie franks, were brought forthe; the king was set on the one, and the Earl of Salisburie on the other, and thus the duke brought the king from Flint to Chester."

It does not appear that this castle made any distinguished figure in the late civil wars. Rushworth mentions it among the royal garrisons at the beginning of those troubles: probably it fell into the hands of the parliament, with the rest of the castles of North Wales. This castle stands close to the sea, on a rock, which, in divers parts, forms several feet of its base. It is built with a reddish grit-stone; its figure is a right-angled parallelogram, whose area measures about three-quarters of an acre, the greatest length running from north to south. It is defended by three polygonal towers, one on the north-east, one on the north-west, and one on the south-west angle; and on the south-west angle by a round one, much larger than the others, detached from the wall, which runs concentrically with it. This castle belongs to the crown.

London to Denbigh.

	M.	F.
Mold, p. 3.	281	3
Nannerch	6	0
Bodfari	6	0
Pont Ryffith	1	0
Denbigh	3	2
	<hr/>	
	257	5

AT Penbedew, about a mile from Nannerch, the seat of Mr. Williams, and on a lofty mountain near it, an ancient strong British post, called Moel Arthur. About four miles to the right of Nannerch, the seat of Sir Thomas Mostyn.

Bodfari, or Bodvari, is thought to be the same as Varis of the Romans, and in the present term signifies the mansion of Varus.

At Pont Ryffith, the seat of Sir Edward Lloyd, and near it Llewenny-hall, Lord Kirkwall, and a seat and bleaching-ground of the Honourable Thomas Fitzmaurice.

Denbigh, the capital of the county to which it gives name, is situated on the side of a craggy hill in the Vale of Clwyd: by the Britons, it was called Cled Fryn yn Roc, or the Craggy Hill in Rhos; that part of the country being so called which was given by Edward I. to David, brother of Llewellyn; and after his execution, to Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln. It suffered greatly from the Lancastrians, out of hatred to Edward IV. and from that time, the inhabitants began to dislike their situation, and gradually abandoned it for a new situation below the rock. The town is not large, but well built, and the inhabitants carry on a considerable trade in shoes, gloves, and other articles of leather. It is a borough town, and in conjunction with Holt and Ruthin sends one member to parliament.

The castle stands on a rock, sloping on all but one side,

which is precipitous. It was built by Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln, to whom King Edward I. had given the lordship; he also walled in the town. Among other privileges, he granted the inhabitants the liberty of taking and killing all manner of wild beasts on the lordship, except in certain districts and parks reserved for his own amusement. After the death of this earl, the castle and lordship devolved to Thomas, earl of Lancaster, who married Alicia, his daughter. On his attainder, Edward II. bestowed them upon his favourite, Hugh Despencer, who deprived the inhabitants of Denbigh of the privileges granted them by Lacy. On the execution of Despencer, this lordship and castle again escheated to the crown, and were by Edward III. given to Roger Mortimer, earl of March, who placed his arms over the chief gate. After his attainder and death, the king granted them to William Montacute, earl of Salisbury. He died in the year 1333, and on the reversal of the attainder of the Earl of March, they were restored to his grandson Roger; and by the marriage of Anne, sister to another Roger, last earl of March, with Richard Plantagenet, earl of Cambridge, it came into the house of York, and so to the crown. In the year 1563 Queen Elizabeth bestowed them on her favourite, Robert Dudley, earl of Leicester, who raised the rents of his tenants here, from 250*l.* to 990*l.* and also arbitrarily inclosed the waste-lands. This caused an insurrection, for which two of the insurgents were executed at Shrewsbury. The queen, to allay those disputes, confirmed the quiet possession of the tenants: they were again excited in the reign of King William III. by the grant made to the Earl of Portland, but they were, at length, by the same means hushed. At present, this and the manors of Bromfield and Yale are in the crown, superintended by a steward appointed by the king.

The grand entrance into this castle was through a large gate, flanked by two octagonal towers, now in ruins. The breaches about this building shew the manner of its construction, which was this: two walls

occupying the extremities, of the intended thickness, were first built in the ordinary manner, with a vacuity between them, into which was poured a mixture of mortar and rough stones of all sizes, which, on drying, formed a mass as hard as stone: this manner of building was called grouting. Leland, in his Itinerary, describes this castle in the following words: "The castelle is a very large thinge, and hath many toures yn it; but the body of the worke was never finished. The gate-house is a marvellous strong and great piece of work, but the fastigia of it were never finished. If they had beene, it might have beene countid among the most memorable peaces of workys in England. It hath diverse wardes and dyverse portcolicis. On the front of the gate is set the image of Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln, in his stately long robes. There is another very high towre, and larg, in the castelle caullid the Redde Towre. Sum say that the Erle of Lincoln's sunne felle into the castelle welle, and ther dyed; whereupon he never passed to finish the castelle. King Edward the Fourth was besieged in Denbigh castelle, and ther it was pactid between King Henry's min and hym, that he should with life departe the reaulme, never to returne. If they had taken King Edward there, debellatum fuisset."

In 1645 this castle must have been in some tolerable state of repair, as King Charles lay here on the 23d of September in that year, after his retreat from Chester, in a tower now called the king's tower, probably in memory of that event. In 1646 this castle was in the hands of the royalists, the governor was William Salisbury, commonly called Blue Stockings. It was besieged by General Mytton, who sat down before it about the 16th of July; but it did not surrender till the third of November, and then on most honourable terms. It is said to have been blown up after the restoration of King Charles II.

Near the castle is the chapel of St. Hilary: but the parish-church and burial-ground are at Whitchurch, near a mile from the town. At the east end of the

London to Coventry and Lichfield. 43

town was a house of Carmelites, or white friars, founded; as some suppose, by John Salisbury, who died in the year 1289; but according to others, by John de Sunimore, in the year 1399: granted at the dissolution to Richard Andrews and William Lisle.

In Llanufydd, five miles west from Denbigh, are the remains of a seat of Meredydd ap Meirchion, lord of Ifdulas, the chapel now converted into a farm-house. The church of Llanrhaider, four miles south-east from Denbigh, is remarkable for the painted glass of its east window, representing the genealogy of Christ from Jesse. Here lies Maurice Jones, esq. who founded some alms-houses in the year 1729. In the church-yard is the altar tomb of a gentleman, which tells us that

• HERE LYETH THE BODY OF
JOHN AP ROBERT, AP PORTH, AP
DAVID, AP GRIFFITH, AP DAVID
VAUGHAN, AP BLETHYN, AP
GRIFFITH, AP MEREDITH,
AP JERWORTH, AP LLEWELLYN,
AP JEROM, AP HEILIN, AP
COWRYD, AP CADVAN, AP
ALAWGWA, AP CADELL, THE
KING OF POWYS, WHO
DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE
XX DAY OF MARCH, IN THE
YEAR OF OUR LORD GOD

1642, AND OF

HIS AGE XCV.

London to Coventry and Lichfield.

M. F.

M. F.

Hockcliffe, p. 10.	37	2	Brought up	48	5
Brickhill, Bucks.	6	0	Stony Stratford	3	4
Fenny Stratford	1	7	Old Stratford, North-		
Shenley Inn	3	4	amptonshire	0	6
	48	15		52	7

44 *London to Coventry and Lichfield.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Brought over	52	7	Brought up	86	5
Potterspury	1	7	Willenhall	2	1
Heavencutt	4	2	Whitley Bridge . .	0	6
Towcester	0	7	Coventry	1	5
Forster's Booth . .	4	1	Allelley or Ausley .	2	5
Weedon	4	0	Meriden	3	4
Daventry	4	0	Stone Bridge . . .	2	1
Braunston	3	0	Colethill	3	7
Willoughby, Warw. .	1	4	Curdworth Bridge .	2	0
Dunchurch	3	5	Wilshaw	2	1
New Blue Boar, Dunsf.			Bassets Poole . . .	4	0
more Heath	2	2	Weeford	3	0
Black Dog, Dunsfmore	1		Swinfen	1	7
Heath	3	0	Lichfield	2	1
Ryton	1	2			
	86	5		118	3

AT Bleachley, two miles west from Fenny Stratford, is an hospital and chapel, founded by Sir George Crook.

At Newington Longaville, three miles south-west from Fenny Stratford, was a priory of Cluniacs, cell to the abbey of St. Faith, at Longueville in Normandy, granted to New college, Oxford.

Stony Stratford is situated on the Buckinghamshire side of the Ouse, and including Old Stratford, which is only parted by a stone bridge, in Northamptonshire, is a mile in length: it is built on the Watling-street, from whence probably it obtained the name of Stony, in distinction from Fenny Stratford. It contains two churches, one of which, dedicated to St. Giles, was rebuilt about the year 1777; and has a market weekly, on Friday. Here was formerly an hospital, founded before the year 1240.

At Broadwell, in the parish of Wolverton, a little to the east of Stratford, was a priory of black monks, founded by Meinfelin, baron of Wolverton, in the reign of King Stephen, cell to Luffield; first granted to Cardinal Wolsey, and afterwards to Arthur Longfield.

Four miles to the south is Snelleshall, where was a small priory of black monks, founded by Ralph Martill, in the reign of Henry III.

At Whaddon, a little to the west of Snelleshall, was the seat of the lords Grey of Wilton, who held the manor of Acton, adjoining, by the service of keeping one gerfalcon for the king.

Nearly opposite Stony Stratford, in Northamptonshire, was a place called Passham, said to have been formerly a town, where Edward the Elder lay when he was fortifying Towcaster against the Danes.

Potterspury derives its name from the potteries near it; on the left is Wakefield-lodge, the seat of the Duke of Grafton, situated in Whettlebury forest, of which his Grace is hereditary ranger. Wakefield-lodge was built by Mr. Claypole, son-in-law to Oliver Cromwell, who was ranger.

Towcester, or as Camden thinks *Torcester*, is a very ancient town, on a small river which is called Tove, or Weedon, which is here divided into two streams, and is passed by three bridges: according to some it was ruined by the Danes, and rebuilt by Edward the Elder in the year 921, while others say that it was so well fortified as to withstand the Danes; and we are told that Edward surrounded it with a stone wall, of which no traces were to be discovered in Camden's time, only a hill called Berry hill, an artificial mount. Many coins have been found here, and the Watling-street passed through it. It is now handsome and populous, with a market on Tuesdays. Here was an hospital dedicated to St. Leonard; before the year 1240; and a college, or chantry founded in the reign of Henry VI. by William Sponde, D.D. rector of the town, who was buried in the church, under a handsome monument.

Near Towcester is Easton Neston, the seat of the Earl of Pomfret. This is a stately building, and stands pleasantly, amidst good plantations of wood, vistas, and fine prospects. In the grand view to the back-front, beyond the garden, is a large and long canal; and just

below the gardens, the meadows, which are of great extent, lie open to the view of the house; and the river serpentine through these, gives a great beauty to the seat. Several curious pictures are in the house. But what was the principal glory of this seat, was the vast number of Greek and Roman marbles, statues, busts, bas-reliefs, urns, altars, &c. part of the invaluable collection of the great Earl of Arundel, which were presented by the Countess-dowager of Pomfret to the university of Oxford. The hall is a fine lofty room, and the great stairs were painted in fresco by Sir James Thornhill.

At Slapton, two miles south-west from Towcester, was born Dr. Gastrel, bishop of Chester, and author of the *Christian Institutes*.

At Canons Ashby, formerly Esseby, was a priory of black canons, founded as early as the reign of King John, granted to Sir Francis Bryan.

Five miles west is Wedon Pinkney, where was a priory of Benedictine monks, cell to the abbey of St. Lucien, near Beauvais, in France; afterwards sold to the abbey of Bittlesden, in the year 1392; and made a part of the endowment of All Souls college, Oxford, in the year 1440.

Wedon, or Wedon Bec, is situated on the Watling-street, and therefore, by way of distinction, called Wedon on the Street: supposed by some to be the ancient Ben-na-vena. Here we are told that Wulpher, king of Mercia, had a palace, which was afterwards converted into a convent by his daughter Werburgh.

At Everdon, or Evendon, two miles south-west from Wedon, was a priory, cell to the abbey of Bernay in Normandy, and afterwards subordinate to Cretling in Suffolk, given as an alien priory by Edward IV. to Eton college.

Two miles south from Wedon is Stow Nine Churches, said to be so called from nine churches, to which the lord of the manor had a right to present. In the church are some beautiful funeral monuments. In the parish

are two medicinal springs. About a mile from hence, at Farthingstone, are some ancient entrenchments, called Castle dikes. Near Daventry, on the right, is another ancient camp, called Burrow hill.

Daventry, or Dantrey, is situated near the sources of the Avon and Nen, which induced Mr. Pennant to derive its name from *Dwy Avon tre*, i. e. the town of the two Avons, or rivers. It is an ancient town, and from the neighbouring camp of Burrough hill supposed to have been built by the Britons. It is a corporation, invested in bailiff, burgessees, recorder, &c. and has a weekly market on Wednesday. The Braunston canal passes within three miles of the town. Near the church was a priory subordinate to the abby of St. Mary de Cantate, dissolved by Cardinal Wolsey, and for the most part given to Christ church, Oxford.

At Newnham, two miles south from Daventry, T. Randolph, the poet, was born in the year 1605.

Three miles south from Daventry is Catesby, which gave name to a family, some of whom have been remarkable in the history of this country:—John de Catesby was in commission for suppressing the insurrections of Straw and Tyler; his grandson, William, was one of Richard III.'s intimate friends, and was beheaded after the death of his master; a lineal descendant from him was one of those concerned in the gunpowder plot, and was shot with Percy, whose daughter he had married, at Holbach-house in Staffordshire, as he was defending himself. Here was a priory of Benedictine nuns, founded by Robert, son of Philip de Esseby, as early as the reign of Richard I.: the site was granted to John Ouley. Near Catesby is an ancient entrenchment, called Arbury camp.

Three miles south from Daventry is Fawsley-park, the seat of Mr. Knightley. A little further south, at Preston Capes, Hugh de Leicester, steward to Maud, wife of the first Earl of Northampton, had a castle; the site now called Castle hill: and the same Hugh placed four Cluniac monks in the church, about the reign of

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William Rufus, who were soon after removed to Daventry.

Braunston is situated on the Coventry and Oxford canal, over which is a bridge.

Willoughby is situated on the canal, and begins to benefit by the trade on it.

Two miles north-east from Ryton is Wolston, or Wolfrichester, where was a priory, cell to the abby of St. Peter super Divam in Normandy, given by Richard II. to the Carthusian priory near Coventry.

About a mile north-east from Wolston is Bretford, where a cell of black nuns was founded by Geoffrey de Clinton: but after a short time the sisters separated, and by consent of the founder the lands were given to Kenilworth priory. Here was likewise an hospital or chapel dedicated to St. Edmund.

At Whitley is a large old house, in which Charles I. took up his abode when he laid siege to Coventry.

Coventry, a city and a bishop's see, has long been celebrated for its manufactures. The number of inhabitants taken at different periods within the last three hundred years is very different. Before 1549, they were found to have been 15,000; but on that violent convulsion, the dissolution, trade grew so low, and occasioned such a desertion of people from the city, as to reduce them to 3000. To remedy this evil, Edward VI. granted the city a charter for an additional fair. In 1644, when the inhabitants were numbered, from the apprehension of a siege, they were found to amount to 9500. By Bradford's Survey of Coventry, made in 1748 and 1749, there appears to have been 2065 houses, and 12,117 people. The accounts at present vary from 20,000 to 30,000; but, perhaps, the middle sum between both may come the nearest the truth. It was surrounded with walls in the fourteenth century; the expences of which were defrayed by money arising from taxes on wine, malt, oxen, hogs, calves, and sheep, consumed in Coventry. These walls were in great strength and grandeur, furnished with thirty-two towers,

and twelve gates; and continued till the 22d of July, 1661, when great part of the wall, most of the towers and gates were pulled down, by order of Charles II.

When King Charles I. set up his standard at Nottingham, he sent to this city to acquaint them that he meant to reside there for some time, and desired quarters for his forces in and about the place. The mayor and aldermen offered to receive the king, but refused admittance to any of the soldiery. Incensed at this, Charles attacked the city, and with his ordnance forced open one of the gates, but was repulsed by the valour of the citizens, and obliged to retire with loss. In the following month Coventry was regularly garrisoned by the parliament, and remained in its possession during the whole war. Coventry was incorporated by King Edward III. and the first mayor chosen in 1348; and was erected into a county, with a considerable district, in the year 1451, by Henry VI: both these charters were farther confirmed by James I. It sends two members to the British parliament: the number of voters is estimated at about 3000. Two parliaments have been held in this city. The first in 1404, by Henry IV. which was styled *Parliamentum Indocorum*, so named from its inveteracy against the clergy. The other in 1459, by Henry VI. and was called *Parliamentum Diabolicum*, from the multitude of attainders against the duke of York, and his adherents.

Earl Leofrick, who died in the 13th year of Edward the Confessor, seems to have been the first lord of this town; and there is a story concerning him, handed down by tradition, and firmly believed here, which we must not omit, and is as follows: that this earl, having heavily taxed the citizens for some offence they had given him, his lady, Godiva, daughter of Thorold, a sheriff of Lincolnshire, earnestly importuned him to remit the taxes, and to free the citizens from all servile tenures; but could not prevail with him, unless she would consent to ride naked through the most frequented part of the city; a condition which he was

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sure, as he thought, her modesty would never comply with: but, in compassion to the city, the tradition says, that, after having ordered all the doors and windows to be shut, upon pain of death, she rode through the streets on horseback, naked, with her dishevelled hair about her, which was so long, that it covered all her body but her legs. Camden says, that nobody looked after her; yet the story goes, that a poor taylor peeped out of his window, and was thereupon struck blind. Be this as it will, his figure is put up in the same window, of the High-street, to this day. Upon Godiva's riding naked as above, Earl Leofrick remitted the taxes he had imposed on the citizens: in memory of which, they set up his picture and hers in the window of Trinity church, with this inscription:

On I Leofrick, for love of thee,

Do set Coventry toll-free.

And they have an annual procession or cavalcade, on the great fair-day, the Friday after Trinity Sunday, representing Godiva so riding through the town: and it is usual for the Warwickshire gentlemen, at their annual feast, to represent her in the same manner, with Guy, earl of Warwick, on horseback, armed *cap à pie*.

Coventry contains three parish churches, besides several places of worship for dissenters, methodists, and quakers: When the cathedral was standing, Coventry possessed a matchless group of churches, all standing within one cemetery. St. Michael's, at present, is a specimen of the most beautiful steeple in Europe. Every part of it is so finely proportioned, that Sir Christopher Wren spoke of it as a master-piece of architecture. The principal manufactures are ribbons, gauzes, camblets, &c. A little out of the town is the head of the great canal to Oxford; and another canal is made to join the Staffordshire canal near Lichfield. The former passes by Bransford, and, of course, opens a communication by water between Coventry and London. The market is on Friday.

Here is said to have been in the Saxon times a con-

vent of nuns, under the government of St. Osburgh, which was destroyed by the Danes in 1016; but about 1043, Leofric, earl of Mercia, and his lady Godiva, began a noble monastery for an abbot and twenty-four Benedictine monks, whom they endowed with twenty-four manors, richly finishing the church and offices of the house to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, St. Peter, and St. Osburg. On a vacancy of the abby, in 1095, Robert de Limesy, bishop of Chester, obtained not only the custody of it, but also leave to remove his episcopal seat hither; whereupon the monastery became the cathedral priory, and the prior and convent one of the chapters to the bishop of the diocese, many of whom styled themselves bishops of Coventry only. One of them, viz. Hugh de Novant, in 1191, took some occasion to expel the monks, and in their room introduced secular canons; but within seven years the monks were restored, and continued till the general dissolution. The site was granted by Henry VIII. to John Combes and Richard Stansfield. An ancient college, or rather hospital, dedicated to St. John Baptist, was founded here for a master and poor brothers and sisters, chiefly at the expence of Edmund, archdeacon of Coventry, in the reign of Henry II. which, at the suppression, was granted to John Hales, and by him converted into a grammar-school. In the south part of the town was a house of grey friars, who settled here before 1234, and having obtained a spot of ground from Ranulph, earl of Chester, they built a church and habitation, in which they continued till their surrender to Henry VIII. who granted the site to the city. In the south-east part of the town was a house of friars Carmelites, which was erected for them in 1342, by Sir John Poultney, who was four times lord mayor of London. It was granted by Henry VIII. to Ralph Sadler. "Hard within the west gate, alias Bablakegate," says Leland, "is a collegiate church dedicated to St. John Baptist. It is of the foundation of the burgesses. In this college is now a maister and eight mi-

nisters, and lately twelve ministers." The parcel of land called Bablake was given to the merchants guild, or fraternity of St. John Baptist, who thereupon built the church above mentioned, which was dedicated in 1350; which guild being united with those of the Trinity and St. Catherine, maintained the warden and priests, with a master of grammar, clerks, and choristers. William, lord Zouch, in 1381, intended to build a monastery for Carthusian monks, to the honour of St. Ann, on land in Shortley, near Coventry; but dying soon after, his design was carried on, in some respect, by other well-disposed persons, though not likely to be brought to perfection, till the year 1385, when Richard II. laid the first stone of the church, and at the request of his queen endowed it with many alien priories, part of which were resumed in succeeding reigns. It was granted by Henry VIII. to Richard Andrews and Leonard Chamberlain. Near the college of Bablake, Thomas Bond, draper, and sometimes mayor of the city, founded an hospital, in 1506, for a priest, ten poor men, and one woman. It was granted by Edward VI. to the bailiffs and commonalty, and is still in being; as is likewise another hospital, or alms-house, founded near the Grey Friars, by William Ford, merchant, in 1529. At Sponne, near the town, was an hospital for lepers, founded by Hugh Kevelioke, earl of Chester, which sometimes belonged to Basingwerk abby, and sometimes to the priory of Coventry, and by Edward IV. given to the canons of Studley.

South-east from Coventry is Ripley, where was a convent of Cistercian nuns, founded by Robert de Pilardinton in the reign of Henry I.: granted to William Wigston.

At Horewell, not far from the city, was a cell to the abby of Stonely, in the reign of Edward I.

Three miles is Baggington, where was formerly a castle belonging to the Bagots, where Henry, duke of Hereford, lodged previous to his intended combat with

the Duke of Norfolk, on a spot near called Gosford-green: only the earth-works remain.

At Allesley was anciently a castle in a place called the Parks.

At Meriden is an inn, formerly a seat of the Earl of Aylesbury.

At Great Packington, one mile north from Meriden, is a seat of the Earl of Aylesford.

Colehill is pleasantly situated on an eminence near the river Colne, with a weekly market on Wednesday. Near the town is a seat of the Earl of Digby; and a mile from it Blythe-hall, once the seat of Sir William Dugdale, now of Mr. Geast.

Three miles to the south-east is Maxtoke, where is an ancient castle, which in the reign of Edward the Confessor belonged to Alimundus. William the Conqueror gave it to Turkhill. In the reign of Henry VI. it came by purchase into the possession of the Earl of Stafford, and after the attainder of the Duke of Buckingham, in the reign of Henry VIII. it was granted to Sir William Compton. The present proprietor is Mr. Dilkes. Here was a priory of Augustine canons regular, founded by Sir William de Clinton, afterwards Earl of Huntingdon: granted by Henry VIII. to the Duke of Suffolk.

Half a mile north from Basslet's Pole is Canwell, anciently Kranewell, where Geva, daughter of Hugh, earl of Chester, and widow of Geoffry Ridell, founded a priory of Benedictine monks; granted to Cardinal Wolsey for his new colleges.

At Hints, one mile east from Weeford, a pig of lead was found in the year 1772, weighing 150lbs. and measuring twenty-two inches and a half long, with the following inscription:

IMP. VESP. VII. T. INP. V. COS.

The church of Hints is prebendal.

of Hamilton and Lord Mohun, in the year 1712, in which both noblemen lost their lives.

A new market-house has lately been erected at Stoke.

Stone is said to owe its name to a heap of stones thrown up here, according to the custom of the Saxons, to commemorate the spot where Wulpher, the pagan king of Mercia, murdered his sons Wulfold and Rulfus, for embracing Christianity. But Wulpher himself being afterwards converted to the faith, founded a college of secular canons about the year 670, in honour of the sons he had put to death. These canons being driven away by the Danes about the time of the conquest, some nuns had got possession of the house, but by the means of Robert de Stafford they were changed for regular canons from Kenilworth, in the reign of Henry I: to which house this priory was a cell till the year 1260, when another Robert de Stafford got it made independent, save only the right of patronage and a yearly pension. At the suppression, the site was granted to George Harpur.

Three miles west from Stone is Swinerton, once a royal seat, with a market, now discontinued.

At Darlaston are the ruins of a castle, which, according to tradition, was the seat of Wulpher, king of Mercia: and a barrow near it is shewn as his tomb.

At Trentham, or Tricengham, was a convent of nuns, founded by Ethelred, king of Mercia, of which St. Werburgh was abbess, and died here in 683. It was probably destroyed by the Danes, and refounded by Randal, second earl of Chester, who placed in it Augustine canons: in the reign of Henry I. the site was granted to the Duke of Suffolk. It gives title of Viscount to the Marquis of Stafford, who has a seat here called Trentham-hall.

Newcastle-under-Line, so called with respect to an olden castle, situated near it at Chesterton-under-Lyme, where Camden saw many walls of a half-ruined castle, which at first was given by King John to Ralph, earl of Chester, and afterwards by Henry III. to the Earl of

Lancaster, who built or repaired it. Newcastle is situated on a branch of the Trent, and had a castle now in ruins. It is governed, under a charter of Charles II. by a mayor, justices, and common-council; and sends two members to parliament. The streets are broad and well paved, but most of the houses mean. There were formerly four churches, now reduced to one; the town having suffered much in the barons' wars. There is a manufacture of cloth, but the chief trade is in hats; and in the neighbourhood are extensive potteries, and many coal mines. The market is on Monday. Here are some alms-houses, endowed by the Marquis of Stafford, and Lord Grenville. At the south end of the town was a house of black friars. Dr. Plot, as an instance of the growth of stones, mentions, that near this place was found a stone, with a man's skull, teeth and all, inclosed in it. Here is an excellent device for the taming of shrews: they put a bridle into the scold's mouth, which deprives her of the power of speech, by which she is led about the town, and exposed to public shame, till she promises amendment. The castle at Chesterton has long been gone. The principal potteries near Newcastle are Etruria, Cowbridge, Handley, Smithfield, Newfield, Burslem, Long Port, Golden Hill, Lane End, Lane Delph, Lower Lane, Vale Pleasant, Sheldon, and Stoke, all within a few miles, and conveniently situated for the Staffordshire canal.

Three miles north-east from Newcastle is Hilton, where was an abby of Cistercian monks, founded by Henry de Audley in the year 1223; granted at the suppression to Sir Edward Aston.

Congleton, situated on the river Dane, which runs into the Weever at Northwich, is a town corporate, and contains two churches. The chief manufactures are those of silk and cotton, in which about three thousand people are employed: the market is on Saturday. Congleton is supposed by some to have been a Roman town, called Condate.

Knutsford, *qu. Knute's or Canute's Ford?* so called,

as is said, from the circumstance of Canute passing a ford here, after a victory obtained just by; divided into two parts by a small stream, called Birken, which soon after runs into the Dane: these are called the upper and the lower town, with a parish church in the former, and a chapel of ease in the latter. The chief manufactures are silk, shag velvets, and thread. The county sessions are held here twice a year, and there is a market weekly on Saturday. Near it are annual horse-races.

At Moberley, about one mile east from Knutsford, was a priory of black canons, founded by Patric de Moberley, about the year 1206.

At Rotherton, three miles north from Mere, a rock of natural salt was discovered in the year 1670.

Two miles east from Latchford is Thelwall, now a poor village, but said to have been anciently a large town; built by Edward the Elder, and to have had its name from trunks of trees set in the ground to form a wall round it.

From Latchford we cross the Mersey over a stone bridge to Warrington: Warrington is a large old town, rich and populous, with considerable manufactories of sail cloth, canvas, fustian, glass, pins, &c. An attempt was made some years since to establish an academy of dissenters, but it did not succeed. Here was a priory of Augustine friars founded before the year 1379. The market is on Wednesday. Near Warrington is Bank, the seat of Mr. Patten.

Prescot is large but not populous, and has long been celebrated for its manufacture of watches; to which, of late years, that of cotton has been added. There are two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Saturday. About a mile from Prescot is Knowsley-park, the seat of the Earl of Derby.

Liverpool, one of the most commercial towns, and second to London only as a seaport, is situated near the mouth of the Mersey. This place, before an uniform mode of orthography was adopted, was indifferently written Liverpool, Leverpool, Lirpool, Leerpool, and Lyverpool;

the first is now most generally used : the origin of the name is uncertain, but the last syllable appears characteristic : it lies low on the shore, of an oval form, surrounded with land, which grows gradually higher as it recedes. The soil of the environs is generally low and sandy. Liverpool is one of the wonders of Britain, because of its prodigious increase of trade and buildings, within the compass of a very few years ; rivalling Bristol in the trade to America. They trade also round the whole island ; send ships to Norway, to Hamburgh, to the Baltic, as, also to Holland and Flanders ; so that they are almost become, like the Londoners, universal merchants.

The trade of Liverpool consists not only in merchandising and correspondencies beyond seas, but as they import almost all kinds of foreign goods, they have consequently a great inland trade, and a great correspondence with Ireland and Scotland for consumption of their goods, exactly as it is with Bristol ; and they really divide the trade with Bristol upon very remarkable equalities.

Bristol lies upon the Irish sea ; so does Liverpool : Bristol trades chiefly to the south and west parts of Ireland, from Dublin in the east to Galway west ; Liverpool has all the trade of the east shore and the north, from the harbour of Dublin to Londonderry : Bristol has the trade of South Wales ; Liverpool, great part of that of North Wales : Bristol has the south-west counties of England, and some north of it, as high as Bridgenorth, and perhaps to Shrewsbury ; Liverpool has all the northern counties ; and a large consumption of goods in Cheshire and Staffordshire is supplied from thence.

Ireland is also shared between both ; and for the northern coast of it, if the Liverpool men have not the whole fishery, or, at least, in company with the merchants of Londonderry, the fault is their own. The situation of Liverpool is very advantageous towards improving its commerce, and extending it into the north-

ern inland counties of England, particularly Cheshire and Staffordshire, by the new navigations.

It is some advantage to the growing commerce of this town, that the freemen of it are, in consequence of that freedom, free also of Bristol; as they are of the corporation of Waterford and Wexford in the kingdom of Ireland. Not that these corporation privileges are of any great value to Liverpool in its foreign trade; but, in particular cases, it may be some advantage, as in town-duties, in admitting them to set up trades in those corporations, and the like.

Before the end of the seventeenth century it was computed, and with great probability, that Liverpool was possessed of ten times the commerce it had at the beginning. At the very entrance of the last century, Liverpool was held to be the third sea-port in England; was supposed to have augmented in commerce greatly in the next twenty years; and we can affirm from good authority, that in point of ships, seamen, and the public revenue, this port has more than doubled since that time. The principal internal causes which are said to have contributed to the quick growth of commerce here, which in other places rises so slowly, were these: the traders of this place have been remarkable for frugality in management, which enables them to do every thing upon the cheapest terms, and to sell at the lowest prices. They admit all degrees of people, even their own servants, to employ the smallest stock in trade, by which they become interested in the event, and are the sooner in a condition to set up for themselves. Lastly, they have shewn surprising spirit in works of large expence, for the improvement of the town and port; and, in a word, whatever may contribute to the public interest.

The situation of Liverpool being on the north bank of the river, with the disadvantage of a flat shore, the merchants were laid under great difficulties in their business; for though the harbour was good, and the ships rode well in the offing, yet they were obliged to ride there as in a road, rather than an harbour. Here was

no mole or haven to bring in their ships, and lay them up (as the seamen call it) for the winter, nor any quay for the delivering their goods, as at Bristol, Bidford, Newcastle, Hull, and other sea-ports. Upon this, the inhabitants and merchants, by the aid of an act of parliament, passed in the eighth year of the reign of the late Queen Anne, which was prolonged by another, passed in the third year of his majesty King George I. made a large basin, or wet-dock, at the east end of the town; where at very great charge, the place considered, they have brought the tide from the Mersey, to flow up by an opening that looks to the south, and the ships go in north; so that the town shelters it from the westerly and northerly winds, the hills from the easterly, and the ships lie as in a mill-pond, with the utmost safety and convenience. As this is so great a benefit to the town, the like of which is not to be seen in any place of England, for the merchants' service, London excepted, it is well worth the imitation of other trading places in Britain, which, for want of such a convenience, lose their trade; for indeed the inhabitants of Liverpool suffered not a little for want of it in the great storm, *anno* 1703. This dock is capable of holding 100 sail of ships.

But though these new works have been of such advantage to this flourishing town, yet something more appeared wanting to crown the work; for, it seems, the entrance into the dock or basin from the open harbour was so straight, that ships and vessels lying in the dock were often hindered from getting out to sea; and those without the dock, in the open harbour, were frequently forced ashore and lost. To remedy this inconvenience, an act passed, *anno* 1738, for enlarging the said entrance, and for erecting a pier in the open harbour on the north and south sides of the said entrance. And as the lives of divers persons were endangered and lost, and goods often run and smuggled for want of keeping proper and sufficient lights in the night-time about the said wet-dock or basin, the same act impowers the corporation to

set up such a number of lamps to enlighten the dock as they shall think requisite.

The custom-house adjoining to the dock is not only a commodious, but an elegant piece of building.

Liverpool had formerly but one church, dedicated to our Lady and St. Nicolas, and that dependent on the parish of Walton; but upon the increase of inhabitants, and of new buildings, in so extraordinary a manner, an act of parliament passed in the tenth year of King William III. enabling the corporation to build and endow a new one, and to make Liverpool independent of Walton. *Anno* 1704, the church of St. Peter's, on the east side of the town, which had been built at the charge of the parish to which it was appropriated, was consecrated. But this being still not sufficient for this flourishing town, her majesty Queen Anne, in the third year of her reign, granted to the corporation for fifty years a lease of the site of Liverpool castle, which had long lain in ruins, whereon to erect a third church and other edifices; under the yearly rent of 6l. 13s. 4d. together with liberty to use the materials of the old castle for that purpose. And King George I. by act of parliament, was pleased to make over to the corporation for ever, on a reserve of the same annual rent, the said site of the old castle; whereon the inhabitants erected the said third church, and, in honour to that prince, dedicated it to St. George. It was finished in the year 1734, from the revenues arising from the corporation lands, and the duty on merchandize, which are estimated at 200l. *per ann.* These churches are very handsome and capacious buildings. That on the north of the town has in it a fine font of marble, placed in the body of the church, surrounded with a beautiful iron palisado; the gift of the late Mr. Heysham, a merchant of London, but considerably concerned in trade on this side, and for many years member of parliament for Lancaster. There is a beautiful tower to this church, and a new ring of eight bells. An act passed for the building of two more churches.

On September, 1749, was laid the first stone of a new exchange, and an assembly-room, which is as elegant and commodious a structure for those purposes as most in England. It stands at the top of Water-street, and is a grand edifice of white stone, built in the form of a square, round which are piazzas for the merchants to walk in: above stairs are the mayor's offices.

Here is also a good free-school, well endowed; and likewise a very noble charity-school, which was built, and is supported, by the generous contributions of the inhabitants, for 50 boys and 12 girls, who are maintained with clothes, meat, and lodging, and have proper education bestowed upon them. Here are also several alms-houses for the support of sailors' widows, and other old and indigent people.

It is a corporate town, governed by a mayor and aldermen; and sends two members to parliament. The harbour is defended on the south side by a castle, and the west by a tower on the river Mersey. In a word, there is no town in England, except Manchester, that can equal Liverpool for the fineness of the streets and beauty of the buildings. Many of the houses are built of free-stone, and completely finished; and all the rest (of the new part) of brick, as handsomely built as London itself.

In the year 1565 there were only 138 householders and cottagers. At this time, the number of houses is, probably, near 10,000, and of the inhabitants 60,000. The trade of Liverpool is general; but the principal branch is the African and West-Indian trade. The American, Baltic, and Portugal commerce is also very great, as well as to Ireland: several ships are sent annually to Greenland; and many vessels are employed in the country trade for corn, cheese, coals, &c. so that near 3000 vessels are cleared out from this port in one year. Here are several manufactures for china-ware and pottery, some salt-works, glass-houses, and upwards of fifty breweries, from some of which large quantities of malt-

liquor are sent abroad. By the late inland navigation, Liverpool has communication with the rivers Dec, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Derwent, Severn, Humber, Thames, Avon, &c. which navigation, including its windings, extends above 500 miles, in the counties of Lincoln, Nottingham, York, Westmoreland, Chester, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Worcester, &c. The Mersey, upon which this town is situated, abounds with salmon, cod, flounders, turbot, plaice, and smelts; and, at full sea, it is above two miles over. The Mersey is properly an arm of the sea, and subject to the variations of the tide. Liverpool contains ten churches, besides places of worship for the religious of other persuasions; an exchange, a custom-house, a public infirmary, a prison built on the plan of the humane Mr. Howard, an observatory, a theatre, &c. The markets are on Wednesday and Saturday, and every other Wednesday for all sorts of cattle.

At Great Crosby, near the sea-coast, six miles north from Liverpool, is a grammar-school, founded by one Harrison, a native, endowed with 50l. a year.

Another road to Warrington.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Church Lawton, page			Brought up	171	2
54.	155	3	Northwich	2	3
Dean Hill	4	5	Great Budworth	3	1
Sandbach	1	6	Stretton	4	1
Booth Lane	1	3	London Bridge	2	1
Middlewich	3	5	Wilder's Pool	0	5
Bostock	3	0	Warrington	1	1
Davenham	1	4			
				184	6
	171	2			

SANDBACH is situated on a small stream called

Wheelock, which runs into the Dane, and near the navigable canal. In the market-place are two stone crosses, with figures emblematical of our Saviour's passion. It has a market on Thursday.

Middlewich is situated near the river Dane, and divided in two parts by the Staffordshire canal between the Trent and the Mersey. The chief trade of the town is in salt, of which great quantities are manufactured here: and the brine of the springs is said to yield one fourth of its weight in salt. The cotton manufacture has been introduced lately. Here is a market on Tuesday.

Five miles south-west from Middlewich is Dernhall, or Darnall Grange, where an abbey was built by Prince Edward, eldest son of Henry III. for Cistercian monks, in the year 1266; but this same prince, when he became king in the year 1277, built another monastery in a more pleasant situation, called Vale Royal, to which the monks of Dernhall were removed in the year 1281: but they were obliged to live in mean lodgings for some years, the new abbey not being finished till the year 1330. This last building is said to have cost 32,000*l*. At the dissolution it was granted to Thomas Holcroft; and is now the seat of Mr. Cholmondeley.

Northwich is situated on the river Weever near where it is joined by the Dane, and has been long noted for its salt springs: a large manufacture of cotton has been established some years. Here is a market on Friday. South-east from Northwich, at Rudheath, there was anciently a place of refuge and a sanctuary, both for the inhabitants and strangers who had broken the laws, where they might remain in safety a year and a day.

Four miles west from Great Budworth is Dutton hall, now the seat of Mr. Egerton, once of the Duttons, a family who derived their descent from one Hudard, and have, by ancient custom, an extensive authority over the minstrels of the county. The occasion is said to be

this: Ranulph, earl of Chester, happening to advance into Wales with too few attendants, found himself on a sudden surpris'd by Llewellyn, prince of Wales, with whom he had long been at variance. In this dilemma, he retreated to Ruthlan castle in Flintshire, from whence he sent to Roger, or John de Lacy, constable of Chester, for relief. This happening at the time of Chester fair, to which Hugh Lupus, first earl of Chester, had granted special protection; Lacy's steward, Hugh de Dutton, hastily assembled all the minstrels, and mob that followed them, and marched at their head toward Ruthlan: the Welsh supposing them a body of regular troops, presently rais'd the siege. In memory of this, the patronage of this rabble was given to John de Lacy, who granted the same to Hugh de Dutton and his heirs, by the name of "*Magisterium omnium Leccatorum & Meretricum totius Cestreshire, sicut liberius illum magisterium teneo de Comite; salvo jure meo & heredibus meis.*" In consequence of this jurisdiction, all the minstrels of that country resorted to Chester, accompanied with many gentlemen of the county, attended the heir of Dutton from his lodging to St. John's church, one of them walking before him in a surcoat of his arms depicted on taffeta, the rest proceeding two and two, playing on their several instruments. After divine service, they conduct him back in the same manner to his lodging, where a court being held by his steward, and all the minstrels formally called, certain orders and laws are made for the better government of this society, with penalties on those that transgress.

*London to Parkgate by Newport, Whitchurch,
and Chester.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Stone Bridge, p. 44.	99	3	Brought up	151	2
Bacon's Inn	4	3	Blechley	1	2
Castle Bromwich	1	4	Sandford	2	6
Stonal, Staff.	10	6	Whitchurch	5	0
Street Way	7	4	Grindley Brook, Chef.	2	2
Four Crosses Inn	1	0	No Man's Heath.	2	6
Spread Eagle	2	4	Broxton	3	7
Ivetsey Bank	5	0	Handley	3	5
Weston	2	0	Golbourn Bridge	1	0
Parney Corner	2	0	Hatton Heath	1	5
Woodcot, Shrop.	1	4	Chester	5	0
Chetwynd	1	4	Mollington	2	4
Newport	1	0	The Yacht	2	6
Stanford Bridge	4	0	Enderton	4	4
Hinstock	2	0	Great Neston	1	0
Sutton Heath	4	0	Parkgate	1	2
Ternhill	2	0			
				192	3
	151	2			

AT Castle Bromwich is the seat of Sir ——— Bridgman, bart.

Two miles from the Spread Eagle, on the right, Stretton, the seat of the Honourable Mr. Monckton.

At Weston, on the left, Weston-park, Lord Bradford.

Five miles north from Castle Bromwich is Sutton Colfield, a corporation governed by a warden, justices, and aldermen; with a market on Monday.

Seven miles from Stonal, on the right hand, about a mile from the road, is Cannoc, or Cank, which gives name to a vast forest. Here is an iron ore, which, if worked into iron bars, will, when used to make any thing, run off into dirt, and is good for nothing.

At Radmore, in a solitary place within the forest of Cannoc, a society of religious was formed about the year 1140, and obtained the grant of an hermitage,

where they fixed themselves, and of some adjoining lands from the Empress Matilda and King Stephen, towards founding a monastery: it was, at first only a priory, but at the instigation of the empress they became Cistercian monks, and the place was erected into an abbey; but the place being found inconvenient, in the year 1154 the monks removed to Stonely in Warwickshire.

Newport is a small market-town, with a noble free-school, founded by Mr. Adams, a haberdasher of London, with a house and salary for a master and usher. The same gentleman founded an alms-house near it, and gave five hundred pounds towards rebuilding the town-house. Over the school-door is this distich:

*Scripsisti hæredem patriam, tibi quæ dedit ortum:
Scriberis ergo tuæ jure pater patriæ.*

That is:

*Thy country is thy heir: And therefore we
Justly esteem thy country's parent thee.*

There is likewise an English school of long standing free for the natives. Here is a market on Saturday. The facetious Tom Brown was born in this town; and the late Earl of Bradford received from it the title of baron. Here was formerly a college in the church for a master and four secular chaplains. Two miles south-west from Newport, at Lillethull, was a priory founded about the year 1145 by Richard de Belmeis, last dean of St. Almund's church in Shrewsbury, who gave all that tract of land between Watling-street and Merdiche to found a house to the honour of the Virgin Mary, and for the use of the canons regular of St. Peter of Dorchester de Ordine Arroasæ, who were afterwards stiled the canons registers of Doninton, near adjoining.

At Sheriffhales, four miles south from Newport, is a vitriolic water.

Three miles north-east from No Man's heath is

Cholmondeley-hall, the seat of the Earl of Cholmondeley.

About a mile and half south-west from the Yatcht, on the bank of the Dee, at Shotwick, was formerly a royal palace, now in ruins, the property of Mr. Salusbury Brereton. On this estate lived Mary Davies, mentioned in the Philosophical Transaction, as having a horn growing every year on each side of her head.

A mile and half north-west from Shotwick is Burton, the native place of the pious and venerable Dr. Wilson, bishop of Man. All the country between the rivers Dee and Mersey, to the north-west of Chester, is called Wirral.

Nine miles north-west from Great Neston, and at the extreme north-west point of Wirral, at a small distance from the land in the mouth of the Dee, is a small island, called Hillbury, Ill-bre, or Hill-bree: on which, it is said, there was anciently a house of Benedictine monks, cell to the abbey of Chester.

Seven miles north from Great Neston, on the bank of the Mersey, opposite Liverpool, is Birkenhead, where a priory of Benedictine monks was founded by Hamen Maffy, third baron of Dunham Maffy, subordinate to the abbey of Chester, in the reign of Henry II. or Richard I.

Five miles north-east from Great Neston, near the Mersey, is a pleasant village, Bromborough, where was a monastery founded by Elfleda, countess of Mercia, about the year 912.

Two miles north from Birkenhead, at Poulton, was an abbey of Cistercian monks, founded by Hugh de Malblanc, lord of Nantwich, granted by Henry VIII. to William Cotton.

Four miles south from Birkenhead is Babington, where, in the reign of Edward I. was an hospital for lepers.

Parkgate is a small seaport on the Dee, whence packets sail to the coast of Ireland.

London to Ampthill.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
St. Alban's, p. 1.	21	1	Brought up	40	6
Harpendon . . .	5	0	Clophill . . .	1	5
Luton, Bedfords.	5	3	Maulden . . .	2	0
Barton . . .	6	4	Ampthill . . .	1	0
Silfoe . . .	2	6		45	3
	40	6			

LUTON is a neat market-town, consisting of one street rising from the river Lea, and two others branching off diagonally at the market-house. The church is large, with an embattled tower of chequer-work. The chief employment of the poor is plaiting straw and making lace. There is a weekly market on Monday. About two miles south from the town is the beautiful seat of the Marquis of Bute. Near are the ruins of a palace once the summer residence of the abbots of St. Alban's, called Luton Tower: the ancient Gothic chapel of which remains.

At Hexton, two miles east from Barton, is an ancient camp.

Silfoe had once a market. At Pulloxhill, about a mile south-west from Silfoe, a gold mine is said to have been discovered about a century past, but not sufficiently productive to pay for working. Near to Silfoe, on the right, is Wrest-park, the seat of Lady Lucas. The following beautiful lines were inscribed on an hermitage in this park:

Stranger, or guest, whom e'er this hallow'd grove
 Shall chance receive, where sweet contentment dwells,
 Bring here no heart that with ambition swells,
 With av'rice pines, or burns with lawless love.
 Vice-tainted souls will all in vain remove,
 To sylvan shades, and Hermits' peaceful cells;
 In vain will seek retirement's lenient spells,
 Or hope that bliss which only good men prove.

If Heav'n-born truth, and sacred virtue's lore,
 Which cheer, adorn, and dignify the mind,
 Are constant inmates of thy honest breast;
 If, unrepining at thy neighbour's store,
 Thou count'st, as thine, the good of all mankind,
 Then, welcome, share the friendly groves of *Wrest*.

Three miles south-east from Silsoe is Higham Gobions, the rectory and residence of the learned Edmund Castell, the author of the *Lexicon Heptaglotton*.

Amphill is a neat town, consisting principally of two streets which cross each other, with a market on Thursday. Near it is Amphill-park, the seat of the Earl of Upper Ossory; "at a small distance from which stood a large and princely house," says Camden, "like a castle, built by John Cornwale, baron Fanhope, in the reign of Henry VI. out of the spoils of France. His estate being, as I have read, confiscated by Edward IV. for siding with the house of Lancaster, and himself, or rather, as he says, this house, being attainted of treason, was granted to Edmund Grey, lord of Ruthin, and afterwards earl of Kent, from whose grandson, Richard, it came to King Henry VIII. who, to speak in the style of the civilians, made it sacred patrimony, or in that of the common lawyers, royal demesne, and called the estate annexed the honour of Amphill." In this house Queen Catherine of Arragon resided during the debate on the divorce at Dunstable. In memory of this circumstance, a neat cross, or Gothic column, has been erected by the noble owner of the present mansion, on the site of the ancient one, with the following inscription, written by the Honourable Horace Walpole:

In days of old, here Amphill's towers were seen,
 The mournful refuge of an injur'd queen;
 Here flow'd her pure, but unavailing, tears;
 Here blinded zeal sustain'd her sinking years:
 Yet Freedom hence her radiant banners wav'd,
 And Love aveng'd a realm by priests enslav'd;
 From Catharine's wrongs, a nation's bliss was spread,
 And Luther's light from Harry's lawless bed. H. W.

JOHANNES FITZ PATRICK COMES DE OSSORY
 POSUIT 1773.

Two miles north from Amphill is Haughton Conquest, where the Countess of Pembroke built a seat, from a design of Sir Philip Sidney in his *Arcadia*. It was some years since fitted up for the Marquis of Tavistock, but of late years has been neglected, and is in a state of decay. Dr. Gray, editor of *Hudibras*, was rector of the parish. Two miles east from Haughton Conquest is Hawnes, a seat of Lord Carteret.

Two miles west from Amphill is Millbrook, where was a house of Benedictine monks, cell to St. Alban's: removed afterwards to the hermitage of Moddry, in the year 1140, where it became a priory under the abbey of St. Alban.

London to Leighton Beaufesert, or Buzzard.

	M.	P.
Dunstable, p. 1.	33	6
Leighton Buzzard	7	4
	<hr/>	
	41	2

LEIGHTON, or Leyton Buzzard, or rather Beaufesert, is situated near the Ouse, on the borders of Buckinghamshire. Here is a handsome cross of two stories, ornamented with saints. It has a market on Tuesday. In this parish, but two miles to the south of the town, was Grovebury priory, under the abbey of Fontevrault in Anjou, founded by Henry II. The prior of this convent was, for the most part, procurator-general for all the concerns of Fontevrault abbey in England. In the reign of Henry VI. it was given to Eton college, and in the reign of Edward IV. by John, duke of Suffolk, and Elizabeth his wife, to the Dean and Chapter of Windsor. There was likewise at Leighton a house of Cisterians, cell to Woburn.

Near Grovebury, at Farle, was an hospital for a mas-

ter and brethren, subject to the hospital of Santingfeld, near Wytsland, in Picardy, granted to King's college, Cambridge.

London to Rugby.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Northampton, p. 1.	65	3	Brought up	76	3
Harlestone	4	0	Crick	2	4
East Haddon	3	4	Hill Morton, Warw.	3	0
West Haddon	3	4	Rugby	2	4
	<hr/> 76 3			<hr/> 84 3	

ONE mile north-west from Harlestone is Althorp, the seat of Earl Spencer. This mansion has within a few years changed its face much to advantage. This ancient seat, rebuilt with great improvement by Robert, earl of Sunderland, great grandfather to the present Duke of Marlborough, is particularly noted for a magnificent gallery, furnished with a large collection of curious paintings by the best hands. And in the apartments below-stairs is a still more valuable one, of most of the greatest masters in Europe. So that there are very few collections of pictures in England better worth the curiosity of a traveller than this. The park is laid out and planted after the manner of that at Greenwich, and was designed by Le Notre, the same person who planted St. James's Park, and Cassioberry, as also several other parks and gardens in England. There is a noble piece of water here, on which is lately built a fine vessel, completely equipped; as his Grace the Duke of Bedford has also at his seat at Woburn Abby. There are likewise on this stream a fine Venetian gondola, canoes, &c. But the water is too near the house.

To the north is Holdenby-house. This mansion stands on a pleasant eminence, about six miles south-west of Northampton; it was built by Sir Christopher

Hatton, privy counsellor to Queen Elizabeth, lord high chancellor of England, and knight of the garter; he is said to have called it Holdenby-house in honour of his great grandmother, heiress of the ancient family of the Holdembys. It afterwards became a palace to King Charles I. and when he was delivered to the parliament, he was kept here three months, and hence was seized and carried to the army by Cornet Joyce. It afterwards belonged to the Duke of Marlborough, and was part of the jointure of the Marchioness of Blandford, relict of his grandson; at present it is let to a farmer who resides here, and has pulled down great part of the buildings, and converted the rest into barns and stables.

Near West Haddon is a high tumulus, called Oster hill, a name supposed to be derived from Publius Ostorius, the Roman proprætor.

Three miles north-west from Crick is Lylburn, on the Watling-street, supposed from ancient ramparts to have been a Roman station.

Rugby, anciently written Rocheberie, which signifies a castle or house on a rock, is situated near the grand navigable canal: here is a grammar-school of some celebrity, and amply endowed by Mr. Sheriff. Here is likewise an English school for thirty boys, and several alms-houses. The market is on Saturday. Near the church was a castle, built in the reign of King Stephen, of which only the earthworks remain.

At Newnham Regis, or King's Newnham, four miles north-west from Rugby, there are three medicinal springs.

One mile and a half north-west from Newnham, at Brinklow, are the vestiges of an ancient castle.

A mile and a half from Brinklow, and five east from Coventry, is Combe abbey, founded for Cisterians by Richard de Camville, in the year 1150. At the dissolution it was granted to the earl of Warwick, and is now the seat of Lord Craven.

Six miles north from Rugby is Monks-Kirkby, where there was an alien priory of Benedictine monks, cell to

the abbey of St. Nicholas, at Angers, which owed its foundation to a large grant of lands and tithes, in this and other neighbouring villages, which Gosfred de Wirchin made to that foreign monastery in the year 1077. This house was given, as an alien priory, by Richard II. to the Carthusian priory, near Epworth, in Lincolnshire, and finally settled there by Henry V. after it had been restored to Angers by Henry IV. At the dissolution, the manor of Monks Kirkby was granted to the Duke of Suffolk, and the rectory, with the tithes of the adjacent villages, to Trinity college, Cambridge.

London to Nuneaton.

	M.	F.
Hinckley. p. 1. . . .	99	3
Nuneaton	5	0
	<hr/>	
	104	3

NUNEATON, situated on the Anker, is supposed to have taken its name from a convent of nuns of the order of Pontevraut, in which, besides the prioress and nuns, there was a prior also, and perhaps monks, founded by Robert, earl of Leicester, in the reign of Henry II. the site of which was granted to Marmaduke Constable: here is a manufacture of ribbands, and a weekly market on Saturday.

At Aftley, four miles south-west from Nuneaton, was a castle which belonged to the Greys, where Henry, duke of Suffolk, father of Lady Jane Grey, being betrayed by his game-keeper, was taken and beheaded. Thomas, created marquis of Dorset by Edward IV. and many more of the family, were buried here. The church was made collegiate for a dean, two prebendaries, and three vicars, by Sir Thomas de Aftley, in the reign of Edward III. given to the Marquis of Dorset, who by his will desired his executors to build alms-houses for thirteen men.

At Ansty, five miles west from Nuneaton, are the vestiges of two castles: one a little to the north-east of the church, and the other near the church, towards the south.

At Bedworth, four miles south from Nuneaton, is a seat of Sir Roger Newdigate, and a coal-mine belonging to him, from whence a cut is made to the grand canal.

Caldecote, three miles north-west from Nuneaton, is remarkable for a seat of the Purefoys, which stood a siege against a detachment of horse, under the command of the princes Rupert and Maurice, in the year 1641. A new house has been built by Mr. Fisher, without entirely destroying the old mansion.

At Erdbury, in the parish of Chilverscoton, one mile south from Nuneaton, was a priory of Augustine canons, founded by Ralph de Sudley, in the reign of Henry II. granted to the Duke of Suffolk.

London to Market Bosworth.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Hinckley, p. 1. . . .	99	3	Brought up	102	3
Stapleton	3	0	Cadeby	1	4
	<hr/>		Market Bosworth	1	4
	102	3		<hr/>	
				105	3

AT Cadeby there is a mineral spring.

Bosworth, with the addition of Market for distinction, is situated on an eminence. It has a weekly market on Wednesday. Three miles from the town, on Radmore plain, was fought the decisive battle between Richard III. and Henry, earl of Richmond, afterwards King Henry VII. The army of Henry consisted of six thousand men; that of Richard not less than twelve: but Lord Stanley going over to Richmond turned the fortune of the day. King Richard was killed fighting in the field, and with him the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Terrors of Chartley, Sir Richard Radcliffe, Sir Robert Percy, and Sir R. Blackenbury, with about four thousand men. The loss on the

Richard, 1485, 1485, 1485, 1485, 1485, 1485, 1485, 1485, 1485, 1485

other side was trifling. Sir William Catesby was taken, and soon after beheaded at Leicester. The body of Richard was found among a heap of slain, and ignominiously thrown across a horse, and carried amidst the insults of a mob to Leicester, where it was interred in the church of the Grey Friars. Richard's crown being found by one of Henry's soldiers on the field of battle, it was immediately placed on the head of the conqueror, while the whole army cried out "Long live King Henry!" With Richard III. ended the race of the Plantagenets, who had the possession of the crown for about 330 years; and with them the contests between the houses of York and Lancaster, in which more than a hundred thousand men lost their lives, either by the sword or the executioner.

London to Warwick through Daventry and Southam.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Daventry, p. 44. .	72	0	Brought up	84	6
Shuckburgh, Warw.	5	4	Radford . . .	2	6
Southam . . .	4	6	Leamington Priors	1	6
Uston . . .	2	4	Warwick . . .	2	2
	<hr/> 84	<hr/> 6		<hr/> 91	<hr/> 4

AT Shuckburgh is the seat of Sir George Shuckburgh Evelyn, bart.

Southam is but an indifferent town, with a market on Monday.

About four miles north from Southam is Leamington Hastings, so called from the family who were its lords till the time of Edward IV. after that to the Trevors, and now to Sir — Wheeler: by one of the last family an alms-house was founded, and another by Humphrey Davis. Leamington Priors obtained its appellation from belonging to the convent of Kenilworth. Here is a salt spring.

One mile north from Radford is Offchurch, where it

London to Burton-upon-Trent. 77

is said was a palace of King Offa. Between Vehindon, now Long Itchingdon, two miles north from Southam and Harbury, three miles south-west from Southam, Fremund, son of Offa, was treacherously killed, and buried in his father's palace. That prince was afterwards canonised.

London to Ashby-de-la-Zouch and Burton-upon-Trent.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Atherstone, p. 1.	107	5	Brought up	116	1
Sheepy, Leic.	3	0	Measham	1	7
Twycrofs.	2	3	Ashby-de-la-Zouch	3	4
Snareston	3	1	Bretley	15	7
			Burton-upon-Trent, St. 2	6	
	116	1			
				130	1

NORTON, a village two miles north from Twycrofs, was the native place of the reverend Mr. Whiston, whose father was rector of the parish. He was born in the year 1667, died in London in 1752, and lies buried at Lyndon in Rutlandshire.

At Appleby, two miles west from Snareston, is a well-endowed free-school, founded by Sir John Moore, citizen of London.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch, so called from the Zouches who were its ancient lords, is situated near a small river on the borders of Derbyshire. It is noted for its ale, and has a considerable trade in malt. It is governed by a constable and two headboroughs, and has a weekly market on Saturday. Here are the remains of a castle built, or at least castellated, by Lord Hastings, who was executed by order of Richard III. To assist in the building, the lead was taken off Belvoir castle, which had been committed to his keeping after the forfeiture of Lord Ross, who took part with Henry VI.: after the battle of Bosworth, the attainder of Lord Hastings was

78 *London to Burton-upon-Trent.*

taken off by Henry VII. and the estates restored to the family.

At this castle James I. with his whole court, was entertained by the then Earl of Huntingdon for many days, during which time the dinner was always served up by thirty poor knights dressed in velvet gowns and gold chains. In the year 1648 it was demolished by order of parliament, because the town had been made a garrison for King Charles I. by Henry, earl of Huntingdon, and his son created Lord Loughborough. It was called the maiden garrison, because it was never taken by the parliamentary forces: by its remains it seems to have been once a magnificent structure. Dr. John Bainbridge, Savilian professor at Oxford, was a native of this town; and in the parish was born Dr. Hall, bishop of Exeter, in the year 1574.

—At Bredon, five miles north-east from Ashby-de-la-Zouch, was a cell of black monks, given to the priory of St. Oswald, at Nostal, in Yorkshire, by Robert Ferrers, earl of Nottingham, about the year 1144: granted at the suppression to John, lord Grey.

Two miles north-east from Bredon is Langley, where was a priory of Benedictine nuns, founded by William Pantulf, and his wife, in the reign of Henry II.: granted to Thomas Grey.

Between Bredon and Ashby-de-la-Zouch is Stanton Harold, where is a seat of Earl Ferrers. The church was rebuilt by sir Robert Shirley, as set forth in the front:

In the year 1653,

When all things sacred throughout the nation

Were either demolished or profan'd,

Sir Robert Shirley, bart. founded this church:

Whose singular praise it is to have done

The best things in the worst of times.

Burton-upon-Trent, so called from its situation, has long been celebrated for its malt liquor, great quantities of which are sent to London and various parts of the

kingdom and of Europe; besides which, here are manufactures of hats; cotton, tammies, and some articles of iron, particularly a large forge for the purpose of converting bloom and scrap iron into bars. The Trent has long been navigable from hence to Gainsborough, and the Grand Trunk runs parallel with the town, so that a ready communication is opened with most parts of England. The stone bridge over the Trent was built as early as the reign of Henry II. or before. The market is on Thursday. Here was a castle built by the Ferrers in the time of the Conqueror. Adjoining to the church was an abby of Benedictine monks, founded by Wulfric Scot in the year 1004, which, at the dissolution, was by Henry VIII. converted into a college for a dean and canons. But this college remained only about four years, when all the lands and endowments were granted to Sir William Paget.

At Drakelow, in Church Gresley, in Derbyshire, near Burton, the seat of Sir Nigel Bowyer Gresley, bart.

Four miles north-east from Burton is Repton, likewise in Derbyshire, called by the Saxons Hreopandune, anciently a place of some consideration. Here was before the year 660 a noble monastery of men and women, under the government of an abbess, in which several of the royal family of the kings of Mercia, who resided at Tamworth, were buried; but in the year 875 the Danes took and plundered the town and destroyed the convent, when Burthred, king of Mercia, was driven from his country. In the year 1172 another house was built and endowed by Matilda, widow of Ranulph second earl of Chester, for a prior and black canons, whom she brought from Calk, where she had before placed them in 1161.

London to Burton.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Lichfield, p. 1.	118	3	Brought over	138	7
Hanfaere	4	0	Checley	2	1
Hill Ridware	2	0	Lower Tean	1	0
Blithbury	1	4	Upper Tean	0	5
Abbots Bromley	3	0	Cheadle	3	0
Uttoxeter	6	6	Ipfstones	4	4
Stremshall	1	4	Onecote	4	0
Beamhurst	1	6	Longnor	7	4
			Buxton, Derbysh.	5	0
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	138	7		166	5

AT Blithbury was a small monastery, founded by Hugh Malveysin, in the reign of Henry I. or Stephen, at first for Benedictine monks and nuns, but afterwards appropriated to nuns only.

Abbots Bromley, or Pagets Bromley, is a small town of one street; the former appellation it owes to the neighbouring abbey at Blithbury, and the latter to the Pagets (now Earl of Uxbridge), lords of the manor and patrons of the church. Here is a market on Monday; and in the town is a free grammar-school, founded by Mr. R. Clarke in the year 1603, and an alms-house well endowed.

Two miles south-west from Abbots Bromley is Blithfield, the seat of Lord Bagot, whose ancestors were once settled at a neighbouring village, called Bagots Bromley.

Uttoxeter is situated on the side of the river Dove, over which is a stone bridge into Derbyshire. The town formerly suffered much by fire, but is now neat and well built, with three streets branching from the market-place. The market, which is held on Wednesday, is large, for cheese, corn, and provisions. In the neighbourhood are several iron forges; and the trade of the place is much increased by the grand canal, forming a communication between the principal rivers of the

kingdom. Sir Simon Degge, a native of this place, who himself died at 92, in a letter dated August, 1726, says, "In three weeks I have been at Uttoxeter, there have been buried four men and two women: one woman aged 94, the other 83; one man 91, another 87, another 82; and one young man of 68. Yesterday I talked with a man of 90, who has all his senses, and walks without a staff. About a month since he had a fever, and was speechless two days. His daughter is 60; and about six months since he buried his wife, who had lived with him 63 years, and was aged 85. In this town are now living three men and their wives, who have had 53 children, and each hath the same wife by which he had his children now alive. They are all young men, the oldest not being above 60. I will only tell you, that in 1702 there died three women, their years as follow: one 103, the second 126, the third 87." Sir Simon says, he had seven brothers and sisters all living together not long since, and the youngest 60 years of age.

Four miles north from Uttoxeter, in the road to Ashbourn, is Rocester, between the Churnet and the Dove, in the tract called Dovedale: here was an abbey of black canons, founded by Richard Bacon in the year 1146, which at the dissolution was granted to R. Trentham. In the church are some monuments of the Staffords.

At Calwick, in the parish of Ellaston, four miles north from Rocester, was an hermitage given by Nigel Gresley to the priory of Kenilworth, before the year 1148, in which was placed a small number of black canons: granted to John Fleetwood.

At Stanton, in the same parish, Archbishop Sheldon was born, in the year 1598.

Two miles north from Stremshall is Croxden. Bertram de Verdun, in the year 1176, gave to the Cistercian monks of Aunay a piece of ground, on which they built a monastery at Chotes, which three years after was removed to Croxden or Crokeston, where it continued till the suppression, when it was granted to

Geoffry Foljamb. This Bertram de Verdon had a castle at Aulton or Alverton, three miles east from Cheadle, of which there are yet some remains, belonging to the Earl of Shrewsbury.

At Checkley, the inhabitants have a tradition that a battle was fought between two armies, one armed, the other not, in which three bishops were killed: in memory of whom three large stones were placed in the church-yard.

Cheadle is situated in the centre of coal-pits, and manufactures of iron, copper, and brass. It has a market on Saturday, and a well-endowed free-school.

Three miles east from Ipstones is Wever hill: and on the east side a village called Wotton, of which the proverb

Wotton under Wever
Where God came never.

Three miles east from Onecote, near the river, is Elton hill, celebrated for its rich copper mines, the property of the Duke of Devonshire.

Longnor is situated near the source of the river Manifold, on the borders of Derbyshire, and has a market on Tuesday.

Buxton is situated in the High Peak of Derbyshire, and is considered as one of its wonders; and much celebrated for its springs of warm water, said to be sulphureous, but neither foetid to the smell, nor nauseous to the taste, but rather palatable. That these waters were known to the Romans is universally believed, and this belief is strengthened by a high road called Bathgate, and by a wall cemented with red Roman plaster: close by St. Anne's well were the ruins of the ancient bath, its dimensions and length. The plaster is red, and hard as brick: it appears as if burnt, exactly resembling tile; but Dr. Leigh is inclined to think it was a mixture of lime and powdered tiles, cemented with blood and eggs. The hot bath is at a house called the Hall; besides which, there is another good inn or two on the hill; but

the company who come for their health chiefly frequent the hall, on account of its convenience. The building for the bath was erected by George, earl of Shrewsbury. Mary, queen of Scots, was here for some time; she took her leave of this place with a distich of Cæsar, somewhat altered, which is still shewn, written with a diamond on a pane of glass, as the last classical authority of antiquity:

Buxtona, quæ calidæ celebraberè nomine lymphæ,
Forte mihi posthac non adeunda, vale.

Buxton, whose fame thy baths shall ever tell,
Whom I perhaps shall see no more, farewell.

The Duke of Devonshire has erected at a vast expence a very beautiful edifice in the form of a crescent, without any display of affected ornament. It contains twenty-nine windows in length on a floor, and five at each end; but the piazzas are rather too narrow for much company. Under these are shops. At the back of this admirable building are stables, of an octagon form on the outside, and circular within the yard, where is a riding-house. The principal trade is the manufacture of cotton. This place stands in an open, healthy country, has a variety of fine views, and a beautiful down. The water of the bath is exceeding clear, of a blood-warm temper, and will admit twenty people at a time. The pump was given by Sir Thomas Delves, who received a cure here. The Roman road, called Bath-gate, runs from hence seven miles, to Burgh.

Poole's Hole is within one mile of Buxton, and is one of the wonders of the Peak. The entrance is so low and narrow that you must stoop to get in; but it soon dilates into a wide and lofty cavity, which reaches above a quarter of a mile endways, and further as they say. Eight women with lighted candles are guides in this dark way. Water drops every-where from the roof, and encrusts all the stones with long crystals and fluors, whence a thousand imaginary figures are shewn you by the name

of lions, fonts, lanterns, organs, fitches of bacon, &c. At length you come to the Queen of Scots' pillar, as the boundary of most people's curiosity. It was so named by that unhappy princess, when she visited this place. A stream of water runs along the middle of this cavern among the falling rocks, with an hideous noise, re-echoed from all sides of the horrid concave. On the left hand is a sort of chamber, where they say Poole, a famous robber, lived, and whose kitchen, as well as bed-chamber, they shew you, after you have crept ten yards on all-fours. The most surprising thing you here meet with is the extraordinary height of the arch. As you have guides before and behind you, carrying every one a candle, the light of the candles reflected by the globular drops of water dazzles your eyes; whereas, were any part of the arch of this vault to be seen by a clear light, all this beauty would disappear.

As Poole's Hole is generally called the second wonder of the Peak, on the north side of the road going from Buxton to Castleton you come to what is called the third wonder, which is Mam Tor, or, as the word in the mountain jargon, or rather in the British, signifies, the Mother Rock (for mam is the British word for mother), upon a suggestion that the soft crumbling earth which falls from its summit produces several other mountains below, without being in the least diminished itself. The whole of the wonder is this, on the south side of this hill is a precipice very steep from top to the bottom; and the substance being of a crumbling loose earth, mingled with little stones, is continually falling down in small quantities, as the heavy rains loosen and wash it off, or as frosts and thaws operate upon it. Now the great hill which is thick as well as high, parts with this loose stuff without being sensibly diminished; though the bottom into which it falls being narrow, is more easily perceived to swell.

London to Drayton, Shropshire.

	M.	F.
To Ecclefhall, p. 2.	148	1
Sugnel	2	0
Broughton	2	3
Drayton	7	1
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	159	5

BETWEEN Broughton and Drayton is Blore-heath, where the Lancastrians, under the command of Lord Audley, were defeated by the Yorkists, under the Earl of Salisbury, on the 23d of September, 1459. Lord Audley was killed in the field, with 2400 of his foldiers.

Drayton is situated on the Tern, and has a weekly market on Wednesday.

At Moreton, four miles west from Drayton, is a mineral spring.

London to Leek.

	M.	F.
To Lichfield, p. 44.	118	3
Sandon	17	6
Helderston	3	4
Weston Coney	5	4
Cellar Head	3	0
Westley Rock	1	0
Cheadleton	2	4
Leek	3	0
	<hr/>	
	154	5

LEEK formerly belonged to the earls of Chester: it is situated on the Churnet. It has some manufactures of ribbands and buttons, with a market on Wednesday. In the church-yard are the remains of an ancient cross; and in the town are some alms-houses for women, founded by Elizabeth Ash in the year 1696. Here are some

86 *London to Brewood.—Penkridge.*

huge rocks, called Leek Rock and Hen Clouds; and in the neighbourhood are coal mines.

Near Leek was Dieulacres, or Dieu le Cres, a Cistercian abby, founded by Randal de Blundevill, earl of Chester, in the year 1214, who brought the monks from Pulton in Cheshire: granted at the dissolution to Sir Ralph Bagnal.

London to Brewood.

	M.	F.
Four Crosses Inn, p. 66.	123	6
Brewood	5	0
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	128	6

BREWOD is a small town, with a weekly market on Tuesday. Here is a free grammar-school; and formerly the bishop of the diocese had a palace here. Here was a convent of Cistercian nuns as early as Richard I. The site was granted to William Whorwood, and is still called White Ladies; the same that is mentioned in the accounts of the escape of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester.

London to Penkridge.

	M.	F.
Spread Eagle, p. 66.	126	2
Penkridge	2	4
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	128	6

PENKRIDGE is situated on the Penk, over which is a stone bridge, and has a weekly market on Tuesday. This name is most probably derived from the ancient

Pennocrucium, and near the spot where that city stood. The church was given to the bishop and churches of Coventry and Lichfield, in the same manner as Wolverhampton and Stafford, which were royal free chapels: the advowson of the church and the manor were given by one Hugh Hulse to the Archbishop of Dublin and his successors, which gift was confirmed by King John; and in process of time, the archbishop was always dean of this church, and had the collation of all the prebendaries, which were thirteen in number. At the dissolution, it was granted to William Riggs and William Buckbird.

At Lapley, three miles south-west from Penkridge, was a priory of black monks, given by Aylmer, earl of Chester and Mercia, to the abbey at Rheims, in the reign of Edward the Confessor. Henry V. seized it as an alien priory, and gave it to the college of Tong in Shropshire; and with that college, it came to Sir Richard Manners, in the reign of Edward VI.

London to Frodsham and Halton.

Tarvin, p. 2.	183
Ashton	2
Alcranley	3
Frodsham	3
Halton	4

FRODSHAM, situated near the left bank of the Wever, and by the canal made from the Mersey to the Trent, &c. consists of two main streets, one nearly a mile in length, and another crossing at right angles: the principal trade is salt-refining; and lately a manufacture of cotton. There is a weekly market on Thursday, and a free grammar-school, well endowed. At the

west end of the town was formerly a castle, called Maurice-castle, anciently the seat of the Savages, earls Rivers, which was burned down in the year 1652, when John, earl Rivers, lay dead in the house. In consequence of the fire, they removed to Clifton, afterwards called Rock Savage, a mile and half south-west from Halton.

Halton was formerly a large place, but is now only a considerable village. Here are the remains of a castle, probably built by Hugh Lupus, earl of Chester, and given to his kinsman Nigel, and his heirs, to hold by service of leading the Cheshire army into Wales, and remaining there: from the posterity of Nigel it came to the crown, and is a considerable member of the duchy of Lancaster, having round it a large jurisdiction, called the honour of Halton. In this manor was a custom, that if in driving cattle over the common, the driver suffered them to graze or take a thistle, he should pay a halfpenny per head to the lord of the fee, which was called thistle-take. This castle was the residence of John of Gaunt. All that remains is now a prison.

At Runcorn, two miles north-west from Halton, a religious house is said to have been founded by the Lady Ethelfleda; but it is more certain that here was a priory of Augustine canons regular, founded by William Fitz Nigel in the year 1133; which, in the reign of King Stephen, was removed to Norton, about a mile to the east of Norton. The site and possessions, at the dissolution, were granted to Thomas Brooke.

London to Malpas.

	M.	F.
Whitchurch, Shrop. p. 66.	160	4
Malpas	5	0
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	165	4

MALPAS, situated on the Dee, is said by Camden

London to Wigan and Chorley. 89

to have received its name from its bad, narrow, steep, and intricate way: it consists of three streets, now well paved. It has a grammar-school and an hospital, with a market on Monday. Here was formerly a castle, belonging to the ancestors of the Cholmondeley family.

Four miles north-west from Malpas is Stocklach, where was formerly a castle, since converted into a mansion-house.

London to Wigan and Chorley.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Warrington, p. 54.	187	4	Brought up	195	0
Landford Bridge	1	0	Goose Green	2	4
Holme	1	4	Smithy Brook	0	2
Winwick	0	4	Wigan	2	0
Newton	2	0	Yarrow Bridge	7	4
Ashton	2	4	Chorley	1	4
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	195	0		208	6

WINWICK is noted for being one of the richest livings in England, in the patronage of the Earl of Derby: Dr. Sherlock, author of the Principles of the Christian Religion, and grandfather of the Bishop of London, was rector here, and died in the year 1689.

Newton, called Newton in the Willows, is an ancient borough, and sends two members to parliament. Here are manufactures of cotton and fustian. The market formerly held on Saturday is discontinued.

Wigan is a town of considerable trade, with manufactures of linen and cotton, checks, fustians, calicoes, &c. Here are likewise iron founderies and forges, and a canal has lately been cut to Liverpool. Wigan is a corporation, governed by a mayor and aldermen, sends two members to parliament, and has a market on Friday. At the end, a monument is erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Tyldesley, who served King

90 *London to Leigh.—Ormskirk.*

Charles I. at the battle of Edgehill in quality of lieutenant-colonel, and was killed here, then commanding as major-general under the Earl of Derby, in the year 1650.

At Haigh, two miles north from Wigan, is a feat of the Earl of Balcarras.

At Holland, three miles south-west from Wigan, was a college or chantry, changed to a Benedictine priory, in the year 1319, by Walter, bishop of Lichfield.

London to Leigh.

	M.	F.
Newton, p. 89.	192	4
Golborn Dale	1	0
Lowton	1	0
Pennington	3	0
Leigh	1	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	198	6

AT Leigh are manufactures of fustians; the market is neglected.

London to Ormskirk.

	M.	F.
Warrington, p. 54.	187	4
Bold Heath	5	0
St. Hellen	5	0
Rainford	6	0
Ormskirk	6	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	209	4

ORMSKIRK is said to be so named from two sisters of the name of Orm, who built the church; an ancient

Gothic structure. It is a handsome town, with a good trade, situated near the grand inland navigation.

At Latham, two miles east from Ormskirk, is a seat formerly belonging to the Earl of Derby, and gallantly defended four months, against two thousand of the parliament forces, by the Countess of Derby, while the earl was in the Isle of Man. It was given up, after a second siege, and demolished. Sir Thomas Bootle purchased the estate, and built a magnificent seat on the site of the ancient mansion. Near it is a mineral spring.

At Burscough, three miles north from Ormskirk, was a priory of black canons, founded by Robert Fitzhenry, lord of Latham, in the reign of Richard I.

London to Manchester, through Knutsford.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Church Lawton, p. 54.	155	3	Brought up	175	4
Oddrode	2	1	Altringham	4	0
Brereton Green	6	0	Cross Street	3	0
Holmes Chapel	1	0	Streitford, Lancash.	1	0
Knutsford	8	0	Manchester	4	0
Buckley Hill	3	0			
	<u>175</u>	<u>4</u>		<u>187</u>	<u>4</u>

ALTRINGHAM has a market on Tuesday: near it, at Dunham Massey, is Dunham-hall, a seat of the Earl of Stamford.

Manchester is situated in a navigable canal, at the conflux of the Irk and the Irwell. It is a very ancient and very large town, but not incorporated, being governed only as a manor by courts leet and courts baron. The Irwell is the principal stream, and receives the Irk at the north-west angle of the town. But the mass of buildings extends to the lower ground, lying on the western side of the Irwell, and forming a

distinct township, is called Salford; and though it has a separate jurisdiction, and is even the head of the hundred, it is merely a suburb to the town, and stands as the little Southwark of Manchester. Both are connected together by a very firm but ancient stone bridge over the Irwell, which is built exceeding high; because this river, though not great, yet coming from the mountainous part of the country, swells sometimes so suddenly, that in one night's time the waters would frequently rise four or five yards, and the next day fall as hastily as they rose.

Here was a station in the time of the Romans, which is mentioned by Antoninus, and called Mancunium, or Mancucium. The Roman camp was in a field, which is now near a mile from the central parts of the town, and is called Castle-field. The rampart is still pretty entire all round, and the ditches appear more imperfectly without. The area of the camp is four or five acres, and is called Mancastle; and the site is naturally very defensible, having the high steep bank of the Medlock on the south, and a steeper bank on the west. Many curiosities have been found here; a Roman ring of gold, a Saxo-Danish ring of the same metal, having Runic and Danish characters inscribed thereon, now in the British Museum, several Roman coins and inscriptions.

This town suffered greatly from the Danes in that dismal period of calamity, when those heathen freebooters

“Cried havock! and let slip the dogs of war.”

At the conquest it seems to have recovered the blow, having then two churches in it, as appears from Doomesday-book. It was given by the Conqueror, with all the lands between the Ribble and the Mersey, to Roger of Poictiers; and on his attainder, soon afterwards, to the family of the Greslies, a younger branch of which still subsists in the person of Sir — Gresley, the present baronet. In 1311 it passed away with an heiress,

Joan, sister of the last Gresley, to the La Warres; and in 1399, by another heiress, to the noble family of the Wests, who about the year 1600 sold it to the family of Moseley. The town boasts of four extraordinary foundations, a college, an hospital, a free-school, and a library, all well supported. The college was founded by Thomas la Warre, lord la Warre, who being but the cadet of the family, was bred a scholar, took orders, and became rector of the parish, which he enjoyed many years: but by the decease of his elder brother without heirs, succeeding to his honours and estate, he converted the rectory into a college in 1421, making some small addition to the rectorial income. It was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, and the two patron saints of France and England, St. Denys and St. George.

This foundation escaping the general ruin under Henry VIII. was dissolved 1547, in the first year of King Edward VI. After this, it was refounded by Queen Mary; and then anew by Queen Elizabeth, *anno* 1578, by the name of Christ's church in Manchester; and last of all, it was again refounded by King Charles I. *anno* 1636, consisting then of one warden, four fellows, two chaplains, four singing-men, and four choristers; he incorporating them, as they were by Queen Elizabeth, by the name of the wardens and fellows of Christ college in Manchester, the statutes for the same being drawn up by Archbishop Laud.

The visitor of the collegiate church is the Bishop of Chester; and King George I. having made Dr. Peplot bishop of Chester, who at the same time was warden of the church, the visitatorial power and the wardenship being incompatible, an act passed *anno* 1729, empowering his majesty to be the visitor, whensoever the warden of Manchester happened to be bishop of Chester.

The hospital was founded by Humphry Chetham, esq. and incorporated by King Charles II. designed by the said bountiful benefactor for the maintenance of 40 poor boys out of the town and parish of Manchester, and some other neighbouring parishes; but it is en-

larged since to the number of 60; by the governors of the hospital, who have improved the revenues of it.

The said founder also erected a very fair and spacious library, which is furnished with a competent stock of choice and valuable books, and daily increasing, with the income of 116*l. per ann.* settled to buy books for ever, and to afford a competent salary for a library-keeper. There is also a large school for the hospital boys, where they are daily instructed, and taught to read and write. The public school was founded by Hugh Oldham, D.D. bishop of Exeter, and a native (as is supposed) of the parish. He purchased a piece of ground of the warden, from the warden and fellows, raised the school-house, and began the endowment; but dying in 1519, he left the work to be finished by his heirs, the Beswicks. These purchased from the lord of the manor his mills upon the Irke, and some lands, and gave both to the school. They formed a salary of 10*l.* a year for the upper, and 5*l.* a year for the lower master. But as the inhabitants of the township were, by an ancient custom, obliged to grind at these mills, the value of the income necessarily grew with the town, till a combination deprived the mills of more than half their rights, and left them only an exclusive privilege to the grinding of malt. The school, however, flourishes under all its distresses, furnishing an handsome maintenance to three masters, and even affords several exhibitions to its own scholars in the universities. The greatest part of the clergy in the town and neighbourhood were educated at it, and under its present respectable masters it seems to excel all the schools in the north for solid instruction. The founder was a great benefactor to Corpus Christi college, in the university of Oxford, and left the patronage of the school to that college.

The most extensive and important branch of the Manchester manufactures is the cotton trade. This is made up into a variety of articles. The antiquity of this manufacture is worth taking notice of, which, though we cannot trace it by history, we have reason to believe

began something earlier than the woollen manufactures in other parts of England; because the cotton itself might come from the Mediterranean, and be known by correspondents in those countries, when that of wool was not pushed at, because our neighbours wrought the goods; and though they bought the wool from England, yet we did not want the goods: whereas, without making the cotton goods at home, our people could not have them at all; and that necessity, which is the mother of invention, might put them upon this; and, without such necessity, ignorance and poverty prevented the other. Besides the cotton manufactures, the town deals in checks, the second great article of its commerce, and in small wares (as they are called), which consist of filletings, garterings, tapes, laces, &c. and compose the third great article.

In consequence of this trade, the town has gradually become very large, and very populous. Here, as at Liverpool, the town extended in a surprising manner. Neither York, Lincoln, Chester, Salisbury, Winchester, Worcester, Gloucester, nor Norwich itself, can come up to it; and for lesser cities, two or three put together would not equal it, such as Peterborough, Ely, Carlisle, Wells, Lichfield, &c.

In the beginning of the 18th century, here were reckoned about 20,000 communicants. It now contains six hundred streets and fourteen churches, besides other places of worship; and the number of inhabitants is estimated at 70,000. In the year 1781, a Literary and Philosophical Society was instituted here, by some men of considerable eminence in the republic of letters. Among the public buildings, besides the college founded by Thomas de la War, are Cheetham's hospital, founded for the education and maintenance of forty poor boys; the infirmary, theatre, exchange, &c. There are two markets weekly, Tuesday and Saturday: the former is chiefly for the purpose of transacting business between the traders and manufacturers of the town and neighbourhood.

And here it may not be amiss to say something of the Duke of Bridgewater's navigation: not only on account of its own great importance, but likewise because it has roused a spirit of enterprize through every part of the kingdom to carry on inland navigations. This being the first of the kind.

In the year 1758 and 1759 his grace obtained an act for enabling him to cut a navigable canal from Worsley to Salford, near Manchester, and to carry the same to or near Hollin ferry, in the county of Lancaſter. This work was, pursuant thereto, begun, and a navigable canal was made from Worsley mill to the public highway leading from Manchester to Warrington; but it being then discovered that the navigation would be more beneficial both to his grace and the public, if carried over the river Irwell, near Barton-bridge, to Manchester, his grace procured a second act of parliament to vary the course of his canal accordingly, and to extend a side-branch to Longford-bridge, in Stretford.

The making a navigable canal over the river Irwell, and filling up the hollow or low ground on the north-side of this river, were esteemed to be a very arduous undertaking, and, by most persons who viewed the chasm, thought to be impracticable; but his grace being well supplied with materials from his own estate, soon completed this, which was looked upon as the most difficult part of his undertaking.

Upon a further survey, and taking levels, the duke found it practicable to extend his navigation from Longford-bridge, by Dunham, to fall into the river Mersey, at or near a place called the Hemp-stones, below Bank-quay, and so as to bring vessels into his canal at the lowest neap tides; and having obtained a third act for that purpose, undertook it at his own expence, without any addition or increase to the 2s. 6d. per ton, given his grace by the former acts.

Great opposition was made by the proprietors of the old navigation on the Irwell and Mersey, but without

success; and the following account of this great and salutary work was published in 1765.—

“At Worsley-mill, seven computed miles from Manchester, is the Duke of Bridgewater’s tunnel, a subterraneous navigation that leads to the coal mines: the first entrance for 1000 yards is six feet and a half wide, seven feet and a half high, including the water, which is three feet four inches deep; it is already continued 500 yards further, 10 feet wide, the same height, in a direct line, and will be extended at least a mile and a half more: the boats employed therein are forty-seven feet long, and four feet and a half wide, including the gunnels; they draw, when loaded, two feet six or seven inches, and carry from seven to eight tons: there is a rail on each side, by which the boats are towed or pulled by the hand; and being linked together, are brought out of the tunnel from six to twenty at a time. A boy of seventeen has worked twenty-one, which at seven tons each (the lowest burthen) makes 147 tons. They are from thence drawn by mules or horses to Manchester and other places, generally four or six in a gang. There is also a mill that by a small overshot stream turns a wheel eight yards diameter, and by that power three pair of stones to grind corn, and an apparatus complete to make mortar; also portable cranes of an uncommon construction, to draw stone out of the quarry with calipers.”

“Near the same place is found a stratum of the quality of lime, which being mixed with clay, and formed into bricks, is burnt, and a very useful mortar is made of it.

“At Barton-bridge (three miles) the aqueduct, upwards of 200 yards, which conveys the canal across a valley, and rides 38 feet above the navigable river Irwell; there are also stops at each end, which may occasionally be drawn up, and let off the whole body of water; this is easily done by drawing a plug, and discharging the water into the Irwell through a wooden tube.

"It is to be observed, that there are many of these stops or flood-gates so constructed, that should any of the banks give way, and thereby occasion a current, they will rise by that motion, and prevent the damage that would otherwise happen by overflowing the country.

"At Stretford is the caisson, 40 yards long by 32: also open-bottomed boats; their use is to discharge their burthens of earth, and thereby raise the ground where the level requires it; these are always employed in the caissons, as the ground they pass over lies above 16 or 18 feet below the surface of the canal; they carry about 16 or 18 tons, which is with great ease dropped in an instant where wanted.

"At Cornbroke, three miles, is a circular wear to raise the water of the canal to its proper height: the overplus flows over the extreme sides into a well in the nave of the circle; and by a subterraneous tunnel is conveyed to its usual channel: also a machine to wash the slack, worked by water.

"*Note,* The centre arch at Barton-bridge that carries the aqueduct is 63 feet, and on the pier, between the great arches, are 96 central arches.

"On the side of Castle-field is a large wharf, and a larger one in the centre of this field, formerly a Roman camp. There is a large wear composed of six segments of a circle, the whole circumference 366 yards, which acts by the river Madlock, in the same manner as that at Cornbroke, to supply the canal. There is a large tunnel in Castle-field, under the hill, in which will be a bucket-wheel, 30 feet circumference, and four feet four inches wide, to draw up the coals brought in boxes fixed in the boats, and contain about 800 each; and when discharged, will be landed where the way to Manchester is so level, that a good horse may easily draw one ton to any part of that town."

I shall subjoin a still more entertaining account, in a letter to a lady, of this stupendous undertaking:

"This waits on you with an account of the Duke of Bridgewater's magnificent work near Manchester, which

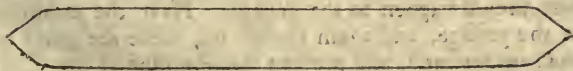
is, perhaps, the greatest artificial curiosity in the world; crowds of people from all parts resort to it, and persons of high rank express their admiration of it.

“ This is a new canal, and I know not what to call it besides, constructed, as it should seem, to convey coals out of a mine to Manchester and other places; but is capable of being applied to more considerable purposes.

“ This stupendous work was begun at a place called Worsley-mill, about seven miles from Manchester; where, at the foot of a large mountain, the duke has cut a basin capable of holding all his boats, and a great body of water, which serves as a reservoir, or head, to his navigation; and in order to draw the coals out of the mine, which runs through the hill to an amazing extent, his grace has cut a subterraneous passage, big enough for long flat-bottomed boats to go up to the work, and has so preserved the level, that a part of the water which drives a mill near the mouth of the passage, runs in, and stands to the depth of about five feet. This passage also serves to drain the coal mines of that water which would otherwise obstruct the work, and is to be carried on three miles or more under ground.

“ Having obtained a ticket to see this curiosity, which is done by sending your name to a new house, which the duke has lately built for his residence, at about half a mile distance, you enter with lighted candles the subterraneous passage in a boat, made for the bringing out the coals, of this form and dimension:

Fifty feet long, four and an half broad.



Two feet three inches deep.

“ When you first enter the passage, and again when you come among the colliers, your heart will be apt to fail you; for it seems so much like leaving this world for

the regions of darkness, that I could think of nothing but those descriptions of the infernal shades which the poets have drawn for Ulysses, Æneas, and your old friend Telemachus. There is more civility, however, in this region, than Homer, Virgil, and Fenelon, have discovered in theirs; for should your spirits sink, the company are ever ready to aid you with a glass of wine; even Charon himself will offer you a cup on the occasion.

“Through this passage you proceed, towing the boat on each hand by a rail, to the extent of 1000 yards, that is, near three quarters of a mile, before you come to the coal-works; then the passage divides, and one branch continues on a straight line among the coal-works 300 yards further, while another turns off, and proceeds 300 yards to the left; and each of them may be extended farther, or other passages be conveyed from them to any other part, as the mines may run and necessity require. Hence you will perceive, that those who go up both passages travel near three miles underground before they return. The passages, in those parts where there were coals or loose earth, are arched over with brick; in others, the arch is cut out of the rock.

“At certain distances there are, in niches, on the side of the arch, funnels or openings through the rock to the top of the hill (which is, in some places, near 37 yards perpendicular), in order to preserve a free circulation of fresh air, as well as to preserve those damps and exhalations that are often so destructive in works of this kind, and to let down men to work, in case any accident should happen to the passage. Near the entrance of the passage, and again further on, there are gates to close up the arch, and prevent the admission of too much air in tempestuous and windy weather.

“At the entrance the arch is about six feet wide, and about five feet high from the surface of the water; but as you come further in it is wider, and in some places opened so that the boats, that are going to and fro, can

pass each other; and when you come among the pits the arch is ten feet wide.

“The coals are brought from the pits to this passage or canal in little low waggons that hold near a ton each, and as the work is on the descent, are easily pushed by a man, on a railed way, to a stage over the canal, and then shot into one of the boats already mentioned, each of which holds about eight tons. They then, by means of the rails, are drawn out by one man to a basin at the mouth of the passage, where four, five, or six of them are linked together, and drawn by one horse or two mules, by the side of the canal, to Manchester, or other places where the canal is conveyed.

“There are also, on the canal, other broad boats, that hold about fifty tons, which are likewise drawn by one horse. Of the small boats there are about fifty employed in the work, and of the large ones a considerable number.”

Before we quit the coal mines to speak of the open canal and its conveyance, we must take some notice of a mill near the mouth of the passage, and which, though an overshot-mill, is so well contrived as to work three pair of grinding-stones for corn, a dressing or boulding mill, and a machine for sifting sand and compounding mortar for the buildings. The mortar is made by a large stone, which is laid horizontally, and turned by a cog-wheel underneath it; and this stone, on which the mortar is laid, turns in its course two other stones that are placed upon it obliquely, and, by their weight and friction, work the mortar underneath, which is tempered and taken off by a man employed for that purpose. The boulding-mill is also worthy notice: it is made of wire of different degrees of fineness, and at one and the same time discharges the finest flour, the middling sort, and the coarse flour, as well as the pollard and the bran, and without turning round, the work being effected by brushes of hogs' bristles within the wire.

From the basin we have been speaking of, the canal

takes its course to Manchester, which is nine miles by water, though but seven by land, the other two miles being lost in seeking a level for the water. The canal is broad enough for the barges to pass, or go a-breast; and on one side of it there is a good road made for the passage of the people concerned in the work, and for the horses and mules that draw the boats and barges. To perfect this canal without impeding the public roads, or injuring the people in the country, the duke has in many places built bridges to cross the water, and (where the earth was raised to preserve a level) arches under it; all of which are built chiefly of stone, and are both elegant and durable: but what principally strikes the common observer, is the work which is raised near Barton-bridge, to convey the canal of water over the Irwell, which makes a part of the old navigation from Manchester to Liverpool. This is done by means of three arches built of stone, which are so spacious and lofty as to admit of the vessels sailing underneath it; and it is indeed a most noble sight to see large vessels in full sail under this aqueduct, and the duke's vessels sailing at the same time over all, and near fifty feet above the navigable river. At convenient distances there are, by the sides of the canal, receptacles for the superfluous water; and at the bottom of the canal, machines constructed on very simple principles, and placed at proper distances, to stop and preserve the water in case any part of the bank should happen to break down. The aqueduct is perfected as far as Manchester, where coals are brought from the mine in great plenty; and another large basin is making for the reception of the vessels employed in this work.

Mr. Brindley, the principal engineer, was one of those great geniuses which Nature sometimes rears by her own force, and brings to maturity without the necessity of cultivation. His whole plan was admirable, and so well concerted, that he was never at a loss; for if any difficulty arose, he removed it with a facility that appeared like inspiration.

London to Carlisle, through Manchester and Lancaster.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Northampton, p. 1.	65	3	Brought up	158	6
Kingsthorpe . . .	1	7	Bosley, Cheshire . . .	2	4
Brixworth . . .	4	5	Macclesfield . . .	5	4
Lampport . . .	2	2	Flash . . .	2	2
Maidwell . . .	1	6	Hope Green . . .	4	0
Kelmarth . . .	2	1	Poynton . . .	0	6
Oxendon . . .	2	1	Bullock Smithy . . .	2	2
Market-Harborough	2	3	Stockport . . .	2	5
Kibworth . . .	5	7	Heaton Norris, Lanc.	1	3
Great Glen . . .	2	7	Levenshulme . . .	1	3
Oadley . . .	2	5	Grindley Marsh . . .	1	0
Leicester . . .	3	2	Manchester . . .	2	5
Belgrave . . .	1	7	Pendleton . . .	2	3
Mount Sorrel . . .	5	3	Islam on the Height	1	1
Quarndon . . .	1	5	Swinton . . .	1	4
Loughborough . . .	2	5	Worsley . . .	2	4
Diffley . . .	1	7	Middle Hulton . . .	2	2
Hathern . . .	0	6	Over Hulton . . .	1	2
Kegworth . . .	3	2	West Houghton . . .	2	5
Cavendish Bridge	3	6	Blackrode . . .	3	4
Shudlow, Derbyshire	0	3	Nightingale House . . .	2	2
Elvaston . . .	4	2	Chorley . . .	2	4
Derby . . .	2	5	Bamberbridge . . .	5	4
Mackworth . . .	3	0	Walton le Dale . . .	1	7
Langley . . .	1	7	Preston . . .	1	7
Brailsford . . .	2	3	Cadley Moor . . .	2	5
Ashbourn . . .	6	1	Broughton . . .	1	4
Hanging Bridge . . .	1	5	Barton . . .	1	5
Red Lion, Stafford.	3	2	Brook's bridge . . .	2	2
Milk Hill Gate . . .	1	7	Cloughton . . .	1	0
Wink Hill . . .	2	3	Garstang . . .	2	1
Green Man Hill . . .	1	3	Fooler Hill . . .	1	6
Leek . . .	4	4	Hole of Ellel . . .	3	4
Rushton Marsh . . .	4	7	Golgate Bridge . . .	1	6
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158		6	234		3

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Brought over	234	3	Brought up	276	2
Scotford . . .	2	5	Thrimby . . .	3	2
Lancaster . . .	1	4	Clifton . . .	4	5
Slyne . . .	2	6	Lowther Bridge . . .	1	0
Bolton . . .	1	3	Ement Bridge . . .	0	4
Carnford . . .	2	2	Penrith . . .	0	7
Burton, Westmoreland	4	6	Salkeld Gate . . .	4	4
Moor End . . .	5	3	High Hesket . . .	4	7
Barrows' Green . . .	2	4	Lower Hesket . . .	1	3
Kendal . . .	3	1	Carlton . . .	4	6
Huck . . .	6	2	Carlisle . . .	2	5
Shap . . .	9	3			
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	276	2		304	5

THE manor of Kingsthorp belongs to the town of Northampton, and near it are the ruins of an hospital, founded in the year 1200.

Two miles beyond Kingsthorp, on the right, is Bough-ton, or Buckton, where is a seat of Earl Gower, formerly belonging to the family of Vaux. The church, which was once a handsome structure, is now in ruins, without a roof, and the walls in several parts thrown down. The church-yard is used as a place of sepulture, but service is performed at a chapel in the village.

Two miles north-west from Kelmarsh is Clepston, where a free-school and hospital was founded by Sir George Boswell, bart. in the year 1677.

Two miles east from Kelmarsh is Harrington, a seat of Lord Dyfert, anciently belonging to the knights-hospitallers.

The steeple of Oxendon church is remarkable for an echo.

Two miles to the east is Braybrook, where was a castle built by Robert May, alias De Braybrook, a great favourite of King John: it came afterwards to the Grif-fins. Part of it was blown up by accident. Edward Griffin was created Lord Braybrook by King James II. The title, which became extinct in 1742, was revived in

Sir John Griffin, created likewise Lord Howard of Walden. The title of Braybrook was continued to Mr. Neville, now Lord Braybrook.

Market-Harborough; in Camden's time the fair was noted for its sheep, and at present for horses; it is situated near the source of the Welland, and has a market on Tuesday. Here is a manufacture of tam-mies and lustrings, and a free-school.

Two miles to the right of Market-Harborough is Dingley, the seat of Mr. Peach Hungerford.

Near Kibworth is a seat of the Earl of Denbigh.

Leicester is a place of great antiquity, and is by some supposed to have been built by King Lear, who is further said to have built a temple to Janus, in which he was interred. It is, however, more certain, that it was known to the Romans, and anciently called Legecestria, Leogora, Legeocester, Legerceaster, Ligoraceaster, &c. It is situated on the river Soar, nearly in the centre of the county, and makes a very ancient and handsome appearance. In the year 680, when Sexwulph, by order of Ethelred, divided the kingdom of Mercia into dioceses, he fixed the see here, and was himself the first bishop; but a few years after, on the removal of the see elsewhere, this dignity ceased, and the town declined till the noble Lady Ethelfleda repaired and fortified it with new walls, in 914; so that Matthew Paris calls it "a very rich city, defended with a very stout and lasting wall, which if it had a good foundation would make it equal to any city."

At the Norman invasion it was very populous, and had many burghesses, twelve of whom, according to the Conqueror's survey, were bound by old usage to send out men with the king whenever he went to war. If he went by sea against his enemies, they were to send four horses to carry arms, or other baggage, to London. This city paid to the king yearly, thirty pounds by tale, and twenty pounds in ore, and fifteen sextaries of honey.

But in the reign of Henry II. it laboured under great

distress, and the walls were rased, when Robert, earl of Leicester, surnamed Bossu, or Humpback, plotted against the king. This Matthew Paris relates in the following manner: "For the insolence of Earl Robert, who had lifted up his heel against the king, the noble city of Leicester was besieged and ruined by King Henry, and the wall, which seemed proof against every thing, was rased all round." And again, "After the walls of the town were undermined, and the props that supported them burned, great fragments fell down, which lie to this day entire and unbroken, of the size and hardness of rocks, by the indissoluble tenacity of the cement."

At this time the townspeople were miserably fined, and sent into banishment; and such as, by a sum of money, obtained leave to go where they pleased, retired for refuge to St. Alban's, and St. Edmund's Bury.

"What name Leicester went by," says Camden, "does not appear. I take it to be called in Ninnius' catalogue *Caer Lerion*; but that the fabulous King Leir built it, whose will, may believe for me. The situation answers exactly to Antoninus' description, in distance from *Ben-na* and *Verometum*, on the military way called the Foss, that I cannot help thinking it *Ratae*, or as Ptolemy writes it *Ragae*, though not the least trace or mark of the name of *Ratae* now remains, unless, perhaps, in the rampart called *Rawdikes*, scarce half a mile from the south gate of Leicester." Thus far Camden.

What follows is taken from Mr. Cartes' MS. in the Bodleian Library.

There is nothing now remaining of the walls of the town above ground, except the four gates, east, west, north, and south. Who built them I know not; and what is said of Ethelfleda's repairing them is false; for the Leiceaster which she repaired was West Chester, Leicester being all that time in the possession of the Danes till the spring of 920, when, indeed, she took it, but died twelve nights before Midsummer following, at which time it was not possible for her to accomplish

such a work; and soon after her death the Danes recovered it. In the history of the abbey it is said, that in the time of the Conqueror both the city and castle of Leicester were destroyed; and in 1173, as Burton truly observes, the town was destroyed again and the walls thrown down; and I believe that from that time till this, that quarter of the town which lies between the north and east gate, and is commonly called Backlanes, was never rebuilt; but Matthew of Westminster says, the castle was demolished in 1176. No doubt it was afterwards re-edified and fortified by the great earls who lived here, probably by Robert Blanchmains himself, when Richard I. came to the crown, with whom he was in great favour. When it was finally destroyed I know not; but guess it to have been in the contests between the houses of York and Lancaster, in the reign of Henry VI. There still remains the great hall of the castle, in which the assizes and sessions for the county are kept; the east side whereof was enlarged and beautified with a new front about twenty years ago; and at the south end without remains a very good cellar, as did the old kitchen till about two or three years since, when it was pulled down and turned into a coach-house.

The most remarkable of the religious foundations was the church of St. Maria infra et juxta castellum. The church having been destroyed in the time of the Conqueror, was rebuilt by Robert de Bellomont, earl of Mellent, and in it he placed twelve secular canons and a dean, to whom he appropriated all the churches in Leicester, except St. Margaret's, which was a prebend of Lincoln; and endowed them with many other possessions, all which his son, Robert Bossu, transferred to the great abbey upon his founding it; but, that he might not totally seem to destroy his father's foundation, he, with the consent of Richard, first abbot, placed eight canons in the church of St. Mary de Castro, whereof one was dean, and endowed them with the oblations, &c. These continued till the general dissolution; and there still remains in the vestry a chest, called an ark, in

which there is a convenience for hanging their several vestments.

The great abby stands about three quarters of a mile from the town. There is nothing of the old building remaining, except a little of the outhouses, the wall now standing being erected since the dissolution, by those noble persons that enjoyed it. I am not certain whether the Earl of Huntingdon was the first patentee to whom it was granted; but he certainly enjoyed it in the time of Queen Elizabeth. In the time of James I. it was sold to the Earl of Devonshire, and, during the war which broke out in 1642, was burnt by a party which came from Ashby-de-la-Zouch with Henry Hastings, afterwards made Lord Loughborough, and has ever since continued ruinous, and is in the possession of the present Duke of Devonshire.

As to the great Cardinal Wolsey's sepulchre, the best account I have met with is from one Mr. John Haslor, whose grandfather, Arthur Barefoot, was gardener to the Countess of Devonshire, who lived at the abby before the war. He tells me that the church stood part of it in what is now a little garden, and the east end of it in the orchard (which was formerly called the little garden), where his grandfather, with others, digging, found some stone coffins, the cavities of which did not lie uppermost, but were inverted over the bodies; that one of these was taken up, of about six feet and a half long, four wide, and two deep; that it seemed very sound at first, but when it was exposed to the air, it soon mouldered away; that he observed that all of them had a round hole about the middle of them, near five inches diameter, but for what use he could not tell; that among these he discovered Cardinal Wolsey's (Mr. Haslor forgets by what means he knew it), which the countess would not suffer to be stirred, but ordered it to be covered again; and his grandfather laid a great heap of gravel over it, that he might know the place, which still remains there.

The abbot being summoned to parliament, 25 Ed-

ward III. pleaded that his abbey was founded in frank almoigne; and that the advowson, or patronage thereof, came into the hands of Henry III. by forfeiture of Simon de Montfort, earl of Leicester; and that he held not of the king by barony, or otherwise, whereby he was obliged to come to parliament, whereupon the king granted him a patent of exemption next year.

The Newark was surrounded with high stone walls embattled, except towards the river, great part whereof remains, but great breaches are made in it. It has three gates; that towards the castle is a very fine one, but that towards the south gate street far exceeds it, and is made use of for the county magazine.

Within these walls are contained both the old hospital and the collegiate church. The hospital was founded in the year 1352, by Henry, earl of Lancaster, *in honorem Dei et B. Mariæ Virginis*; but is now styled the hospital of the Holy Trinity, in Newark: the master or wardenship of which is settled on the mayor of Leicester for the time being.

The collegiate church was founded in honour of the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, by Henry, duke of Lancaster: "The church," as Leland says, "was not great, but exceeding fair, and in it lye buried Henry, earl of Lancaster; Henry, the first duke of Lancaster, and near him a lady; also Constance, daughter of Peter, king of Castile, wife of John of Gaunt; two of the Shirleys, knts. and their wives; Lady Hungerford, and others. There are now no remains of the fabric; the very foundations of it being rased about the year 1690, in making the garden belonging to Mr. Carter's house. The hospital of St. Leonard, founded by William the Leper, son of Robert Blanchmains, was situated, as I guess, near to St. Leonard's church-yard. In the reign of Edward IV. William, lord Hastings, obtained this hospital of the king, and gave it to the collegiate church of the Newark, for which they engaged to keep a special obit for him.

The hospital, or college, of St. John the Evangelist

and St. John the Baptist was ancient, and occurs in the 20th Edward III. but by whom founded I have not yet learned. In this church was the guild of St. John, founded by Peers Celler and his wife, as I suppose, because they are ordered to be prayed for, particularly in an agreement made between the master of the hospital and the steward of the guild, in the 17th of Edward IV. and to this hospital belonging to the chapel of St. John, described to be situated at the town's end of Leicester, which I take to be the little chapel of the west gate. The site of this hospital was by Queen Elizabeth given to the corporation, who granted it to Mr. Thomas Clark for life, to be made a wool hall, which growing into disuse in the time of James I. or Charles I. six poor widows were placed in it, who were maintained by a revenue of about 17l. 16s. per annum, given by about twenty benefactors, and the voluntary contributions of the town.

About the year 1702, Mr. John Bent, alderman, by his will gave land, at Enderby, of about 24l. per annum to the corporation, to maintain four poor widows, who, according to his directions, have apartments fitted up for them in the same hospital.

The chief hospital in the town is that called the New hospital, or William Wigston's hospital, erected by William Wigston, jun. merchant of the staple, at the west side of St. Martin's church-yard, for which he obtained the king's licence. It consists of a master, a confrater, twelve old men, and as many old women, to whom he gave statutes, which were confirmed by John, bishop of Lincoln; but these were altered by Henry, earl of Huntingdon, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Besides these, there are two other little hospitals, the one commonly called the Spittle-house, at the end of Belgrave-gate, in which are commonly maintained about six poor women, placed in it by the justices of the peace for the county, but they are not limited to any certain number.

There were three houses of friars. The Franciscan

or grey friars stood on the south side of St. Martin's church-yard, towards which there is a portal remaining, but all the other building is quite demolished. Leland says, that Simon Montfort was the founder of it, and that Richard III. was there buried. I know no other evidence that the stone coffin, formerly used for a horse-trough, was King Richard's, but the constancy of the tradition. There is a little part of it still preserved at the White Horse inn, in which one may observe some appearance of the fitting for retaining the head and shoulders.

The Augustine or black friars were seated without the west gate, between the two channels of the river. Nothing of the building remains, except a bridge of one large arch over the whole channel of the river, which is commonly called Bow-bridge, and by the narrowness of it appears to have been only a foot bridge for the use of the friars; so that the tradition of the king's passing over it in his way to Bosworth-field must be false. A well near it, is still called St. Augustine's well.

The white friars were planted near the north gate, nothing remains of the buildings. I have not met with any of the founders, either of the black or white friars.

The tradition of thirty-two churches is groundless. There are, at present, five churches and six parishes, viz. St. Mary's, St. Martin's, St. Nicholas's, All Saints, and St. Margaret's; the sixth, St. Leonard's parish, has now no church.

St. Mary's de Castro was parochial at the same time that it was collegiate. The south aisle was built long before the main fabrick, as it is said, by John of Gaunt, and is supposed to be as large or broad as any aisle in England, being 33 feet broad within the walls.

To the west end of the north side of the church joins the house belonging to the porter of the castle, which has a lodging-chamber within the walls of the church, which yet is said not to be in the parish. From this church there used to be a solemn procession every Whitsun Monday to St. Margaret's church, in which the

image of the Virgin Mary was carried under a canopy borne by four persons, with a minstrel, harp, or other music, and twelve persons representing the twelve apostles, each of which had the name of the apostle whom he represented written in parchment fixed on his bonnet, and fourteen persons bearing banners, the virgins in the parish, attending. When they came to St. Margaret's, among other oblations made by them, there were two pair of gloves, whereof one is said to be for God, the other for St. Thomas of India.

There was the like procession from St. Martin's church, on Whitsun Monday, and the image of St. Martin was carried thither by twelve persons, representing the twelve apostles, and twelve banners, &c. After the church (which consisted of three aisles) was built, there was a considerable addition made to it all along the south side, the east part whereof was called our Lady's chapel, or choir, where now the consistory is held; and the west-end was St. George's chapel; and there stood St. George's horse harnessed, &c. The riding of the George was one of the principal solemnities in this town, as may appear by the express mention of it in an order made at a common-hall in the reign of Edward IV. which enjoins all inhabitants summoned to attend the mayor, to ride against the king (so it is expressed), or for riding the George, or any other thing, to the pleasure of the mayor and worship of the town.

In the reign of Henry VII. it was ordered that every one of the 48 should pay toward the upholding St. George's guild, they who had been chamberlains 6s. and such that had not been so, 4s. yearly at least: and in the reign of Henry VIII. the master of the guild having neglected the riding of the George, an order was made, enjoining them to do according to ancient custom, between St. George's day and Whitsunday, on pain of forfeiting 5l.

In the same church was founded also Corpus Christi guild, which was the chief guild in the town, and con-

tributed largely to the public charges in the purchase of charters, &c. and the masters of it had great interest in the government of the town, having power with the mayor to levy penalties on the mayor's brethren for their misdemeanours; and upon the mayor's neglect, they were impowered to levy them upon him.

St. Nicholas's church is an old Gothic building; the pillars and arches thick and very low. All Saints' is a handsome church. St. Margaret's is a fair church: in this was founded St. Margaret's guild. This guild was rich, and used to join with that of Corpus Christi in defraying the public charges. The solemn procession annually made to this church on Whitfun Monday, I suppose, occasioned a very broad street, leading from the north gate to this church; to be called Senvey, or *Sancta via*.

The six bells belonging to this church were for many years celebrated for one of the most tuneable ring of bells in England: two more were added in Mr. Carte's time; and within these few years they have been increased to ten by the bounty of William Fortery, esq. of Norton by Galby, who has rebuilt the church and steeple at Norton, and furnished it with a peal of ten bells, clock, and chimes, at his own expence.

St. Leonard's parish lies almost entirely beyond the north bridges, without the franchises of the town. The church was rebuilt a few years before the war that began in the year 1642; but lying so as to command the north bridge, it was pulled down when Leicester was made a garrison. In this parish there was a mint for coinage of money.

St. Michael's was situated in what are called the Back lanes, and demolished so long ago that the particular place where it stood is not known: The parish belonging to it was long since united to All Saints.

St. Peter's church being ruinous, the corporation in the reign of Queen Elizabeth purchased of her the materials of it to build a school-house, and it was agreed

that this parish should be united also to All Saints', by the minister of which the church-yard is now enjoyed as an orchard.

Here are now five churches, viz. St. Nicholas's, All Saints', St. Margaret's, St. Martin's, St. Mary's; of which the first, fourth, and fifth, have spire steeples, and the third a lofty tower. There is an organ at St. Martin's, and an epitaph for Mr. John Heyrich, who died in 1589, aged 76: he lived in one house, with Mary his wife, full 52 years, and in all that time never buried man, woman, or child, though sometimes 20 in family. The said Mary lived to 97, and saw before her death, Dec. 8, 1611, of her children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, 143.

The principal trade of this town is that of making stockings, of which there has been for some years a return of 60,000*l.* per ann. of which Alderman Cowper gives this account; 20,000 todd of wool are wrought up yearly in the manufacture of hose, which employs in the town and country about 1000 hands to sort, kemb, and dry; 6000 to spin, double, and throw; 6000 to weave, seam, and dress up; and the improvement amounts to six times the value of the wool in the lowest sort of hose, and above that in the fine sort.

The Earl of Huntingdon having procured a patent in the reign of James I. whereby the king granted to the corporation the power of electing a steward and bailiff, the corporation obliged themselves, at the third, fifth, and seventh, and so every other avoidance, to elect such fit person as the earl and his heirs would nominate to them. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, 24 aldermen, 48 common-council men, two chamberlains, a steward, bailiff, solicitor, and town-clerk. Two members are returned to parliament, and there is a weekly market on Saturday.

Belgrave gives the title of viscount to Earl Grosvenor.

Three miles north-west from Belgrave is Thurcaston, the native place of Bishop Latimer.

Mount-Sorrel, or rather, says Camden, *Mont-Soaré-hill*, anciently famous for its castle, is built on a steep craggy hill over the river Soar, formerly belonging to the Earl of Leicester, and in the barons' wars to Saer de Quincy, earl of Winchester. In the year 1217, being taken after a long siege, it was levelled with the ground by the inhabitants, "as a nest of devils; and a cave of thieves and robbers." A little above a mile from the town, at a place called Barrow upon the Soar, is dug a stone of remarkable hardness, of which many of the houses at Mount Sorrel are built, and the streets paved. They are often imperfect cones, and being too hard to be cut or broken, the smoothest face is laid outward in beds of excellent lime made at the same place: this lime is of so excellent nature that great quantities are exported for water-works. There is a weekly market at Mount-Sorrel on Monday.

At Barrow there is an hospital for single men; founded by Thomas Cave and Humphrey Babington: and in this parish, Dr. Beveridge, bishop of St. Asaph, was born in the year 1638, and died in 1708.

At Fossington, two miles south-east from Mount-Sorrel, is a large tumulus.

Two miles south from Mount-Sorrel, at Rodeley, or Rothley, was a commandery of knights-hospitallers; first granted to the templars by Henry III.

Quarendon belonged formerly to the Duke of Buckingham, and was purchased by Serjeant Philips.

Loughborough is a considerable town, with manufactures of stockings, and a market on Thursday. It is situated on the Soar, over which is a stone bridge, and by the side of a navigable canal. It gives title of baron to the Right Honourable A. Wedderburn, lord chancellor.

Westward of Loughborough is Charnewood forest, so called, full of hills, woods, and rocks, disforested by Henry III.: it extends ten miles in length, and six in breadth; and though formerly so full of wood, that it is said a squirrel might be hunted in the trees six miles at length, it is now without timber on the waste. Two

solitary places in this forest, Charley and Ulverscroft, had in each three friars eremites, settled by the Earl of Leicester in the reign of Henry II. ; but in the reign of Edward II. they were united together at Ulverscroft, and constituted a priory of Augustine canons regular : granted to Fridesund Strelley.

Dishley will be memorable for the residence of Mr. Bakewell, the great improver of the breed of sheep.

At Hether, or Hathern, was a preceptory of knights hospitallers, founded by Ralph de Gresley before the reign of King John.

Six miles west from Hathern, at Osgarthorp, is an alms-house for six clergymen's widows, founded by Thomas Harley, citizen of London, and a free-school.

At Diseworth, three miles north-west from Hathern, Lily the astrologer was born in the year 1602.

Five miles west from Hathern is Belton, where a priory of Augustine nuns, called Grace Dieu, was founded by Roisa de Verdon, in the reign of Henry II. granted to Hump. Foster.

Kegworth is situated near the Trent, over which Cavendish-bridge, handsomely built of stone, was built some years since.

Two miles west from Kegworth is Donnington, or Castle Donnington; where a castle was built by the first earls of Leicester, and became afterwards the property of John Lacy, earl of Lincoln, who procured a market of Edward I. : the market is discontinued. Here was likewise an hospital erected by J. some time constable of Chester—supposed to be John Lacy—in the reign of Henry II.

Derby, the chief town of the county to which it gives name, is situated on the right bank of the Derwent, which joins the Trent at the edge of the county, and is navigable for barges as far as the town. A famous silk-mill was erected on this river by Sir Thomas Lombe, who brought the model out of Italy; it was the first of the kind, but there are now a great many more in different parts of the kingdom. A manufacture of

china was established, and at one time flourished exceedingly: besides these, a very considerable trade is carried on in marbles, spars, and petrefactions, which are wrought into the form of vases, urns, &c. as ornaments for chimney-pieces, and even chimney-pieces themselves. Derby is populous, and contains five parish churches, with about 8600 inhabitants: it is governed by a mayor and aldermen, sends two members to parliament, and has a weekly market on Friday.

In the church of All Saints, the body of which has been some years since rebuilt in an elegant taste, is the burial-place of the noble Cavendish family; and an hospital close by the church, built by one of that family, for eight poor men and four women.

This church is remarkable for the architecture of its beautiful Gothic tower, 178 feet high; and for the elegance of its ornaments, as well as height; and is not to be equalled in this, or in any of the adjacent counties.

According to an inscription in this church, the steeple was erected about Queen Mary's reign, at the charge of the maidens and bachelors of the town; on which account, whenever a maiden, a native of the town, was married, the bells used to be rung by bachelors. This union of the maidens and bachelors to build a steeple, reminds me of a bell cast by a like contribution, upon which was this device:

Materiem juvenes, formam tribuere puellæ.

*This curious work to men its grandeur owes;
Butauteous woman did its form compose.*

This was a royal borough in the time of Edward the Confessor. It has received divers great privileges; viz. to keep a court of record on every Tuesday fortnight, a quarterly session, and two courts-leet annually. It takes toll; but pays none throughout England, on remitting one half to the duchy of Lancaster, by charter from Henry I. and II.

An elegant assembly-room has been built, a few years since, by subscription. Prince Charles entered Derby on the 4th of December, 1745, and quitted it the 6th.

Here was a priory of Cluniac monks, cell to Bermondsey abbey, in Southwark, founded by Waltheof, son of Sweno, and confirmed by King Stephen, in the year 1140. Here was an hospital for lepers, called *Maison de Dieu*, as early as the reign of Henry II.; another dedicated to St. Leonard; and a priory of Dominican friars. The parish church of All Saints being a royal free chapel was made collegiate. A monastery of Augustine canons was founded here by Robert de Ferraris, second earl of Derby, which was afterwards removed to Darley, or Little Derby. A priory of Benedictine nuns was founded in King's-mead, near Derby, called *De Pratis Domini Regis*, about the year 1160, by the Abbot of Darley: granted at the suppression to Francis, earl of Shrewsbury.

At Bredsal, two miles north-east from Derby, was a house of friars eremites, granted to the Duke of Suffolk.

Little Chester, one mile north from Derby, is supposed to be the ancient Derventio. Remains of the old walls, vaults, wells, Roman coins, aqueducts, human bones, brass rings, and other marks of antiquity, have been from time to time discovered and dug up. The river being too rapid for a ford, a bridge was anciently there, the foundation of which may be felt with a staff.

A little farther north is Horreton castle, whose ruins on a hoary rock are scarce discernible.

It is observable, that as the Trent bounds (in part) the county of Derby south, so the Dove and the Erwash make the bounds east and west, and the Derwent runs through the centre; the three last of them beginning and ending their course in the same county; for they rise in the Peak, and end in the Trent. The Derwent is remarkable for its brownness, and the Dove for its blue transparency, from whence it probably took its name. It is endued with such a peculiar fecundity, supposed to

arise from a bed of lime-stone, through which it passes, that it has often been compared to the river Nile.

It is not less swift in its operations than effectual; for, by hasty rains which fall from the hill, it sometimes strays over the meadows, and having impregnated them, in twelve hours' time retires into its bed again.

Five miles east from Derby was Dale abby, or Le Dale, or Le Parco Stanley, a priory of black canons, founded first in Depe-dale from the monastery at Calke; but afterwards changed to an abby of Premonstratensians.

Between Dale and Derby is Lokhay, where was a preceptory or hospital of the order of St. Lazarus at Jerusalem, given by Edward III. to King's college, Cambridge.

At Risely, three miles east from Derby, a silver dish and salver were found in the year 1729, adorned with sculptures, and an inscription signifying that it was the gift of Exuperius, bishop of Bayeux, to the church of Baugé in Anjou.

At Yevely, two miles west from Brailsford, was a preceptory of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

Ashbourn is situated near the borders of Staffordshire, on a small river, which soon after runs into the Dove, in that part of Derbyshire called the Low Peak; it is large and populous: the chief trade is in butter and cheese: the market is on Saturday.

At a small distance from Ashborne is the vally called Dove-dale, which is a narrow winding glen, among a variety of hills and rocks, through which the river Dove takes its course for about two miles. It is bounded in a very romantic manner by hills, rocks, and hanging woods, which are extremely various, and the hills, in particular, of a very bold and striking character. They spread on all sides in vast sweeps, inexpressibly magnificent, and are much more striking than any thing else at Dove-dale. The rocks rise in various shapes from banks of hill and wood, and form a wild assemblage

of objects; but they are much exceeded in magnitude by others in different parts of the kingdom. The course of the river varies, sometimes flow, and sometimes rapid.

At Okeover, near Ashborne, to the west of Redburn, the seat of Edward Walhouse, Okeover, esq. is a very famous picture of the Holy Family, by Raphaël, for which 1500 guineas have been refused; and what is remarkable, it was found among some old lumber hid, as supposed, during the civil wars.

About three miles beyond this, is Ilam, the seat of John Port, esq. the gardens of which are as romantic as most in England. They consist of a small vale, bounded by high, or rather steep hills, totally covered with wood, and forming a complete amphitheatre: a rapid stream washes the bottom of them on one side, and on the other is a walk, from whence you command the whole sweep. The walk at the entrance of the vally winds up a rocky cliff, from which you look down on the river, in some places; and in others, only hear the roar of it over broken rocks. At the end of the vale, by the side of the water, is a bench which commands the whole, and looks full on the entrance of the ground, which seems quite blocked up by a distant mountain, called Thorpe Cloud, of a very regular coned shape, blunt at the top. This part of the country is full of romantic and uncommon views.

Macclesfield, situated on an eminence near the river Jordan, or Bollin, is a considerable town, governed by a mayor and aldermen, and contains two churches, and several chapels. The old church, dedicated to St. Michael, is a large Gothic structure, supposed to be built by the family of Sarvage, or Ox Sarvage; in which are many marble monuments and effigies of antique mode and form: at the altar is shewn the niche where formerly stood the holy water. Adjoining to this church is a chapel, which formerly belonged to Earl Rivers, but through intermarriages is now come to the family of Lord Cholmondely, and is still used as the family vault.

in which is one of the family interred, who was Archbishop of York, with a Greek inscription over him. In this chapel is represented a real pardon, granted by the Pope of Rome, to a woman and her seven children, for 26,000 years and 26 days, for saying five Ave Marias and five Pater-nosters. Here is also a fine effigy of Earl Rivers leaning upon his pillow, supporting his head with his right hand, full dressed, and the curtain undrawn, neatly cut in marble; and many others of the same family, in dresses and ornaments of the times. Also a chapel belonging to the family of Leigh, lords of Lime, in which is a brass plate, signifying, that for his gallant behaviour at the battles of Poitiers and Cressy, in France, he obtained his title and the estates of Lime. Here is a free grammar-school, with a dwelling-house for the head master, an open yard, and an adjoining field for the boys to exercise themselves in. This school was endowed by King Edward VI. with houses and land to the amount of twenty-five pounds per annum; but so great and rapid have been the improvements, that the same houses and land now produce near 800l. per annum.

This town gives the title of earl to the family of Parker. In the town box is preserved a copy, or counterpart, of a petition sent to the king soon after the battle of Bosworth-field in Leicestershire, informing his majesty, that having lost so many of the principal inhabitants of this town in that battle, they were unable to fill up the number of aldermen, viz. twenty-four, which their charter required; on which account, they petitioned the king that their charter might not be broken or lost, as their inhabitants had lost their lives in the king's service.

On Macclesfield common are about forty brick-kilns; and the mountains which are seen to the left hand produce all kinds of stone for the supply of the town, such as slate, flag, and grave-stones, one of which was 21 feet long. At the bottom of these hills, upon a

flat nearer, are four different seams of coal, one below another, which are now working to supply the town and burn the bricks; a large quantity is also consuming at the copper-works. There is a vast number of manufactories carried on in this town, such as buttons, silk-twist, cotton, hats, and hatbands. Market-days, Monday and Saturday.

Stockport is a very considerable town on the left bank of the Mersey, and was once incorporated; but on some account has lost its charter: the manufactures are various and important, cotton, silk, muslin, hats, &c. In the market-place was formerly a castle, which some years since was taken down, and a large cotton-manufacture built on its site, in the form of a castle. There is a stone bridge over the Mersey into Lancashire, which was rebuilt after the year 1745, when it was blown up to stop the rebel army. Stockport contains two churches, one of which was new built in the year 1766. There is a large weekly market on Friday. Here is a mineral spring.

Chorley, situated on a small river called Chor, is a place considerable for its manufactures of cotton, and has two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Saturday. In the neighbourhood are mines of coal and lead; and at Whittle, about a mile and a half from Chorley, are dug excellent mill-stones.

Preston is a large and handsome town, situated on the river Ribble: it is said to have sprung up out of the ruins of an ancient city, called Ribblecester; and to owe its present name to the number of religious who dwelled in it: *qu. Priests' Town*: and is now not unfrequently styled Proud Preston. The principal manufacture of the town is that of cotton; and there are three markets weekly, on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, and sends two members to parliament. This is a very handsome town; and some years since a suit of assembly rooms was built at the expence of the Earl of Derby. Every twentieth year, a kind of jubilee is held here,

called Preston guild, which begins the last week in August, and lasts a month.

Near this town, the Scots, under the command of the Duke of Hamilton, were defeated, as they were advancing to the assistance of Charles I.; and in the year 1715 the rebel army advanced as far as Preston, and put the place, as well as they could, in a posture of defence. General Wills marched against them with six regiments of horse and a battalion of foot, which were further reinforced with three regiments of dragoons under General Carpenter, and the rebels were invested on all sides. The Highlanders declared that they would make a sally sword in hand, and either cut their way through the king's troops, or perish in the attempt; but they were overruled. Forster sent Colonel Oxburgh, with a trumpet, to General Wills, to propose a capitulation. He was given to understand, that the general would not treat with rebels; but, in case of their surrendering at discretion, he would prevent his soldiers from putting them to the sword, until he should receive further orders. He granted them time to consider till next morning, upon their delivering the Earl of Derwentwater and Mackintosh as hostages. When Forster submitted, this Highlander declared he could not promise that the Scots would surrender in that manner. The general desired him to return to his people, and he would forthwith attack the town, in which case every man of them would be cut to pieces. The Scottish noblemen did not choose to run that risque; and persuaded the Highlanders to accept the terms that were offered. They accordingly laid down their arms, and were put under a strong guard. All the noblemen and leaders were secured. Major Nairn, Captain Lockhart, Captain Shaftoe, and Ensign Erskine, were tried by a court-martial as deserters, and executed. Lord Charles Murray, son of the Duke of Athol, was likewise condemned for the same crime, but reprieved. The common men were imprisoned at Chester and Liverpool: the noblemen and considerable officers were sent to London, conveyed

through the streets pinioned like malefactors, and committed to the Tower and to Newgate.

Here was a college of grey friars founded by Edward, Earl of Lancaster, son of Henry III. granted to Sir Thomas Holcroft.

At Penwortham, one mile south from Preston, was a priory of Benedictine monks, subject to Evesham abbey in Worcestershire, founded by Warine Ruffel, in the reign of William the Conqueror: granted by Henry VIII. to John Fleetwood.

Garstang is a corporation, governed by a bailiff and burgeses, under a charter of Charles II. and has a weekly market on Thursday. In the neighbourhood are some considerable cotton manufactures. On the north-east side of the town are the ruins of Greenhaugh castle, built by Thomas Stanley, first earl of Derby, to protect himself from some of the nobility of the country who had been proscribed by Henry VII. and whose estates had been given to him. Only one tower remains.

Three miles south-west from the hole of Ellel, near the mouth of the Coker, was Cokersand hermitage, which was afterwards an hospital, and finally, in the year 1190, erected into an abbey of Premonstratensian canons: granted at the dissolution to John Kechin.

Lancaster, the capital of the county to which it gives name, is situated on the river Loyme, or Lune, which forms a harbour for vessels of moderate size: the town carries on a considerable foreign trade, and many ships are constructed in the docks. Agricola is said to have formed a station here, which was afterwards improved into a castle; and surrounded by a ditch as early as the time of Adrian, who placed a garrison there. After the Norman conquest, it was enlarged; and in succeeding times became more important. The present structure is supposed to have been erected in the reign of Edward III. and is now made use of as a county prison. Lancaster was incorporated by King John, and the charter

renewed and confirmed, with greater privileges, by Charles II. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, bailiffs, &c. and sends two members to the imperial parliament. By means of navigable canals, Lancaster has a communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Severn, Derwent, Thames, Avon, Humber, &c. through the counties of York, Lincoln, Westmoreland, Chester, Warwick, Nottingham, Stafford, Worcester, Leicester, Oxford, Gloucester, &c. The merchants trade chiefly to America, the West Indies, and the Baltic. The principal exports are hardware, woollen goods, cabinet work, candles, &c. Sailcloth is the chief manufacture of the town. The number of houses is about 1160, which are supposed to contain 1600 families. There are two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday.

The church of St. Mary was given in the year 1094, with some other lands, to the Benedictine abby of St. Martin, at Seez in Normandy, on which account a prior and monks were placed here in a monastery subordinate to that abby: afterwards given to the monastery at Sion by Henry V. Here was an hospital for lepers, founded by King John, when earl of Mortain, dedicated to St. Leonard, which was afterwards annexed to the nunnery at Seton in Cumberland. A house of Dominican friars was founded by Sir Hugh Harington, in the reign of Henry III. which was granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas Holcroft. Here was a Franciscan convent near the bridge.

Five miles north-east from Lancaster, in the road to Kirkley Lonsdale, is a remarkable cavern, which is thus described in a letter to the Editor of this Work, dated August 26, 1760.

"Last Sunday," says he, "I visited a cavern, about five miles from hence, near the road to Kirkby Lonsdale, called Dunald Mill-hole, a curiosity I think inferior to none of the kind in Derbyshire, which I have also seen. It is on the middle of a large common, and we are led to it by a brook, near as big as the New

river; which, after turning a corn-mill just at the entrance of the cave, runs in at its mouth by several beautiful cascades, continuing its course two miles under a large mountain, and at last makes its appearance again near Carniford, a village in the road to Kendal. The entrance of this subterraneous channel has something most pleasingly horrible in it: from the mill at the top you descend for about ten yards perpendicular, by means of chinks in the rocks, and shrubs or trees; the road is then almost parallel to the horizon, leading to the right, a little winding, till you have some hundreds of yards thick of rocks and mineral above you. In this manner we proceeded, sometimes through vaults so capacious we could not see either roof or sides, and sometimes on all fours, from its narrowness; still following the brook, which entertained us with a sort of harmony well suiting the place; for the different height of its falls were as so many keys of music, which all being conveyed to us by the amazing echo, greatly added to the majestic horror which surrounded us. In our return we were more particular in our observations. The beautiful lakes (formed by the brook, in the hollow parts of the cavern) realise the fabulous Styx; and the murmuring falls from one rock to another broke the rays of our candles, so as to form the most romantic vibrations and appearances upon the variegated roof. The sides too are not less remarkable for fine colouring; the damps, the creeping vegetables, and the seams in the marble and lime-stone parts of the rocks, make as many tints as are seen in the rainbow, and are covered with a perpetual varnish from the just weeping springs that trickle from the roof. The curious in grottoes, cascades, &c. might here obtain a just taste of nature. When we arrived at the mouth, and once more hailed all-cheering day-light, I could not but admire the uncouth manner in which nature has thrown together those huge rocks which compose the arch over the entrance; but, as if conscious of its rudeness, she has clothed it with trees and shrubs of the most various and beautiful ver-

dure, which bend downwards, and with their leaves cover all the rugged parts of the rock.

“As I never met with an account of this place in any author, I therefore think it the greater curiosity; but its obscure situation I take to be the reason.”

Burton is situated near a navigable canal, and has a market on Tuesday.

Near Burton is Farleton-knot, a naked rock of limestone, supposed to resemble the rock of Gibraltar. An obelisk sacred to liberty was erected on the summit of this rock in the year 1788, the century after the revolution in 1688.

Kendal, or Kirkby in Kendall, is a large town, situated in a beautiful vally watered by the river Ken, or Kent. The principal street, which is a mile in length, declines from the middle of the town each way, north and south. Here are some manufactures of coarse woollen, and Kendal cottons, and knit-worsted stockings, combing and spinning waste silk, and cards for wool: besides these, there are some tan-pits, and a manufacture of fish-hooks. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, being incorporated by James I.: the number of inhabitants is about 7000. As early as the reign of Richard II. special laws were enacted for the manufacture of Kendal cloths; and there are now seven companies, who have each their hall, viz. mercers, tanners, glovers, sheer-men, cordwainers, taylors, and pawterers. On the top of a high hill west of the town are the ruins of a castle; and opposite to it, a large exploratory camp, called Castlehow hill. The church is large, divided into five aisles; in it is an altar tomb of Sir William Parr, grandfather to Queen Catharine, who was born here. North of the church is Abbot-hall, formerly belonging to the abbot of St. Mary's abbey, York. Here was an hospital for lepers as early as the reign of Henry II.

About a mile from Kendal, close by the Kent, is Watercrock, supposed to be the Concangium of the Romans, where the watchmen kept guard, and was the intermediate station between Ambleside and Overbo-

rough. Here altars, coins, and inscriptions, have been found. Incaſter, another Roman ſtation, is likewiſe near.

Shap is ſituated near the ſource of the Loder. Here are the remains of a monaſtery of Premonſtratenſian canons, firſt founded near Preſton in Kendal, about the latter end of the reign of Henry II. by Thomas Fitz Goſpatrick Fitz Orme, whoſe father was amerced 500 marks for ſurrendering the caſtle of Appleby to the King of Scotland. It was afterwards removed to a vally in the pariſh of Heppe, now Shap. Among other donations, this Thomas gave theſe canons as much wood as they would take out of his forests, alſo the bark of his trees which ſhould fall off, and permitted them to grind at his mill toll free: he likewiſe gave them paſture for ſixty cows, twenty mares, and five hundred ſheep, with other poſſeſſions. The ſite was granted at the diſſolution to Thomas, lord Wharton.

At High Knipe in the pariſh of Bampton, a little to the north-weſt of Shap, was born Edmund Gibſon, biſhop of London, the tranſlator and editor of Camden's Britannia.

In the pariſh of Croſby Ravensworth, five miles eaſt from Shap, is a remarkable heap of ſtones.

On Clifton Moor a ſkirmiſh was fought between ſome of the king's troops and the rebels, in the year 1745, in which about fifteen were killed on both ſides, and Colonel Honeywood, of Howgill caſtle, taken up for dead.

Two miles north from Clifton is Brougham, ſuppoſed to be the ancient Brocavum: here are the remains of a caſtle. This caſtle is evidently of Norman architecture, although by whom built is not known; it is ſituated on the banks of the river Eimot, vulgarly pronounced Yeoman. The remains ſhew it to have been once ſtrong and beautiful. The front is compoſed of three ſquare towers, which project, but are connected with the building. The lower apartment in the principal tower is ſtill remaining entire; being covered with

a vaulted roof of stone consisting of eight arches, which spring from side walls, and are supported and terminate on a pillar in the centre. Brougham was a lordship of the Viponts, and afterwards of the Cliffords, one of whom entertained Baliol, king of Scotland, at his castle, who came there for the sake of hunting. James I. was lodged at this castle three days in the year 1617, and entertained by the noble owner the Earl of Cumberland. The inscription similar to that at Brough castle was cut in stone, and put up on this likewise to signify that it was repaired by the Lady Ann Clifford, countess dowager of Pembroke, &c. since whose time nothing seems to have been done, and the castle, partly decayed and partly demolished, lies now totally in ruins. Brougham stands on a Roman military road called the Maidenway, just on the confines of Cumberland, and is thought to be the ancient Broconiacum, Brocavum, or Brovonacium.

About a mile north from Clifton is a large earthwork called Arthur's Round Table; and a small distance to the south another called Mayborough.

Penrith is a flourishing town, though not large, with some manufactures of checks, and fancy-pieces for waistcoats. It has a principal market on Tuesday, and another smaller on Saturday. The church was new built, except the lower part, in the year 1721. Here is a free-school. In the church-yard are two ancient rude stone obelisks, called the Giant's grave, and ascribed to Sir Evan Cæfarius, who is said to have destroyed robbers and wild boars in Englewood forest, and to have had an hermitage in the neighbourhood called Sir Hugh's parlour. In the year 1380 the plague raged at Penrith, when the Scots making an inroad at the time of the fair, carried the infection home with them, where it made dreadful havoc. On the north wall of the vestry without is this inscription: A. D. 1598, Ex gravi peste quæ regionibus hisce incubuit obierunt apud Penrith, 2260, Kendal 2500, Richmond 2200, Carlisle 1160, Posterii avortite vos et vivite. The parish register says,

the plague broke out at Carlisle, Oct. 3, 1597, and raged here from September 22, 1597, to Jan. 5, 1598, and that, only 680 persons were buried here; so that Penrith must in the inscription have been put for a district. Penrith was burned by the Scots in the reign of Edward III. and Richard II. Richard III. when duke of Gloucester, lodged in the castle, which was built as early as the reign of Henry III. to check the Scots, and enlarged the works. At Penrith was a house of grey friars. Dr. Tod derives the name from Petrina, now Old Penrith, five miles north of it, out of which he says it rose. At the conquest, the manor of Penrith and Englewood forest, in which it is situate, were in possession of the Scots, who were soon after dispossessed, but kept up their claim to the three counties of Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Northumberland, to which King John seems to have given assent, on the payment of 15,000 marks, by William, king of Scotland. These claims were renounced by King Alexander, on a grant from Henry III. of 200 librates of land in this county or Northumberland, in any town where there is no castle, or in places near the said counties; which lands were further confirmed by a marriage of Alexander's son and successor with Henry's daughter: hence called the Queen's demesnes. Edward I. seized them, and granted them to the Bishop of Durham, from whom they were afterwards taken, and remained in the crown till Richard II. granted them to the Duke of Bretagne and Richmond, and afterwards to Ralph Neville, whose heir Richard, earl of Warwick, was killed at the battle of Barnet; his estate was seized by Edward IV. and these lands remained with the crown till the honour of Penrith, its dependencies, and forest of Englewood, were granted to the Earl of Portland by William III.

Horsley places Voreda at Old Penrith; and removes Petriana to Castle Steeds, or Cambeck fort, an ancient fortification, two miles north from Brampton. The remains of the outbuildings and seats here are very con-

siderable, where many inscriptions have at different times been found.

At five miles north-west of Penrith is Graystock, where is an ancient castle the seat of the Duke of Norfolk. The church was made collegiate for a provost and six secular canons, by Ralph, lord Graystock, in 1382.

At Little Blencow, two miles north-east from Penrith, is a grammar-school, founded and endowed by Thomas Burbank, a native of the place, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

At Hutton John, four miles west from Penrith, is the seat of Huddleston. Of this family was John Huddleston, the priest who assisted Charles II. in his escape after the battle of Worcester, and administered to him the sacrament on his death-bed. He died at the age of 96, and was buried in the chapel of Somerset-house. His elder brother Andrew was an early partisan in favour of the revolution.

A mile nearer to Penrith is Dacre castle, formerly the seat of the Dacres.

At Armanthwaite, two miles east from High Hesket, where is an ancient castle, the seat of Mr. Milburn, formerly belonging to the Sheltons, one of which family built and endowed the chapel here. In this castle was some years since a basket-hilted sword, inscribed on one side EDWARDVS, on the other side, PRINS ANGLIE, which was probably left in the reign of Edward the First's time; and the prince might lodge here when his father's head-quarters were at Lanercroft. Here was a convent of Benedictine nuns founded by William Rufus.

At Wetheral, two miles east from Carlton, was a priory of Benedictine monks, cell to the abby of St. Mary at York, founded by Ralph de Meschines, earl of Cumberland, granted to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.

At Corby on the Eden, opposite Wetheral, was a castle anciently belonging to Harcla, earl of Carlisle,

and on his attainder granted to Sir Richard de Salkeld, now the seat of Mr. Howard. The building is of stone, neat, but plain. The entrance to the house is by a large square court-yard. On the right-hand are the gardens, and on the left offices for the servants, and stabling for horses. It is plentifully watered by springs in several large reservoirs made about the house, which stands on the precipice of a high rock, which is in the back part about 100 feet high. In this rock is cut a regular pair of stairs of about six feet wide, with all their ornaments down to the bottom. As you descend these stairs, you pass by several rooms hewn out of the rock, of about sixteen feet square, which have no other furniture than tables and seats made out of the stone. At the bottom of those stairs you ascend another pair about ten feet high, which leads to a terrace made in form of a semicircle, by the side of which runs the river Eden, having a pair of stairs to take water at. The terrace presents a fine view of another part of the rock, of equal height with the former; from the top of which is placed a cascade, wonderfully curious. It is at least 100 feet high, and the water is broken by the pointed ridges of the rock into so many various shapes, and the springs fly about you in so delightfully rude a manner, as to entertain you with a great instance of the power of art in embellishing nature, which is farther heightened by a natural cascade (effected by this artificial one) of which you have a distinct prospect, when you arrive at the landing-stairs. From hence you have another view, of half a mile long, of the river on the right hand, and an hanging grove of trees, just as nature has placed them, on the left. As you pass along a gravel walk, you see several figures placed there for ornament: at the end of the walk is a small banqueting-room, with a portico in the front, facing this walk; it is called *Tempe altera*. In this river is a wear, well stocked with salmon and other fish. On the other side of the river, over-against the house, are the remains of an old castle, which is

called Weatheral tower, under which is an hermit's cave.

Carlisle is an ancient city, situated at the conflux of the rivers Eden, Peterell, and Cauda, which, soon after their union, fall into the Solway Frith. It was called by the Britons *Caer Luel*, by the Romans *Luguballum*, or *Luguvallum*; and by the Saxons *Luell*. *Pennius* calls it *Lualid*. In the year 619, Egfrid, king of Northumberland, gave it, with the country fifteen miles round, to St. Cuthbert, at which time it was surrounded with walls; and St. Cuthbert is said to have founded here a school, a convent for men, and another for women; but it appears that there was a convent of nuns before St. Cuthbert came to Carlisle, to which Queen Ermenburga retired. It was afterwards ruined by the Danes, and lay waste for several years, till William Rufus re-peopled it with a colony of Flemings, and built a castle, about the year 1093. These Flemings were afterwards sent to Anglesea, and a number of people brought from the south to instruct the neighbouring people in agriculture. Henry I. increased the fortifications and supplied it with a garrison. He erected it into a bishop's see, and granted it many privileges and immunities, being considered as an important barrier against the Scots. In the year 1292 the castle and cathedral were burned down. The castle is said to have been rebuilt, or at least to have been repaired, by Richard III. Henry VIII. made great additions to the fortifications of the castle and the town, and Queen Elizabeth erected the chapel and the barracks. There are three gates, one to the south, called the Calder, or Irish gate; one to the north, called Richard, or Scotch gate; and another to the west, called Brother, or English gate. There is only one church besides the cathedral. Walter, a Norman, who was made governor by Rufus, built a monastery, which was finished and endowed by Henry I. for regular canons; and the conventual church was soon after made the cathedral: and it is observable, that this was the only episcopal chapter in England of the order of St. Au-

gustine. The secular canons were changed by Henry VIII. into a dean, four prebendaries, eight minor canons, a sub-deacon, four lay-clerks or singing men, a grammar-master, six choristers, six alms-men, &c. Carlisle contains five principal streets well paved, and the houses in general well built: the walls are suffered to run to ruin, but the castle is kept in tolerable repair, though not capable of standing a siege; there are a few guns mounted on the ramparts, which are fired on particular days. A governor is appointed by the crown, besides whom there are a deputy-governor, a town-major, store-keeper, master-gunner,¹ and two mattrasses, but no garrison. Carlisle is governed by a mayor and aldermen, under a charter of Charles I. From its situation on the confines of two hostile nations, it often felt the calamities of war. In the reign of Henry III. it was burned by the Scots; and twice by accident, in the reign of Edward I. In the reign of Edward II. it was burnt by Robert Bruce, and the governor, Andrew Harcla, who was earl of Carlisle, joining with Bruce, was arrested in the castle, and hanged there. It suffered very severely in the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster. It was taken by the parliament forces under Lesley. In the year 1745 it was seized by the rebels, but was soon afterwards retaken by the Duke of Cumberland. The principal manufactures in Carlisle are cotton-yarn, cotton and linen checks, grey cottons, Osnaburghs, coarse linen, drills, pocketing, worsted-shag, silk and cotton fancy-pieces, stamped cottons, hats, shamois and tanned leather, linseys, nails, coarse knives, stockings, dressed flax, soap, candles, nankeens, and ropes. The number of inhabitants is computed to be between eight and nine thousand: there are two markets weekly, Wednesdays and Saturdays. The town sessions are held four times a year, and the assizes for the county once a year. From below this town the famous Picts' wall began, which crossed the whole island to Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which was built upon the following occasion: when the Romans settled here by

force of arms, they were always harassed by the Picts on the side of Scotland. To stop their inroads, the Emperor Adrian caused a wall of earth to be built, extending from the German to the Irish sea, the space of eighty miles, and caused it to be pallisadoed, anno 123. Severus the emperor built it of stone, with turrets from mile to mile, and kept a garrison therein. But the Picts nevertheless broke in through this wall more than once. At last, Ætius, a Roman general, rebuilt it of brick, or stone, in 430, but it was not long before it was pulled down by the Picts. And here it will not be amiss to give some account of this famous wall, from the *Vallum Romanum* of John Warburton, esq.

“ This gentleman, in the year 1715, caused a survey and plan to be made of this ancient Roman wall and military way, to shew the necessity of rendering it passable for troops and artillery, from the eastern to the western sea; but the rebellion which had drawn his attention to this subject being soon after suppressed, the reparation of the way was neglected, till it was again wanted in 1745. Upon the suppression of the rebellion which then happened the work was undertaken, an act of parliament having passed for that purpose, and Mr. Warburton was, among others, appointed to superintend the execution. Nor did he desist from his enquiries, when the principal view for which they were begun was disappointed, but extended his survey through the whole county of Northumberland, and discovered almost every day some remains of cities, castles, camps, or other military antiquities, that had been till then unknown among us. The parts called the Wastes appeared never to have been trodden by any human foot since the ruin of the buildings and streets, which he could easily trace by the foundations, though they were covered with grass. An account of these discoveries he has now published, with representations of the Roman inscriptions and sculptures. There are two walls which cross the north of England, beginning about three miles more eastward than Newcastle, and extending ten miles farther west

than Carlisle, at the distance of near seventy miles. One of these walls is of turf, called Adrian's vallum; the other of stone, called the wall of Severus; and were both intended to keep out the Picts or Scots; for which purpose Julius Agricola had before carried a series of forts or stations cross the country in the same direction, and of equal extent. Adrian's fence consists of a bank, or wall, on the brink of a ditch; another bank, at the distance of about five paces within it, called the south bank; and a third, nearly the same distance beyond the ditch to the north. These four works are every-where parallel to each other, and probably formed a military way from the port of the old stationary fence to another. To Severus's wall, which is of stone, belongs the paved military way, which is now repairing: it is on the south side of the wall, but not in all parts parallel to it. On the north of this wall is a large ditch, but no appearance of a bank, though the ground is in some places raised by the earth thrown out of it, and a little resembles a glacis. Castles were placed upon this wall at unequal distances, which however, except two or three at the east end, are all less than a mile. The buildings appear to have been squares of sixty-six feet, of which the wall itself forms the north side. The space between these castles was equally divided by four watch-towers, each of which appears to have been about four yards square at the bottom; and as the centinels in these towers were within call of each other, a communication might easily be continued along the whole line, without the help of speaking-trumpets, or subterraneous pipes, contrivances which have been framed in times of gross ignorance; and as men are generally credulous of wonders, in proportion as the time when they are said to have happened is remote, this method of communication appears to have been believed by almost every writer on the subject, particularly by Echard. There were also upon this wall eighteen large forts or stations; the mean distances between these would be about four miles, but they are placed much nearer to

each other in the middle, and towards the extremity of the wall, than on the other parts. The wall generally runs along the ridge of the higher ground, the descent being to the enemy on the north; and to preserve this advantage it is frequently carried out, and brought back, in an angle. Adrian's vallum, on the contrary, is continued nearly in a straight line from station to station; and the paved military way, where the wall passes along the brink of a precipice, or runs into angles, is carried so as to keep the level, and, as much as possible, the line. It does not appear that there were any gates in this wall, or passes through it, except just in the stations, and where it is crossed by the great military way from south to north. The original dimensions of the walls, ditches, banks, and military ways, cannot now be certainly known; but Adrian's wall is thought to have been about eight feet thick, and twelve high, and that of Severus in thickness measures seven feet, being nearly equal in all parts that remain entire, except at Kirkland's on the Solway Firth, where it is increased to nine feet, for a manifest reason, because at full sea the water has certainly flowed up to it. The breadth of the military way must have been about three Roman paces and an half, as it now measures near seventy feet. Adrian's ditch measures nine feet deep and eleven feet over, which appears to have been its original dimensions, and Severus's ditch is every-where wider and deeper. The distance between the two walls is sometimes scarcely a chain, and sometimes more than fifty; and the distance between Severus's wall and the military way is generally between two and three chains, sometimes six, and between the two forts west of Shewen Sheels it is fifteen. The materials of which these walls are constructed may be certainly known by their remains: Adrian's is of earth, which in some places is mixed with stone, but is no-where strengthened by timber. Severus's is of free-stone, and where the foundation was not good, it is built on piles of oak; the interstices between the two faces of this wall is filled with broad thin stones,

placed not perpendicularly, but obliquely on their edges; the running mortar or cement was then poured out upon them, which by its great strength and tenacity bound the whole together, and made it firm as a rock. But though these materials are sufficiently known, it is not easy to guess where they were procured, for many parts of the walls are at a great distance from any quarry of free-stone; and though stone of another kind was within their reach, yet it does not appear to have been anywhere used. It will also be difficult to conceive how the Romans could carry on such a work in the face of an enemy, except it be supposed, that it was not then the bounds of their conquest, but that they possessed great part of the country farther north. Of the present state of these walls it will be sufficient to say, that in some places that of Adrian cannot be traced without difficulty, though in others it continues firm, and its height and breadth are considerable. In some parts of the wall of Severus the original regular courses are remaining; in some the stones remain upon the spot, though not in a regular disposition; in others the rubbish is high and distinct, though covered with earth and grass, and frequently the vestiges are extremely faint and obscure."

*London to Carlisle, through Doncaster,
Weatherby and Boroughbridge.*

	M.	F.		N.	F.
Barnet . . .	11	0	Brought up	27	2
Obelisk . . .	0	7	Broadwater . . .	2	2
Potter's Bar . . .	2	2	Stevenage . . .	2	0
Bell Bar, Hertf. . .	2	6	Graveley . . .	1	6
Hatfield . . .	2	6	Baldock . . .	4	1
Welwyn . . .	5	4	Bleak Hall, Bedf. . .	4	7
Woolmer Green . . .	2	1	Biggleswade . . .	2	6
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	27	2	Carried up	45	0

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Brought up	45	0	Brought up	145	1
Lower Caldecot . .	1	4	Barnby Moor . .	3	3
Beeston Cross . . .	1	4	Ranskill . . .	2	0
Girford . . .	0	7	Scrooby . . .	1	6
Tempsford . . .	2	2	Bawtry, Yorksh. .	1	4
Wibaston . . .	2	5	Rossington Bridge	4	4
Eaton Socon . . .	1	2	Doncaster . . .	4	2
Cross Hall . . .	1	4	Red House . . .	5	0
Little Paxton, Hunt.	1	3	Robin Hood's Well	1	6
Buckden . . .	3	0	Went Bridge . . .	3	7
Creamer's Hut . . .	2	7	Dartington . . .	1	5
Alconbury . . .	2	4	Ferrybridge . . .	3	0
Weston . . .	1	0	Brotherton . . .	0	7
Alconbury Hill . .	0	7	Fairburn . . .	1	4
Sawtry St. Andrew's	3	5	Micklefield . . .	4	3
Stilton . . .	3	4	Abberford . . .	2	3
Norman's Cross . .	0	7	Bramham . . .	3	4
Water Newton . . .	5	2	Wetherby . . .	4	0
Wandsford . . .	2	4	Walsford . . .	3	3
Stamford . . .	5	7	Boroughbridge . .	8	6
Great Casterton, Rutl.	2	4	Kirby Hill . . .	1	0
Horn Lane . . .	3	7	York Gate . . .	6	2
Greetham . . .	1	2	Royal Oak Inn . .	4	7
Witham Common, Lin.	4	0	Londonderry . . .	2	1
Coltessworth . . .	1	6	Leeming . . .	1	0
Great Ponton . . .	4	3	Catterick . . .	6	6
Grantham . . .	3	5	Catterick Bridge	1	1
Gunnerby . . .	1	5	Three Tuns . . .	3	7
Fosler . . .	4	0	Smallways . . .	7	3
Long Benington . .	2	0	Grenta Bridge . . .	2	1
Balderton, Nottingh.	4	2	Bowes . . .	6	0
Newark . . .	2	1	Spittle Inn . . .	5	2
Cromwell . . .	5	3	Brough, Westmorel.	7	7
Carlton . . .	1	3	Appleby . . .	8	2
Sutton . . .	1	3	Crackenthorpe . .	1	4
Scarthing Moor . . .	2	5	Kirkbythorpe . . .	3	1
Tuxford . . .	2	2	Temple Sowerby . .	1	3
Markham Moor . . .	2	1	Lowther Bridge . .	6	1
Gamsten . . .	1	5	Penrith, Cumberl.	1	3
East Retford . . .	3	2	Carlisle . . .	18	1
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	145	1		302	0

BETWEEN Potter's Bar and Bell Bar, on the left, is Gubbins, once the seat of Sir Thomas More, lord chancellor; and some years since the seat of Sir Jeremy Sambroke, bart. and lately of Mr. Hunter.

Hatfield, or Bishop's Hatfield, formerly belonged to the bishops of Ely, who had a palace here, which was conveyed to Queen Elizabeth by Bishop Cox. James I. in the fourth year of his reign, exchanged it for Theobalds with Sir Robert Cecil, who was created earl of Salisbury, and built here a magnificent house, in the possession of his descendant the Marquis of Salisbury.

Welwyn was the residence of the Reverend Mr. Young, author of the *Night Thoughts*, and other pieces, who was rector. Near the parsonage-house is a mineral spring.

At Sissivernes, in the parish of Coddicote, two miles north from Welwyn, a walnut-tree was cut down in the year 1627, from which were cut nineteen loads of planks: as much was sold to a gunstock-maker in London as cost ten pounds carriage; besides which, there were thirty loads of roots and branches. When standing, it covered seventy-six poles of ground.

Four miles west from Welwyn is Whethamstead, which gave birth to John of Whethamstead, twice abbot of St. Alban's: his family name was Bostock.

At Stevenage, anciently Stigenhaght, are six remarkable artificial hills; such, says Camden, as the Romans used to raise over the soldiers slain in battle; unless any one should suppose them boundaries. Here is a market on Wednesday. An alms-house was founded in the reign of Henry VII. and a free grammar-school in the reign of Philip and Mary.

At Walkern, three miles east from Stevenage, resided Jane Wenman, a poor woman, who was tried for a witch and found guilty by the jury: Judge Powel, however, obtained for her a reprieve, and she lived long enough to be respected and beloved by her accusers.

At Benington, four miles south-east from Stevenage, was a palace of the Mercian kings, and a council was

held here in the year 850. The castle hill remains near the church, in which are two ancient monuments. There was a market formerly at Benington, now disused.

Baldock is a neat town, pleasantly situated, and was built by the knights-templars in the time of Stephen, who founded an hospital for lepers in the reign of Henry III. The principal trade is in malt. The market is on Thursday. Here is an hospital, founded by William Winn, mercer, of London, for twelve widows, in 1621. The Ikening-street crosses the road near Baldock; now appears but like a field-way. Between Baldock and Icleford it goes through an entrenchment, consisting of the remains of a British town, now called Wilbury-hill. Icleford retains the name of the street, which at this place passes a rivulet with a strong ford, wanting reparation. This street, quite to the Thames in Oxfordshire, goes at the bottom of a continued ridge of hills, called the Chiltern, being chalk, and the natural and civil boundary between the counties of Hertford and Bedford, very steep northward. As the Ikening-street and the Foss traversed the kingdom from south-west to north-east, parallel to each other, and Watling-street crossed these quite the contrary way with an equal obliquity, the Herman-street passed directly north and south. This word is Saxon, and signifies a soldier or warrior, which name is obtained from being a military way. It begins at Newhaven, at the mouth of the river Ouse, in Suffex; and passes on the west side of that river, through Radmil, then through Lewes by Isfield; after which it seems to pass over the river at Sharnbridge, and so proceeds to East-Grinstead; but is lost in passing through the great Woods. Then through Surry, it goes by Stane-street, Croydon, Streatham; and by its pointing we may conclude was originally designed to pass the Thames at the Ferry called Stangate by Lambeth, where it coincides with the Watling-street. There the road went, before London became considerable; but since that period the traces of the road near

that capital have grown very obscure. The original road perhaps passes through unfrequented ways near Endfield and Herman-street, which seems from thence to have borrowed its name. On the eastern-side of Endfield-chace, by Bush-hill, is a circular British camp upon an eminence, declining south-west. But the ancient road appears upon a common on this side Hertford by Ball's-park, and passes the river below Hertford; then goes through Ware-park, and falls into the present road on this side Buntingford, and so to Royston, where it crosses the Ikening-street, coming from Tring through Dunstable, going into Suffolk. These are the principal places upon the two roads which we thought fit to mention together.

At Clothall, two miles east from Baldock, was a college or hospital for a master, brethren, and sisters, of ancient foundation.

Four miles north from Baldock is Ashwell, a place of antiquity, and once a market-town, though now only a village. Between this place and Hinxworth, a neighbouring village, several Roman antiquities were dug up in the year 1724. Workmen, digging gravel for the repair of the great northern road, struck upon some earthen vessels, or large urns, full of ashes and burnt bones, but rotten; near them a human skeleton, with the head towards the south-east, the feet north-west. Several bodies were found in the same position, not above a foot under the surface of the earth, and with urns, great or small, near them, and pateras of fine red earth, some with the impression of the maker at the bottom; also glass lacrymatories, ampullas, a brass tribulus, six small glasses, two large beads of a green colour, and other fragments. The village of Ashwell stands on the source of the Rhee, by the borders of Cambridgeshire, which breaks out of a rock here from many springs, with such force as to form a stream remarkably clear, but so cold, that it gripes horses not used to drink it. The water here bubbles out at as many places, and as abundantly, and in just such a bot-

tom under a hill, as doth the Isis or Thames, in Gloucestershire. In Doomsday book, this village is called a borough, having 14 burghesses, and a market; anciently also it had four fairs. Mr. Camden thinks the village Roman; and at half a mile distance, south of this source of the Rhee, is a spot of ground taken in by a *vallum*, and generally thought to be one of the *castra exploratorum* of the Romans; it is called Arbury banks, and consists of about 12 acres; and Roman coins have been found here; but still it wants several requisites for a Roman camp. Ashwell-field affords a stone quarry, out of which the stones of most of the churches of this side, and the neighbouring part of Bedfordshire, have been dug. The church has a handsome chancel, three large aisles, a lofty tower at the west end, with a ring of six bells, and a chapel on the north side the chancel.

Biggleswade is situated in a level country and a fertile soil. The market, held on Wednesday, is one of the largest in England for barley, peas, and horse-corn, pitched in the market for sale. Here also is an inconsiderable manufactory of white thread-lace and edgings; which are made in some parts of this county in large quantities. A navigable river comes to this place, but no farther, called the Ivel; it joins the Bedford river, called the Ouse, at Tempsford, and thence runs to Lynn-Regis. It serves principally to bring up coals, timber, oats, and merchandise, from Lynn, to supply this and the neighbouring towns and villages, which it does with great convenience, being so situated in the centre, as to check and receive checks from the neighbouring towns. Here was a terrible fire on June 16, 1785, which raged with astonishing fury, and in a few hours laid about 150 dwelling-houses in ashes, besides several malt-houses, corn-chambers, &c. all in the centre of the town, around the market-place. The loss was estimated at 24,000l. On the 25th of February, 1792, a smart shock of an earthquake was felt at this place, about half past eight in the morning, which threw down some old houses; but happily no lives were lost;

it lasted several seconds, and considerably alarmed the inhabitants. The shock was felt northward of Doncaster, and extended towards the sea-coast of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. Here was anciently a college or a chantry.

At Stratton, a mile from Biggleswade, was the seat of Sir John Cotton, grandson of Sir Robert Cotton, whose valuable library was bequeathed to the public by Sir John, and after suffering by neglect and fire, was at last lodged in the British Museum. On this manor, an earthen pot, containing 300 gold coins of Henry VI. was dug up in the year 1770. In the year 921 the Danes encamped at Tempsford, but were the same year driven away; and in the year 1010 they ravaged the country as far as this place: it is situated at the union of the Ivel and the Ouse.

At Eaton Socon was an ancient castle of the Beauchamps; an hospital, and a college or a guild.

Two miles north-west from Eaton is Bushmead, or Bissemead, where a priory of black canons was founded by Oliver Beauchamp in the reign of Henry II.

At Buckden, or Bugden, is a palace of the Bishop of Lincoln; and in the church several prelates are interred.

About a mile and half from Sawtre is Connington, where was once the seat of Sir Robert Cotton, the learned friend of Camden, where he had a choice collection of Roman inscriptions from various parts of the kingdom. The church is a handsome structure, and in the windows is some painted glass.

Stilton is a poor village, but celebrated for its cheese. Here is a charity-school.

In the church-yard of Overton Longaville, three miles north from Norman's Cross, is an ancient monument of a warrior lying in armour, with his intestines twisted round his arm: alluding, as the tradition is, to a wound which he received fighting with the Danes there, notwithstanding which he continued fighting till he expired.

At Allerton, or Alwalton, a mile and half south-east

from Water Newton, are some vestiges of an ancient town.

At Chesterton, not far from it, is an ancient fortification, and a field called Castle field.

About a mile north from Water Newton is Castor, situated in Northamptonshire, supposed to be a part of an ancient city, called Durobrivæ; of which there are some remains at Dornford, half a mile east from Water Newton.

The whole town of Castor takes in three squares of full 300 feet each, two of which are allotted to the castle; the third is an area lying to the east before it. From under the castle-walls, almost quite round, rise many quick springs; but of these the Syfer spring is the most noted, having now four fluxes of water from between the joints of great stones, laid flat like a wall, and joined together with lead, probably by the Romans, being under their wall. It is very pleasantly overshadowed with trees. Its name is Saxon, and signifies *pure*, which appellation it well deserves. The Roman way is still to be seen, and is now called the Forty-foot way, passing from Gunworth ferry (and Peterborough) to Stamford. This, as the antiquaries are of opinion, was the great road into the north, which is since turned from Stilton in Huntingdonshire to Wandsworth, or Wandsford, where is a very good bridge over the river Nyne; which, coming down from Northampton, passed thence by Peterborough, and so into the Fen country. But probably neither this nor Wandsford was the ancient northern road used by the Romans; for it is evident that the great Roman causeway is still seen on the left-hand of that road, and passing the Nyne at a place called Water Newton, went directly to Stamford, and passed the Welland just above that town, but not in the place where the bridge stands now; and this Roman way is still to be seen, both on the south and north side of the Welland, stretching itself on to Brig Casterton, a little town upon the river Guash, about two miles be-

yond Stamford; which was, as all writers agree, another Roman station, and was called Guafennæ by the ancients, from whence the river is supposed also to take its name; whence it went on to Ponton, another very considerable colony, and so to Newark, where it crossed the Fosse.

Two miles and a half south-west from Chesterton, at Elton, is a seat of Lord Carysfort.

Wandsford has obtained an idle addition to its name, from a story firmly believed by the country-people; viz. That a great flood coming hastily down the river Nyne, in hay-making time, a country fellow, having taken up his lodging on a cock of hay in the meadow, was driven on the hay down the stream in the night, while he was fast asleep, towards Wisbech in the Fens; when being wakened, he was seen and taken up by some fishermen, almost in the open sea; and being asked where he lived, he answered, *At Wandsford in England*. At the great inn by the south end of the bridge was the sign of a man floating on a cock of hay, and over him written, *Wandsford in England*.

Stamford is situated on the river Welland, which is navigable for barges, in the county of Lincoln, and bordering on the counties of Northampton and Rutland; called by the Saxons *Steanford*, from its being built of stone. It was fortified by Edward the Elder against the Danes, and a very strong castle built on the south side of the river, opposite the town, of which not the smallest vestige now remains. King Stephen, during his war with the empress, built a castle within the town, of which the foundation plot is visible. In the reign of Edward III. an university was established here, with professors in the different branches of literature; for a quarrel arising at Oxford among the students, a great number retired hither; but they did not remain, and the seminary dropped almost as soon as it began; but there are still some remains of two colleges called Blackhall and Brazen-nose. At this town the barons met to concert measures against King John. It was then a

large place, with fourteen parish churches; but in the civil wars between the houses of York and Lancaster, it suffered so much from the latter by fire and sword, that it never after fully recovered itself, and the churches were, by order of Edward VI. reduced to seven; there are now five: it is, however, yet a large town, well built, the houses chiefly of free-stone, and covered with slate, and consists of six parishes, including that of St. Martin in Stamford-baron; that is to say, in that part of the town which stands over the river, which, though it is not a part of the town critically speaking, being not in the liberty, and in another county, yet it is all called Stamford, and is rated with it in the taxes. The churches in this town are well built, and several of them adorned with lofty spires; two of which, in particular, are so near together, as to seem, at some distance, as one approaches the town, to belong to the same church; which appearance raises the idea of a cathedral in the spectator's mind: and the town itself may pass for a city, being walled, and entered by spacious gateways.

The government of this town is by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 24 burgeses. It returns two members to parliament.

They boast in this town of great privileges, especially to the mayor; such as being freed from the sheriff's jurisdiction, and from being impanelled on juries out of the town; to have the return of all writs, to be freed from all lord lieutenants, and from their musters; and for having the militia of the town commanded by their own officers, the mayor being the king's lord lieutenant, and immediately under his majesty's command, and to be esteemed (within the liberties and jurisdiction of the town) the second man in the kingdom; and the grant of those privileges concludes thus: *Ut ab antiquo usu fuerunt*; "As of ancient time they had been accustomed:" so that this charter, which was granted by Edward IV. anno 1461, seems to be only a confirmation of former privileges, not a grant of new ones.

There is a fine stone bridge over the river Welland,

of five arches, and the town-hall is in the upper part of the gate, upon or at the end of the bridge, which is a very handsome building.

It has two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Friday. The principal trade is in malt, coal, and free-stone. The custom of borough-english prevails here, by which the younger son inherits the lands and tenements of a father dying intestate. Annual horse-races are held near the town.

A priory of Benedictine monks, cell to Durham, dedicated to St. Leonard, was founded here, as supposed, by Wilfred in the seventh century, and refounded by William the Conqueror, and Bishop Carileph. It was granted to the Earl of Exeter. The monastery is converted into a farm, and the chapel into a barn.

On the east side of the town, a house of black friars was founded William de Fortibus before the year 1240: a house of Carmelites, or white friars, was founded, as Tanner thinks, in the reign of Edward I. In the west suburb was a priory of Augustine friars, begun by one Fleming, and finished by an archdeacon of Richmond in the year 1340. On the east side of the town, without Paul-gate, there was a house of grey friars as early as the reign of Edward III. in which the wife of Edward the Black Prince was interred: this was granted to the Duke of Suffolk.

On the south side of the town, in that part called Stamford Baron, in the county of Northampton, was a convent of Benedictine nuns, built by William de Watterville, abbot of Peterborough, in the reign of Henry II.; it was subordinate to Peterborough, and had at one time forty nuns: the site was granted to Richard Cecil. At the south end of the bridge was an ancient hospital founded by Richard Hamet and others, in the reign of Henry II. or Richard I. which has been converted into alms-houses for a warden and twelve poor men by Lord Burleigh. Within the town is yet an hospital for a warden, twelve poor men, and a nurse, founded by one Brown, a merchant of the town, in the year 1493, who, with his wife, lies buried in the chan-

cel of All Saints church, with their figures in brass on a stone slab. Here was likewise an hospital for lepers.

In the church of St. Martin in Stamford Baron is a very noble monument of William Cecil, lord Burghley, who lies buried there in a large vault just under it; and opposite to it, on the north side, is a more ancient (but handsome) monument, though not so magnificent as the former, in memory of Richard Cecil, esq. and Jane his wife, the father and mother of the said famous Lord Burghley: also a more modern monument for the fifth earl, and his countess, sister of the first duke of Devonshire: this is a finished piece; it is all of the finest marble, made at Florence and sent over. The said earl died on his return from Rome, at Issy, near Paris, Aug. 29, 1700.

In the beginning of the reign of Henry III. an hospital or priory of Augustine canons was founded by William de Albini, at Newstede, near Stamford, in Lincolnshire, which was granted to Richard Manours.

Within a mile of Stamford is Burghley-house, the magnificent seat of the Earl of Exeter, supposed to contain the first collection of pictures in the kingdom. This house is situated in Northamptonshire: it is built all of free-stone, looks more like a town than a house, at which avenue soever you come to it; the towers and pinnacles so high, and placed at such a distance from one another, look like so many parish churches in a great town; and a large stone spire over the clock in the centre, looks like the cathedral or chief church of the town.

The house stands on an eminence, which rises from the north entrance of the park, coming from Stamford. On the other side, viz. south and west, the country lies on a level with the house, and is a fine plain, with posts and other marks for horse-races. As the front looks towards the flat low grounds of Lincolnshire, it gives the house a most extraordinary prospect into the fens, so that you may see from thence near 30 miles, without any thing to intercept the sight.

As you mount the hill, you come to a fine esplanade

before the great gate, or first entrance of the house; where is a small but very handsome semi-circle, taken in with an iron balustrade: the front is a very grand and beautiful design, considering that the ancient architecture was but newly introduced at that time: the projections are well proportioned, and bold. From the semicircle above named, rising a few steps, you enter a most noble hall, but made infinitely more noble by the invaluable paintings, with which it is so filled that there is not room to place any thing between them.

John, the fifth earl of Exeter, had a great genius for painting and architecture, and a superior judgment in both, as every part of this noble structure will testify; for he changed the whole face of the building, pulled down great part of the front next the garden, and turned the old Gothic windows into those spacious sashes which are now seen there: and though the founder, who had also an exquisite taste (as the manner of building then was), had so well ordered the situation and avenues of the whole fabric that nothing was wanting of that kind, and had also contrived the house itself in a most magnificent manner, the rooms spacious, the ceilings lofty, and the decorations just; yet the said Earl John found room for alterations, infinitely to the advantage of the whole; as, particularly, a noble staircase, which leads to a range of spacious rooms of state.

As the noble lord above mentioned loved paintings, so he had infinite advantages in procuring them; for he not only travelled three times into Italy, and staid every time a considerable while at Florence, but his princely deportment and fine accomplishments procured him the personal esteem of the great duke, who assisted him in the purchase of many excellent pieces, and likewise presented him with several others of great value.

Among the rest, there is, in the great hall, his lordship's picture on horseback, done by the great duke's principal painter at his highness's charge, and given to his lordship as a mark of special favour: there is also a fine piece of Seneca bleeding to death in the warm

bath, and dictating his last morals to his scholars, by Jordains of Antwerp; a piece so excellent, that I have been told the late King of France offered the earl 6000 pistoles for it.

The staircase, the cieling of all the fine lodgings, the chapel, the hall, the earl's closet, were all finely painted by the celebrated Verrio, whom the then earl kept twelve years in his family wholly employed in them, and allowed him an equipage, a table, servants, and a considerable pension.

Ryhale, two miles north from Stamford, in Rutlandshire, was once famous for a cell, or chapel, of Tibba, a female anchorite, who resided at Godmanchester, and was buried here. Dr. Stukeley makes her the hunter's faint, and derives from her the words *tan tivvy*, as if it was an invocation of Saint Tibba.

A mile to the north is Effendon, which gives title of baron to the Marquis of Salisbury.

Near Casterton is Tickencote, remarkable for its ancient Saxon church, supposed by Dr. Stukeley to be the oldest church remaining in England, and the entire oratory of Peada, the founder of Peterborough abbey.

At Witham was a preceptory of knights-templars, which came afterwards to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem: granted by Queen Elizabeth to Stephen Holford.

Two miles east are the ruins of Bitham castle, given by William the Conqueror to Stephen, earl of Albemarle and Holderness, that he might have wherewith to feed his infant son with white bread. Here was a house built by William, earl of Albemarle, in the year 1147, for some Cistercian monks, brought from Fountains, in Yorkshire; but not liking their situation, they soon after removed to a place in the parish of Edenham, called Vaudey, or Vallis Dei, given them by Geoffrey de Brachecourt, or his son Gilbert de Gaunt, earl of Lincoln. The site was granted to the Duke of Suffolk.

Great Ponton, or Paunton, is supposed by Camden

and others to be the ancient *Ad Pontem*. Many arched vaults are found in the neighbourhood; and many Roman coins and antiquities have been discovered, as mosaic pavements, bricks, and urns. The church, esteemed one of the finest old buildings in this part of England, was built in the year 1519, at the expence of Anthony Ellis, a merchant, who lies interred in the chancel.

Grantham is situated by the side of the Witham, on the ancient Ermine-street, made a turnpike road. It is a neat and populous town, governed by an alderman and burgessees, sends two members to parliament, and has a weekly market on Saturday. The church is a large and elegant stone structure, with one of the loftiest stone spires in the kingdom: in the church is a beautiful monument of Sir Dudley Rider, lord chief justice of the King's-bench, who died in the year 1756, whose son was created Lord Harrowby, in 1776. The font is adorned with scripture history in relief. The general notion, that this steeple stands leaning, is a vulgar error; according to the poet—

'Tis height makes Grantham steeple seem awry.

The steeple is 82 yards high; which is six yards higher than that of St. Bride's in London.

What disfigures the tower very much is, that the staircase in one corner is an octagonal projection on the outside, and there are no projections on the other three corners to answer it: a circumstance which probably makes it seem awry.

The church is large and handsome, and the organ is finely ornamented, and has a double front.

The charnel-house, or bone-house, belonging to this church, is a large ornamented building; where may be seen near 1500 skulls, bleached white by the air, all piled up very exactly in rows one above another.

It was certainly a Roman town; and remains of a castle have formerly been dug up there. Here is a good free-school, erected by Richard Fox, bishop of

Winchester; where Sir Isaac Newton received the first principles of literature, under the famous William Walker, then school-master.

Here was a house of Franciscan friars, founded in the year 1290: granted to Robert Bocher and David Vincent.

On a part of the town called Peter-church hill, was formerly a church dedicated to St. Peter, now demolished: and near this spot was a cross, erected by King Edward I. to the memory of his beloved queen Eleanor.

Near Grantham was Neubo, a monastery of Premonstratensian canons, founded by Richard de Malebisse in the year 1198: granted to Sir John Markham.

At Belton, a little beyond Grantham, is a seat of Lord Brownlow.

At Harlaxton, four miles south-west from Grantham, a brass vessel was dug up, containing an ancient gold helmet set with jewels, which was presented to Catherine, dowager of Henry VIII.: and in the year 1740 an urn was found, containing burned bones and coins of Gallienus, &c.

At Sedgebrook, four miles north-west from Grantham, is a monument of Judge Markham, who retired from the bench in the reign of Edward IV. rather than give a charge contrary to his conscience: he retired hither, and built a mausoleum with a chamber over it, where he spent his days in devotion.

Six miles west from Grantham is Belvoir castle, the seat of the Duke of Rutland. This castle was first built by Robert de Toden, or Robert de Belvidere, standard-bearer to William the Conqueror. Belvoir castle was seized by the friends of Charles I. in 1642, and surrendered to the parliament the beginning of 1646. In the fine gallery of this noble seat are some very valuable pictures, both of ancient and modern masters; particularly an original one of King Charles I. on his trial. The family burial-place is at Bottesford. A priory of black monks was founded near the castle by Robert de Toden, as a cell to the abbey of St. Al-

ban, in the reign of William the Conqueror : granted to the Earl of Rutland. The village and castle are, by many, placed in Lincolnshire ; but we are informed by Mr. Nicholls that they are both assailed to Leicestershire.

Woolsthorp, one mile from Belvoir, is the native place of Sir Isaac Newton.

At Long Benington was an alien priory of Cister-tian monks, given by Ralph de Fulgerijs as a cell to the abbey of Savigny in Normandy. It was seized as an alien priory by Richard II. and given to the Carthusians of St. Ann, near Coventry. In the reign of Henry V. it was given to the priory of Montgrace, and finally to the church of Westminster.

Newark is situated on the Trent, which is made navigable up to the town : it was incorporated and endowed with the privilege of sending members to parliament by Charles II. in gratitude for the loyalty of its inhabitants to his father. The chief trade is in malt : the market is on Wednesday. Lime-stone abounds within a mile of the town. From an eminence called Bacon hill, and at the depth of twenty feet from its surface, is collected a curious stone, which is burned upon the brick-kilns, and afterwards ground into a very fine powder, and put into tubs and barrels, and sent to the most distant parts, being a fine composition for stucco-works, ornaments for cielings, &c. The town-hall is a magnificent stone building, built of the money left by will, in estates, for the improvement of the town, &c. and cost upwards of 10,000l.

A magnificent castle was built at Newark in the reign of King Stephen, which during the troubles in the latter end of the reign of King John was in the hands of the royal party, and stoutly defended for the king. The garrison likewise frequently sallying out, wasted the lands and possessions of such of the insurgent barons as lay in their neighbourhood ; the dauphin, therefore, to put a stop to their depredations, detached Gilbert de Gaunt, lately by him created earl of Lincoln, with a

considerable force, but he, hearing of the king's approach at the head of a powerful army, retired towards London. In the mean time the king, having in his march over the washes lost a part of his army, with his carriages and military chest, all surprised and overwhelmed by the tide, came to this castle extremely sick, and in great anguish of mind, and here ended his unfortunate reign, October 19th, in the year 1216. Newark castle is mentioned among the other castles of royal manors belonging to Queen Elizabeth. The fee of the constable is there stated at 6l. 13s. 4d. per annum, and that of the porter at 5l. This castle of Newark is particularly famous in history for the firm adherence of the garrison and inhabitants to the royal interest, during the whole time of the civil wars in England between King Charles I. and the parliament, when it formed a strong and most useful post, from whence many successful excursions were made; it proved also an occasional place of retreat for the king. It was twice unsuccessfully besieged by Sir John Meldrum, but surrendered on the 6th of May, in the year 1646, in obedience to the king's special commands, when the Lord Bellasis, governor thereof, obtained for himself and garrison very advantageous and honourable conditions.

In or near Newark was an hospital dedicated to St. Leonard, founded by Alexander, bishop of Lincoln, in the reign of Henry I. or Stephen. Before the year 1185, the knights-templars had an hospital here for the sick: here was likewise a house of Augustine friars, granted by Henry VIII. to Richard Andrews; and a convent of Observant friars, founded by Henry VIII. about the year 1499.

At Stoke, three miles south-west from Newark, was an hospital for a master, chaplain, and brethren, in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln. After the general suppression it was refounded by Queen Mary; but finally given by Queen Elizabeth to John Merish and Francis Gresham. At this village, John de la Pole, earl of Lincoln, whom Richard III. designed for his heir, was

killed fighting bravely against the troops of Henry VII. in the year 1487.

At Collingham, or Brugh, two miles east from Cromwell, Horsley places the ancient Crocolana.

Tuxford is situated in a miry country. It has a market on Monday: and in the town is a free-school, endowed by Charles Read, of Billingham, in Lincolnshire.

At Brodholm, or Broadham, on the borders of Lincolnshire, seven miles east from Tuxford, was a priory of Premonstratensian nuns, founded by Agnes de Camville, in the reign of King Stephen: granted by Queen Elizabeth to John Coniers and William Haber.

Herdley, in the parish of North Clifton, five miles east from Tuxford, is the place where Eleanor, queen of Edward I. died. Here was a villa, and a chapel of ease to the parish of North Clifton, which is one of the prebends of Lincoln. King Edward founded a chantry in Herdby chapel, which was afterwards removed to Lincoln cathedral, where her bowels were buried beneath a grand cenotaph under the east window: the king gave 200 marks more to support this chantry to the dean and chapter, who therewith purchased the manor of Navenby: crosses were erected to her memory at Herdby, Lincoln, Newark, Grantham, Stamford, Leicester, Geddington, Northampton, Stony Stratford, Woburn, Dunstable, St. Alban's, Waltham, Cheapside, Charing, and near Westminster abbey.

Retford, or Redford, is situated on the east side of the river Idle; and takes the appellation of East to distinguish it from a village called West Retford, on the opposite side of the river. The environs abound in plantations of hops. It is governed by two bailiffs and aldermen, under a charter of James I. and sends two members to parliament. The market is on Saturday. Here is a free grammar-school, and a good town-hall, in which the sessions are held for the town and county.

At West Retford is an hospital, founded by John Dor-

to be continued

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rel, M.D. in 1666, for a master, who is to be subdean of Lincoln, and ten brethren.

Littleborough, seven miles east from Retford, on the side of the Trent, is supposed to be the ancient Segelocum, or Agelocum, as Roman urns and other antiquities have been discovered there, and the distance corresponds.

At Mattersey, or Mersey, two miles north-east from Ranskill, was a priory of Gilbertines, founded by Roger de Maresay before the year 1192: granted by Henry VIII. to Anthony Neville.

Bawtry is situated near the river Idle, about ten miles before its union with the Trent. It has a market on Saturday, and another smaller on Wednesday.

At Harworth, near Bawtry, an hospital was founded by Robert Moreton, for a chaplain and poor people, before the year 1316, which yet exists under the patronage of the archbishop.

Doncaster is a town of considerable antiquity, situated on the river Don or Dun. It is in the Itinerary and Notitia called Danum; and we are told that the prefect of the Crispinian horse was stationed here. About the year 759 it was set on fire by lightning, and so completely destroyed and sunk in ruins, that it had not recovered itself in Camden's time: it is supposed the castle was then burned, and St. George's church was afterwards built on its site; this is a beautiful structure: there is another church, or chapel of ease. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, whose income, as a corporation, amounts to 4000*l.* a year, with a mansion-house for the residence of the mayor, antecedent to that of London or York. There is a theatre, and a handsome town-hall; a free grammar-school, and an almshouse. The market is on Saturday.

Here was an hospital for sick and leprous people in the reign of Henry III. which was converted into a free chapel and chantry.

In the church is a remarkable epitaph on one Robert

Byrks, a famous man of Doncaster, who gave a place, called Rossington Wood, to the poor :

Howe, howe, who's here ?

I, Robin of Doncastere,

And Margaret my fere.

That I spent, that I had ;

That I gave, that I have ;

That I left, that I lost.

A.D. 1597.

Quoth Robertus Byrks, who in this world did reign
Threescore years and seven, but liv'd not ane.

Here lies also, under a plain grave-stone, in the church, the body of one Thomas Ellis, memorable for having been five times mayor of the town, for founding an hospital there, called St. Thomas's the Apostle, and endowing it plentifully.

We ought not to forget, that the celebrated sailor Sir Martin Forbisher was born in this town. He discovered the straits which are called after his own name, and a foreland after the queen's. At his first voyage, some of the company brought back some black stones, out of which the refiners, it is said, extracted gold ; which encouraged him to load his ship with them afterwards : but they were then found to be fit for nothing but to mend the highways. He signalized himself against the Spanish Armada, and received his death-wound by a shot at Brest.

At the north end of the bridge, called the Frere's bridge, was a house of grey friars, erected before the year 1315, and a house of black friars. The tithes of the parish of Arksey, three miles north from Doncaster, were given by Bryan Cook, esq. to trustees, for the purpose of increasing the vicar's stipend, to found a school and an hospital. The tithes of Adwick, an adjoining parish, were purchased by Ann, daughter of John Savile, esq. and settled on the church for ever.

At Sprotborough, three miles south-west from Doncaster, is the seat of Mr. Copley, formerly of Sir Godfrey Copley, bart. who left a sum of money to the Royal

Society, the interest of which was to be disposed of to any person who should make any new discovery in art or nature, or perform any other work which should be thought worthy of that reward. It is now changed to a medal. In this house is a fine collection of pictures formed by Sir Godfrey, who built the house.

At Sprotborough was an hospital before the year 1263.

Two miles south-west from Robin Hood's well, at Hampol, was a priory of Cistercian nuns, founded by William de Clarefai, and Avicia, his wife, about the year 1170; which, at the dissolution, was granted to Francis Aislabe.

Ferrybridge is situated on the Aire, over which is a stone bridge, the pass of which was thought of great consequence just before the battle of Towton. Edward IV. on his arrival at Pontefract, immediately after his coronation, detached the Lord Fitzwalter to seize the pass of Ferrybridge, which he executed without opposition. Henry and his queen hearing of Edward's approach, bestowed the command of their army on the Duke of Somerset, while they themselves remained at York, waiting the issue of an engagement, by which their fate was likely to be decided for ever. Somerset being informed that Fitzwalter had seized the pass of Ferrybridge, concluded that Edward's design was to give him battle; and that he might attack him with less advantage, he resolved to repel the troops of Fitzwalter to the other side of the river. For this purpose, he sent a detachment under Lord Clifford, who surprised the Yorkists, and drove them from the pass with great slaughter, after an obstinate action, in which Fitzwalter and the bastard Salisbury lost their lives. The Earl of Warwick was extremely alarmed at the news of this disaster, which he no sooner received than he rode full speed to Edward, and communicated the tidings with marks of uncommon emotion; but to convince his sovereign that his confusion did not proceed from any fear of his own personal danger, he killed his horse on the spot, and kiss-

ing the hilt of his sword, which was made in the form of a cross, swore that even if the whole army should forsake the king, he should remain alone, and spend the last drop of his blood in defence of his majesty. Edward, far from being dispirited by this check, which seemed to disorder Warwick so much, ordered proclamation to be made in his army, that all persons who were afraid of staying should have free leave to retire: that he should reward those who should do their duty; but that he would shew no mercy to any person who should fly from the battle. Then he ordered Lord Falconbridge to pass the Aire at Castleford, about a league above Ferrybridge, and retake the post which the enemy had won. This order was executed with such diligence and secrecy, that the detachment had crossed the river before the Lancastrians had the least intimation of their design; then attacking Clifford by surprise, that nobleman and the brother of the Earl of Westmoreland were slain, and their forces entirely routed.

Brotherton is remarkable for the birth of Thomas, son of King Edward I. on the 1st of June, 1300. The queen was taken suddenly in labour as she was hunting; and not far from the church is a place surrounded with a trench and a wall, in which the house was, where, according to tradition, she was delivered.

Four miles west from Brotherton is Castleford, where Edred, returning from Northumberland, was attacked by the people of York, who had chosen a Dane for their king, in the year 750; but they were defeated.

Aberford, or Abberford, in Camden's time was noted for its manufacture of pins, which were in great request among the ladies: it is situated on the great Roman causeway, now perfect on the south side of the river Cock. It has a market on Wednesday. Near the river are the ruins of an old fortification called Castlecary.

At Berwick in Elmet, three miles west from Aberford, is said to have been a villa of the Northumbrian kings, situated near the source of the Cock or Coker: and not far from it was a famous stone-quarry, called

Petres Post, as affording stone for the magnificent church at York, given by the Vavasors, owners of the quarry, who had a seat at Hesselwood.

In the year 1408 a battle was fought on Bramham-moor between a party of the royal troops, under Sir Thomas Rokeby, sheriff of Yorkshire, and the Earl of Northumberland. The earl was prepared for the attack, but his followers were soon routed: Lord Bardolph was killed on the field. The Abbot of Hales being taken in armour was hanged: the Bishop of Bangor's life was spared, though taken in the field, because he was dressed in his episcopal habit. Celts have been found on Bramham-moor. Bramham-park, the seat of Mr. Fox, built by Lord Bingley.

At Headley, two miles south-east from Bramham, was a priory of Benedictine monks, cell to the abbey at York, founded by Hippolitus Bram, in the reign of Henry I.

Wetherby is a town consisting principally of one street, situated on the Wharf, over which is a handsome bridge. Here is a market on Thursday.

On the opposite side of the river, about two miles from Wetherby, at Thorp Arch is a medicinal spring, usually called Boston Spa, recommended in rheumatisms and scorbutic complaints; and much frequented in the season.

At Spofforth, three miles north-west from Wetherby was a castle and park of the Earl of Northumberland; much damaged in the wars between the houses of Lancaster and York. It was the seat of the Percies, before Alnwick or Warkworth, and probably built in the reign of Edward III. It stands on a rock, with vaults under all the rooms. The great hall, though much ruined, is 76 feet long by 37 wide, and has the cathedral windows introduced after the reign of Edward I. The manor and castle of Spofforth, after the battle of Bramham-moor, were given by Henry IV. to Sir Thomas Rokeby.

At Sinningthwaite, two miles east from Wetherby,

was a convent of Cistercian nuns, founded by Bertram Haget in the year 1160: granted by Henry VIII. to Robert Tempest.

At Ribston, two miles west from Walthford, was a preceptory of knights templars, afterwards given to the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, founded by Robert, lord Ros, or Fursan, in the reign of Richard I. or John: granted to the Duke of Suffolk, and now converted into a mansion called Ribston-hall, the seat of Sir John Goodriche.

At Tockwith, or Stowkirk, or Scowkerk, four miles east from Walthford, the chapel of All Saints being granted by Geoffry Fitzpain to the monastery of Nostel, in the year 1114, some monks were fixed here in a cell: the site was granted to Thomas Leigh.

Boroughbridge, so called from the bridge over the river Ure, is situated on the ancient Watling-street. It is parochially a chapel of ease to Aldborough; sends two members to parliament, and has a market on Saturday. In the year 1318 the town was burned by the Scots. In 1321 the earls of Lancaster and Hereford retiring before the king, Edward II. were stopped at this bridge by Sir Simon Warde and Sir Andrew de Harcla, governors of York and Castile. The earls finding themselves hemmed in between two bodies of the enemy, resolved to force the bridge. Hereford being wounded in the groin, by a soldier concealed underneath, retired, and his men crossed the river at a ford, but he was killed before he could mount his horse, and his followers repulsed with Roger Clifford, who retired into the town dangerously wounded. Lancaster endeavoured to pass at another ford, but finding it guarded by the enemy, he attempted to bribe Harcla to connive at his passage. That officer rejecting his offers with disdain, he concluded a truce with him till next morning, and returned to Boroughbridge, instead of making a bold effort to repel the enemy; to whom he was greatly superior in number. Harcla was joined in the night by the sheriff of Yorkshire, and entering the town early in the morn-

ing, took Lancaster, with above a hundred barons, bannerets, and knights, without the least resistance. Besides these, a great number of gentlemen were taken and conveyed to York: though many changed their apparel for rags, and escaped in the disguise of beggars. The earl was now forsaken by his popularity, in such a manner that his own vassals insulted him in the streets of Pontefract, through which he was conveyed to the castle: they reviled him in the most abusive terms, and in derision styled him King Arthur, a fictitious name which he assumed in his correspondence with Scotland. In the morning after his arrival he was brought into the presence of the king, who upbraided him with his pride, insolence, and treason. A kind of court-martial being instituted by the earls of Kent, Richmond, Pembroke, Surry, Arundel, Athol, and Angus, he was found guilty of appearing in arms against the king at Burton and Borough bridge, and condemned to be drawn, hanged, and quartered as a traitor. In consideration of his being a prince of the blood, the sentence was changed into decapitation, and executed immediately after condemnation with all the marks of disgrace, by way of retaliation for the death of Gaveston. Andrew de Harcla was rewarded for his services with the dukedom of Carlisle.

About half a mile from the town are three large stones, about 200 feet asunder, called by the country people the Devil's arrows. They were originally four, and were probably brought hither by the Romans.

Two miles east from Boroughbridge is Aldborough on the Wharf, a place of great antiquity, and supposed to be Isurium Briganticum, an ancient Roman city and colony: the ancient walls may be traced, though now level with the ground. Nearly in the centre is a spot called Borough hill, the site of the citadel, where Mosaic pavements, and other antiquities, have been found. Aldborough is now a poor place, yet it has a market on Wednesday, and sends two members to parliament.

At Milton, three miles east from Boroughbridge, a

battle was fought between the English and the Scots, in the reign of Edward II. in which the latter were victorious.

Four miles west from Leeming is Hornby castle, a seat of the Duke of Leeds.

Catterick is a place of great antiquity: it was burned in the year 769 by Eanred, or Beanred, a tyrant of Northumberland; but he soon after perished miserably. Seventy-seven years after King Ethelred here, then called Caractonium, celebrated his nuptials with the daughter of Offa, king of Mercia. It was not long after ruined by the Danes.

Two miles west from Catterick is Brough-hall, the seat of Sir John Lawson.

Maglove is, by Mr. Ward, placed at Gretabridge, which takes name from a bridge of one arch thrown over the river Greta, which soon after runs into the Tees.

Bowes, though now only an obscure village, was once a Roman military station, as appears from its situation with respect to other acknowledged stations, divers fragments of inscriptions, and the remains of baths and aqueducts, found hereabouts. One of the inscribed stones, it is said, served for the communion-table at the parish church. About the time of the conquest here was a town, which, according to the tradition of the inhabitants, was burned. It then belonged to the earls of Bretagne and Richmond. The castle was built, as Mr. Horsley thinks, out of the ruins of the Roman fortress, by Allen Niger, the first earl of that title, who (it is said in a MS. belonging to the dissolved monastery of St. Mary at York) placed therein William, his relation, with 500 archers, to defend it against some insurgents in Cumberland and Westmoreland, confederated with Scots; giving him for the device of his standard the arms of Bretagne, with three bows and a bundle of arrows, from whence both the castle and its commander derived their names; the former being called Bowe castle, and the latter William de Arcubus. Cam-

den indeed mentions another derivation, but it seems rather a less probable one: "as for the latter name of Bowes," says he, "considering the old town had been burnt to the ground (as all the inhabitants report), I should think it arose upon that occasion; for that which is burnt, in the old British language is called Boeth."

To this castle belonged a certain tribute called Thorough Tole, and the privilege of a gallows. This edifice stands on the summit of a hill declining suddenly southward: at its foot runs the river Greta. It is surrounded by a deep ditch, on the south side of which is a small esplanade, apparently calculated for the use of the castle: on the eastern point of this esplanade are the remains of a bath with its aqueduct, now totally in ruins, and overgrown with weeds and brambles. The whole building seems to have been originally faced with squared stones, of which it has been stripped in many places, particularly on the north side. The inner part of the walls appear to be of that construction which the workmen call grout-work, that is, small flints mixed with very fluid mortar.

On a late inclosure of common lands belonging to Bowes, an ancient aqueduct was discovered, which had conveyed the water from a place called Levar or Levy-pool, near two miles distant from the castle, which was sufficient at once to supply the garrison with fresh water and also the bath.

The Spital inn, or Spital on Stanmore, is a single house, and almost the only one for a long extent of mountainous country, from whence the name of Stanmore is derived.

A mile to the west of the Spital house, on the borders of Westmoreland, was Rericrofs hospital, an ancient foundation, given to the nunnery of Marike by Ralph de Multon, or Conan, earl of Richmond. It was granted by Edward VI. to William Buckton and Roger Marshall.

Brough, or Burgh upon Stanmore, is situated on the western bank of the Eden. The castle is supposed by

some writers to be a Roman building: possibly a Roman fortress might have stood here before the conquest; but the present edifice has incontestible marks of Norman origin. In the addition to Camden, printed in Bishop Gibson's edition, the present structure is attributed to the Countess of Pembroke, if the following words are to be taken literally: "Here also stands the castle of Brough, and a tower called Cæsar's tower, or the fort before mentioned. The castle having been razed to the ground, was rebuilt, not long since, by the Countess of Pembroke." But that this is a mistake is evident from an inscription formerly standing over the gate-way, but now thrown down, and laid under the water-wheel of Brough-mill; of which this is a genuine copy: "This castle of Brough-under-Stainmore, and the great tower of it, was repaired by the Lady Ann Clifford, countess-dowager of Pembroke-Dorset, and Montgomery, baron Clifford, Westmoreland, and Vesey, high sheriff by inheritance of the county of Westmoreland, and lady of the honour of Skipton in Craven, in the year of our Lord God 1659; so as she came to lie in it herself for a little while, in September, 1661, after it had lain ruinous without timber, or any covering, ever since the year 1521, when it was burnt by a casual fire. Isa. chap. lviii. ver. 12. 'God's name be praised.'" The above description manifestly proves that the repairs done by the countess were chiefly internal, and that the ruins now seen are those of the original building: but by whom or when they were built, neither Leland, Camden, or any other of the topographical writers (at least those in print), mention; though the similarity of its keep to those of Dover, Bamborough, Rochester, the tower of London, and many others, plainly evince it was constructed on the Norman model. The present proprietor of these ruins is the Earl of Thanet. Of late years they have been much demolished for the sake of the materials, which have been used in building stables, garden-walls, and other conveniences; and particularly about the year 1763, a great part of the north-east round tower was

pulled down to repair Brough-mill ; at which time, the mason therein employed, for the sake of the lead and iron with which it was fixed, displaced the stone which the Countess of Pembroke caused to be set over the gateway, on which was the inscription before cited. Camden describing this country says : " Here Eden seems to stop its course, that it may receive some rivulets ; upon one of which, scarce two miles from Eden itself, stood Verteræ, an ancient town mentioned by Antoninus and the Notitia ; from the latter of which we learn, that in the decline of the Roman empire, a præfect of the Romans quartered here with a band of the directores. The town itself is dwindled into a village, which is defended with a small fort, and its name is now Burgh ; for it is called Burgh-under-Stanmore, i. e. a brough under a stony mountain. It is divided into two : the upper, otherwise Church Brough, where the church standeth. And near the bridge is a spaw well, which has not long been discovered. The other village is called Lower Brough, from its situation ; and Market Brough, from a market held there every Thursday.

In the year 1174, William, king of Scotland, taking advantage of the absence of King Henry II. then in France, quelling a rebellion excited by his sons, invaded England at the head of an army, chiefly composed of Flemings, and took this castle, together with those of Appleby and Prudhow ; but 400 horsemen being assembled by Robert de Stouteville, Ralph Glanville, William Vesey, Barnard Balliol, and Odenotte de Humfreville, they came up with the Scots who were retiring from the siege of Alnwick ; and finding them dispersed over the country in search of plunder, whereby they had left the king slightly guarded, they attacked, and with very little bloodshed on either side made him prisoner.

Appleby, another Roman station, and by Camden supposed to be *Aballaba*, which the sound countenances, is situated on the Eden, which almost surrounds it. It is a neat compact town, of one broad street, and three smaller, with one of the best markets in the county, held

on Saturday. It is the county town where the assizes are held annually, and sends two members to parliament. In the church, which is small, is a beautiful monument, with a figure of Margaret, countess of Cumberland. Here is a free grammar-school founded by Queen Elizabeth, and an hospital for widows endowed by the Countess of Pembroke. Here was a house of white friars, said to have been founded by Lord Vesey, Lord Percy, and Lord Clifford; granted at the dissolution to Christopher Crakenthorp. At the upper end of the town is an ancient castle, formerly belonging to the Countess of Pembroke, and now to the Earl of Thanet.

Three miles north-west from Appleby is Buley castle, belonging to the bishops of Carlisle, now mean and ruinous.

Kirby Thor is, by Mr. Ward, supposed to be the ancient Brovonacæ; the manor-house and most of the town being built out of ruins called Whelp castle, of which but little now remains: many antiquities have been dug up; and near it, at Crowdendale, are ramparts, ditches, and hills thrown up, and several inscriptions have been discovered.

Temple Sowerby once belonged to the knights-templars.

Between Temple Sowerby and Lowther Bridge, on the left hand, in Whinfield-park, was the hawthorn-tree against which the heads of a stag and a dog were formerly nailed up, in memory of a famous chase. It seems the dog (not a greyhound, but a franch buck-hound) singly chased a stag from this park, as far as the Red Kirk in Scotland, which, they say, is 60 miles at least, and back again to the same place; where, being both spent, the stag exerting his last force leaped the park pales, and died on the inside; the hound attempting to leap after him, had not strength enough to get over, but fell back, and died on the outside just opposite. The heads of both were nailed upon the tree, and underneath this distich on them: (the hound's name, it seems, was Hercules):

Hercules killed Hart-a-Greese,
And Hart-a-Greese kill'd Hercules.

West of the hawthorn-tree, and upon the old Roman way, is the famous column called *the Countess's Pillar*, the best and most beautiful piece of its kind in Britain. It is a fine column of free-stone, curiously wrought and enchased, and in some places painted. It has an obelisk on the top, several coats of arms and other ornaments in proper places all over it, with dials also on every side, and a brass plate with the following inscription, in capital letters :

This pillar was erected anno 1656, by the Right Honourable Anne, countess dowager of Pembroke, and sole heir of the Right Honourable George, earl of Cumberland, &c. for a memorial of her last parting in this place with her good and pious mother, the Right Honourable Margaret, countess-dowager of Cumberland, the 2d of April, 1616, in memory whereof she also left an annuity of four pounds, to be distributed to the poor within the parish of Brougham every 2d day of April for ever, upon the stone table hard by.

This Countess of Pembroke had a noble estate in this county, and a great many fine old seats, all which she repaired and beautified, and dwelt sometimes at one, and sometimes at another, for the benefit of her tenants, and of the poor, whom she always made desirous of her presence, constantly relieving them by her bounty and hospitality. But those estates are, since that time, gone into other families, particularly into that of the Earl of Thanet, who has great estates in Westmoreland.

This lady was of the family of Clifford; she had no less than four castles in this county, of which Pen-dragon castle was the chief, which is a fine building to this day.

*London to Newcastle and Morpeth, through
Tadcaster and York.*

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Brotherton, p. 139.	178	3	Brought up	242	7
Milford . . .	3	6	Croft Bridge . .	1	5
Sherburn . . .	1	3	Darlington . .	3	1
Barkston . . .	1	3	Coatham Mandeville	4	0
Towton . . .	2	3	Aycliffe . . .	1	3
Tadcaster . . .	2	3	Travellers' Rest .	1	2
Street-houses .	3	2	Woodham . . .	1	4
Dring-houses .	4	5	Rushyford . . .	1	2
York . . .	1	7	Ferryhill . . .	2	4
Clifton . . .	1	0	Butcher Race . .	2	0
Skelton . . .	2	5	Sunderland Bridge	1	2
Skipton . . .	1	6	Durham . . .	3	5
Easingwold . .	7	6	Durham Moor . .	2	4
Thormanby . .	4	2	Plaufworth . . .	1	1
Stockwell Green	3	2	Chester-le-Street	2	5
Thirsk . . .	2	7	Birtley . . .	2	7
Thornton-in-the-Street	2	7	Gateshead . . .	5	0
Northallerton .	5	7	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	0	2
Lovefome Hill .	4	0	Gosforth . . .	3	0
Little Smeton .	1	2	Shotten Edge . .	5	4
Great Smeton .	1	6	Stannington . .	1	7
Enter Common .	1	0	Morpeth . . .	4	6
Dalton . . .	3	2			
	<hr/>		In the whole	295	7
	242	7			

AT Sherburn was a palace of King Athelstan, which he gave, with great part of the town, to the Archbishop of York; out of the ruins of which the parish church is supposed to have been erected. Here is an hospital and free-school founded by Robert Hungate, with exhibitions to St. John's college, Cambridge.

Towton is made remarkable for the bloody battle fought near it in the year 1461, between the Yorkists and Lancastrians. After the pass of Ferrybridge was regained, Edward crossed the river, and early in the

morning of Palm-sunday advanced toward the Lancastrians, who, to the number of 60,000, occupied the fields towards Towton and Saxton. Though the Yorkists did not exceed 49,000, they were chosen men, and Edward did not entertain the least doubt of victory; but before the battle joined, he published an order through his army that his soldiers should not encumber themselves with prisoners. About nine in the morning it began to snow, and a sharp wind drove the fleet full in faces of the Lancastrians, disordering their fight in such a manner that they could not judge the distance between themselves and the enemy. The Lord Falconbridge, who commanded the van of Edward's army, taking advantage of this accident, ordered his archers to advance within shot of Henry's line, and let fly a shower of arrows, which they no sooner discharged than they retired again to their former station. The Lancastrians feeling the effects of their flight, believed the Yorkists were within their reach, and plied their bows until their quivers were quite exhausted, without having done the least execution. Then Falconbridge advanced again with his archers, who now shot their arrows without opposition, and slew a vast number of the enemy even with the shafts which they picked from the field after their own quivers were emptied. The Earl of Northumberland and Sir Andrew Trollop, who commanded the van of Henry's army, seeing the disadvantage under which they laboured in this way of fighting, advanced to close combat, and each side fought with equal courage, obstinacy, and rancour. The battle raged with great fury from morning till night; and Edward exhibited such proofs of surprising courage, activity, and conduct, that the fate of the day depended in a great measure on his personal behaviour, and that of the Earl of Warwick. Towards the evening, the Lancastrians being discouraged by the death of the earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, the lords Dacre and Willes, Sir Andrew Trollop, and many other officers of distinction, began to give ground, though not in

great disorder, intending to retreat to the bridge of Tadcaster. They accordingly preserved their ranks, and wheeled about occasionally as they retired, until Edward and Warwick animating their men to render the action decisive, they redoubled their efforts, and charged with such impetuosity that the Lancastrians were broken and entirely routed. Great numbers were slain in the field of battle and in the pursuit; but the chief carnage happened at the small river Coc, which disembogues itself into the Wharf. Thither the fugitives fled, in hope of fording the stream; but it was so swelled with the rains as to be rendered impassable, until a kind of bridge or mound was formed by the dead bodies of the Lancastrians who were slaughtered on the banks, or drowned in the river, which ran purple with their blood. Nor will this circumstance appear incredible, when we consider that above 36,000 men were killed in this battle. The dukes of Somerset and Exeter escaped with great difficulty, but the Earl of Devonshire was taken.

Tadcaster is situated on the Wharf, over which is a stone bridge, is, from coins found there, supposed to have been a Roman station, called Calcaria and Calcacester. Here is an hospital for poor people, and a free-school founded by Dr. Oglethorp, bishop of Carlisle, who crowned Queen Elizabeth, but was afterwards deprived for refusing to change his religion. The bridge is said to have been built out of the ruins of an ancient castle. The Earl of Newcastle, at the head of some troops raised for King Charles I. attacked the parliament forces under Fairfax near this town, but was repulsed with loss. At Tadcaster is a market on Thursday. Here, or at Newton Kyne a mile to the north, was a convent about the year 655, of which some say St. Hilda, and others say St. Bega was abbess.

At Helagh, three miles north from Tadcaster, an hermitage in the wood, or park, with liberty to clear the ground, was granted to Gilbert, a monk of Marmouster, by Bertram Haget, before the year 1202. A church was built, and some religious were placed here

by his son; and about the year 1218 a priory of regular canons was established and endowed by Jordan de St. Maria, and Alice his wife, who was grand-daughter to Bertram Haget. The monastery at the dissolution was given to James Gage.

York, the principal city of the north and the second in England, is situated on the east side of the Ouse. The origin of this city is not well known: certain it is, however, that it was the station of the sixth legion, called *Victrix*, which Adrian brought out of Germany, and a Roman colony. The Emperor Constantius Chlorus is said to have died here, and his son, Constantine the Great, being in England at the time of his father's death, to have been proclaimed emperor. This city, under the Saxon government, was for a considerable time in a very flourishing state, till the Danish storm, bursting on it from the north, wasted it in a dreadful manner with fire and sword. And in the next century it felt greater and more terrible calamities in the Danish ravages. In the year 867 the walls had suffered so much from the assaults of war, that Osbright and Ella, kings of Northumberland, pursuing the Danes, got the city without any difficulty; and being slain in a bloody battle in the middle of the city, left the victory to the Danes who had retired into it. Hence Malmesbury observes, that York was always first exposed to the fury of the northern nations, received the barbarous shocks of the Danes, and groaned under repeated devastations; but, as the same author asserts, our Athelstan wrested it from the Danes, and levelled with the ground the strong castle which they had erected there. It was not, however, altogether free from wars in succeeding years, that whole century being remarkable for the ruin of cities: but the Normans, as they put a stop to these calamities, so they almost utterly destroyed York; for the sons of Swain arriving with a fleet of 240 Danish ships in the neighbourhood, the Norman garrison that held two castles in the city, fearing lest the houses in the suburbs might favour the enemy in filling up the

ditch, set them on fire; but the wind blowing strong, spread the flames over the whole city, so that it was all in a blaze, when the Danes broke in and made a dreadful massacre of the inhabitants, putting the Normans to the sword, reserving only William Mallet and Gilbert Gant, principal officers of distinction, to be decimated with the soldiers. For they set apart every tenth man of the Normans by lot for execution. This so provoked William I. that he extirpated the inhabitants, as if they had taken part with the Danes, and burned the city a second time; and, according to Malmesbury's account, so desolated the neighbouring villages, and so exhausted this fruitful province by his devastations, that the ground lay uncultivated for 60 miles together. Peace succeeding these turbulent times, York recovered itself, though often devoted to destruction by the Scots and seditious. In the reign of Stephen it suffered by an accidental fire, which consumed the cathedral, St. Mary's abbey, and other religious houses, together, as is generally thought, with a well furnished library, founded by Archbishop Egelred. St. Mary's abbey soon recovered its former magnificence by a new building, but the cathedral lay neglected till the time of Edward I. when John Roman, treasurer of the church, laid the foundation of the new work, which his son John, William Melton, and John Thoresby, all archbishops, gradually brought to perfection by the assistance of the neighbouring nobility. About the same time also, the citizens fortified the city with new walls, and a number of towers, thick set, and planned a body of excellent laws for their government. King Richard II. made it a county corporate by itself, and Richard III. began the castle anew: and Henry VIII. established here a council or senate-house, not unlike the French parliaments, to try and determine the causes of this part of the kingdom, consisting of a president and council, whose numbers depended on the king's pleasure, a secretary, and other officers. Before William the Conqueror burned York, authors do not scruple to compare it to Rome. It was the chief em-

porium in the north of England; and fifty years after the terrible fire in King Stephen's time, in the year 1186, this city had so raised its head, as to bear half-proportion to London. A woollen manufacture was held here to the reign of Henry VIII. But the navigation of the Ouse was neglected till the reign of George I. when an act of parliament was obtained for its improvement, but not effectually carried into execution at that time. The walls of this ancient city are all entire, being repaired every year if there is occasion. Those on the south and east from Fishergate to the Red Tower, and thence to Walmgate, were rebuilt in the year 1487 and 1673; and in the former of these divisions is a walk. The city is divided into four wards, Micklegate, Botham, Monk, and Walmgate, and has four principal gates, and six posterns. The latter of these gates is supposed to derive its name by corruption from Watling-street. In the reign of Henry V. it had 44 parish churches, besides 17 chapels, 16 hospitals, and nine religious houses. At the reformation, these were reduced to little more than half the number of parish churches, 18 of them being united to the rest, three hospitals, and one or two chapels.

Adjoining to the castle is an high mount thrown up by prodigious labour, on which stands a tower of somewhat a round form, called Clifford's tower; this place has long borne that name, and if we may believe tradition, ever since the time of the Conqueror, one of that family being then made the first governor of it. The tower being repaired and strengthened, on the top of it was made a platform, on which some pieces of cannon were mounted, and a garrison appointed to defend it. After the taking of the city by the parliament forces in the year 1644, this tower was kept by the royalists till the articles of capitulation were performed. The city was dismantled, but Thomas Dickenson, then lord mayor, was made governor of Clifford's tower. It remained in the hands of succeeding mayors as governors till the

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year 1683, when Sir John Reresley was appointed by King Charles II.

On the festival of St. George in 1684, the magazine took fire and blew up, leaving only a shell, as it afterwards remained. Whether this was by accident or design is not well ascertained; but it was said that all the officers and soldiers had removed their best effects before the explosion took place, and not one man was killed. This tower was probably first built by the Romans, and afterwards repaired or rebuilt by the conquerors. In this tower was a deep well of good water, and a dungeon so dark as not to admit a ray of light. Robert Agke, one of the insurgents styled the pilgrims of grace, in the year 1537, was hanged within the walls. The property is now in private hands.

An account given us of an archbishop's see being founded here by King Lucius, and of three or four archbishops here in the British times, seems to be fabulous. It is more certain that the metropolitical church of St. Peter owes its original to Edwyn, king of Northumberland, who, upon his conversion to Christianity in 627, fixed Paulinus archbishop in a small church built first of wood, and afterwards begun by him of stone, which was carried on by King Oswald, and finished by Archbishop Wilfrid. This church was burned down first in 741, and, being rebuilt a second time, in 1069, Thomas, the fifth Norman archbishop, constituted the several dignities and prebends, made it into a regular chapter, and began to repair the cathedral, which was again destroyed by fire in 1137; but by the munificence and care of Archbishops Roger, John Romane, Melton, Throsby, and other benefactors, the present edifice was built. To this cathedral belong now the archbishop, dean, precentor, chancellor, subdean, four archdeacons, viz. of York, East Riding, Cleveland, and Nottingham, 28 prebendaries, a subchantor, five priest-vicars, seven lay clerks, six choristers, four vergers, with other officers and servants.

In the reign of William the Conqueror, Alan, earl

Richmond, gave the church of St. Olave to the Benedictine monks who had been driven from Lessingay and Whitby: but that church being too small, William Rufus built another about 1088, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin, and endowed it with great possessions. In the west part of the city was a church dedicated to the Holy Trinity, in which were formerly canons endowed with lands; but these being dispersed and their house almost ruined, Ralph Painell, by the favour of William the Conqueror, gave it to the Benedictine monks of St. Martin Marmoustier, at Tours, who made it a cell to their abbey. It was made denisen by Henry VI.; and by Henry VIII. granted to Leonard Beckwith. In the reign of William the Conqueror an hospital was founded by the secular canons at the end of the cathedral, and called St. Peter's hospital, for the reception of poor people. William Rufus removed this hospital, and so much enlarged the building and revenues that he is commonly considered as the founder. King Stephen erected within the precincts a large church dedicated to St. Leonard; after which the hospital took the same title: the site was granted to the Lord Dudley, and has since been called the Mint-yard.

A little to the west without the city walls, right against St. Andrew's, a convent of Benedictine nuns was founded to the honour of St. Clement, by Archbishop Thurstan, about the year 1130; Geoffry, archbishop of York, in 1192, would have made them subservient to the abbey of Godstow, but on an appeal to the court of Rome, they preserved their independence. The site was granted to Edward Skipwith. Here was an hospital founded for lepers, to which the Empress Matilda was a benefactress. A college, commonly called St. Sepulchre's chapel, near the cathedral, was founded by Archbishop Roger, before 1161, for a warden and twelve prebendaries. A priory of Gilbertine canons was founded near the parish church of St. Andrew by Hugh Murdac in 1200, the site of which was granted

to John Belloe and John Broxholm. A house of black friars was founded near the Micklegate, by Bryan Stapleton, in the reign of Henry III. which was granted to William Blythman. Near the castle was a house of grey friars, founded, as is said, by Henry III. and the city of York: granted to Leonard Beckwith. A house of white friars, founded by Lord Vesey or Lord Percy, in 1255, was granted to Ambrose Beckwith. On the bank of the Ouse bridge was a house of Augustine friars, founded by Lord Scroop as early as 1278: granted to Thomas Rawson. Within the cathedral was a college of thirty-six vicars choral, called the Beddern, under the subchanter, who was styled custos or warden, which was called St. Peter's college, and founded by William de Lanum, about 1250, but not incorporated till the reign of Henry V. About the year 1314, Robert Pykering, dean of York, founded an hospital for a master and brethren, dedicated to St. Mary, which upon the dissolution was converted into a free-school, for the scholars of the dean and chapter. An hospital, called Bontham, was founded in the parish of the Holy Cross, near Fossigate, to the honour of the Holy Jesus and the Blessed Virgin, by John de Rowcliff, in the reign of Edward III. It was endowed principally by the incorporated merchants, and still maintains some poor widows. A college was founded to the memory of St. William, formerly archbishop of York, by George Neville, bishop of Exeter and soon after archbishop, and his brother Richard, earl of Warwick, in 1460, for twenty-three chantry priests, to have their lodgings and commons together. The site of the college was granted to Michael Stanhope and John Belloc. Here were several other hospitals; and Siward, the celebrated earl of Northumberland, is said to have built a monastery at Galmantro, in or near the city where he was buried in the year 1055.

In the year 1268 an affray happened on the bridge over the Ouse between the citizens and the servants of John Comyn, a Scotch nobleman, wherein several of

the latter were slain. This quarrel was compromised through the mediation of the kings of England and Scotland, on the following conditions: The citizens to pay to the said lord 300*l.* to erect a chapel on the spot where his servants were killed, and to maintain for ever two priests therein, to offer up prayers for the souls of the slain. "How long (says Drake, in his *Antiquities of York*) they continued this service I know not, or whether this is the chapel dedicated to St. William; but such a one there was at the reformation in use on this bridge." This chapel being a neat and convenient building, was, after the reformation, converted into a burs^e or exchange, where the merchants of the city usually met every morning to transact business; but on the great decay of trade there it was disused. In the year 1564 a sudden thaw happening after a sharp frost and great fall of snow, occasioned a prodigious flood, which, with vast quantities of ice driving against the bridge, carried away two of its arches; whereby twelve houses were overthrown, and twelve persons drowned. The bridge continued unrepaired some time, till a proper sum could be raised, when it was partly rebuilt in the manner it now stands. The present bridge, which, as Camden remarks, is a noble one indeed, consists of five Gothic arches; that in the centre is eighty-one feet wide, measured from the first spring of the arch, and fifty-one high. It was esteemed formerly one of the largest in Europe. The reason for its being carried to these extraordinary dimensions, was to prevent a repetition of the accident before mentioned. Ships of ninety tons burthen may sail through it, the river being here nine feet in depth. This bridge was formerly encumbered with old houses, but they were taken down some years since.

In York are many visible marks of antiquity, not reducible to description; and though time and misfortunes have so deeply effaced all traces of its once glorious splendor, yet some remains of majesty are still to be seen there, especially viewed from a rising hill at some small distance on the London road; and every traveller who

is inquisitive in the search of antiquities or curiosities will be tempted to make some stay at York, there being a great variety of each to detain and amuse him. Among the former we shall only mention the arch at Micklegate-bar, and multangular tower and wall. The sepulchral monument of the standard-bearer to the ninth legion of the Roman army was dug up near Micklegate; and in other parts of the city have been found many Roman altars, inscriptions, urns, coins, and the like. In digging the foundation of a large house in Micklegate, the workmen went much below any former foundation that could be observed on this spot; and at the depth of ten feet came to a stone, which, upon taking it up, appeared to have figures on it, but miserably defaced. This drawing, says Dr. Stukely, is a sculpture of Mithras sacrificing a bull. He has on the Persian mantle, called Candys, and the Phrygian bonnet, called Tiara. He represents the Archimagus performing the great annual sacrifice at the spring equinox, according to the patriarchal usage. These ceremonies to Mithras were generally celebrated in the cave of a rock; therefore this sculpture was found so deep in the earth. There is commonly a figure on each side of him, habited in the same manner, standing cross-legged; the one holds a torch up, the other down. Here is only the latter; the other is imperfect. Underneath is the figure of an horse, intimating the sun's course; for, in the time when the old patriarchal customs became profane, and defecrated into idolatry, they made Mithras to be Apollo, or the sun. Whence these sculptures had a number of symbols relating to the solar circuit of the year through the twelve zodiacal constellations. The two figures attending on the Archimagus are inferior officers to him. There is a mystery in their standing cross legged, like our effigies of croisaders in churches; and it means the same thing; for the cross was one part of the Mithraic ceremonies. These two, by the different attitude of their torches, represent day and night, as Mithras represents the sun. The figure imperfectly drawn, at the

tail of the horse, may be a genius, twisted round with a snake; which means the vitality imparted to all things by the solar power. The other figures are officiating priests, dressed in a symbolic manner, to intimate the sun's influence and annual motion. The Romans became extremely fond of the Mithraic ceremonies; whence this sculpture was placed in the imperial city of York. There is an image of Mithras at Chester, and no doubt many more in Britain. St. Jerom, in his epistle to Læta, writes; "A few years ago, your cousin Gracchus, a person of patrician quality, when he was prefect of the city, destroyed, broke, and burnt the cave of Mithras." This was at Rome, about the year 378. Not long after, we may well imagine, the Roman prefect of York followed his example, and demolished the subterranean temple in Micklegate; where this sculpture of him was found.

The city of York, in the reign of Edward III. was looked upon as a sea-port, and furnished one vessel to his great fleet with nine men; and though it is not considered in that light now, yet it has still as good a title, since vessels of the burden of seventy tons come up the Ouse, from the Humber, to this city, in consequence of many good laws, and some of them very late ones, for preserving the navigation of this river; which, as the preambles of the old statutes recite, has been often in very great danger of being totally ruined, by the contrivances for the catching of fish; and it is to be hoped, and indeed hardly to be doubted, the interest of the whole country being concerned in the preservation of that stream, that the public advantage will ever take place, as it ought, of private views. This city has usually given title to a prince of the blood royal.

The present support of the city is chiefly owing to the gentry, who make it their winter residence, as there is great plenty of provisions of all kinds to furnish an elegant table at a moderate expence; so that the altar, which was found there, with a Roman inscription, is applicable to the present circumstances of the

place, DIS DEABVSQVE HOSPITALIBVS. And as the inhabitants abound with the conveniences of life, they likewise partake of its diversions, there being plays, assemblies, music-meetings, or some entertainments, almost every night in the week. The castle, which stands at the confluence of the Ouse and the Fosse, was built by William I. anno 1069, and though the face it now wears, and the use made of it, are so different from that which was the primitive state of this fortress, yet, in its present disguise, it brought to memory the tragical scene of blood-shed perpetrated within its walls, upon the 11th of March, 1189, which being to be met with in very few historians, I shall give a brief account of it. The Jews, from their first introduction into England, growing immensely rich by traffic, never failed to become the object of envy and hatred, both to prince and people, and the slightest pretences were always eagerly laid hold of, to plunder them; so that, on every new accession or turn of affairs, they were forced to compound for their safety by large presents to the prince. At the accession of Richard I. though that prince gave them no disturbance, yet he issued out an order, that no Jew should be present at the ceremony of his coronation, either at church or at dinner. However the chief of the Jews, from all parts, being summoned to London by their brethren there, in order to agree upon a rich gift to the new king, to obtain his favour and protection, many of them, notwithstanding the injunction, had the curiosity to see the ceremony; and being discovered among the crowd by the guards, they were beat, abused, and some of them killed. The people hereupon, being possessed with a notion that the king had given orders that the Jews should be destroyed, began a massacre of them in London, and plundered and burnt their houses, and in them many of their wives and children. And though the king immediately ordered a proclamation to stop these proceedings, yet the example at London was followed at Norwich, Lynn, and Stamford, and with still greater fury at York, notwithstanding the king, at his depar-

ture to the Holy Land, left orders for the protection of the Jews, and the punishment of such as should molest them; for, being inflamed by a wicked priest, certain bloody wretches, who had resolved upon the destruction of the Jews, and to enrich themselves with their pillage, set fire to a part of the city of York; and while the citizens were busy in extinguishing the flames, broke into the house of a principal Jew, who had been murdered at London, and whose wife had strengthened it for her defence, and, murdering the whole family, and all who had taken refuge there, burnt the house to the ground. The Jews hereupon, in the utmost terror, got leave to convey all their wealth into the castle, and obtained shelter for their own persons, and for their wives and children, except some few, who were sacrificed to the rage of the populace, who burnt all the houses of the Jews throughout the city. It unluckily happened, that the governor of the castle having business in the town, the poor Jews, being afraid he went out to agree upon delivering them up to their enemies, refused him admittance into it again; which incensing him, he applied to the high sheriff, who, raising the *posse comitatus*, besieged the castle, and reduced the Jews to so great extremity, that, being refused mercy, though they offered to buy it at the expence of immense sums, they took the dreadful advice of one of their rabbies, come lately among them from abroad; and first having burnt all their rich goods, and so damnified even their plate that their barbarous enemies could not be much the better for their spoils, they set fire to all the towers of the castle, and fell each man to cutting the throats of his own family till they had destroyed all who came into this dreadful scheme of their rabbi, who, in the last place, followed the advice he had given. In the mean time, the fire of the castle increasing, a number of unhappy Jews, who would not come into this bloody action (in vain endeavouring to extinguish it), from the walls besought the mercy of the besiegers, acquainting them with what had happened; and threw over the dead

bodies of their brethren, in confirmation of the truth of what they said; and, offering to become Christians, had hopes given them of their lives: but no sooner did their merciless enemies gain admittance, than they butchered every one of the Jews, calling aloud for baptism, in hopes of escaping their worse than pagan cruelty. Not satisfied with this, the barbarous robbers and murderers ran next to the cathedral, where were deposited the bonds and other securities of the money owing to the Jews by the Christians, broke open the chests, and destroyed them all. There were five hundred men who took shelter in the castle, besides women and children. So that the whole number of Jews thus miserably slaughtered must be between 1000 and 1500, besides those who were massacred in the city. We must do this justice to the king, who was then in the Holy Land, that, as soon as he heard of this unparalleled villany, he was highly incensed, and sent orders to the Bishop of Ely, his chancellor and regent, to go down in person to York, and execute strict justice, without favour or affection, on all offenders. The bishop came to the city, but the chief author of the riot had fled to Scotland. However, the citizens were laid under a large fine, and the sheriff and governor of the castle were removed from their places, and committed to prison; and the soldiers concerned in the affray were punished, and turned out of service; but not one man, either then or afterwards, was executed for this unheard-of barbarity. The strength of this castle has been often experienced in times of war, and become famous in history, upon account of several memorable events. We hope for the future there will never be occasion to make any other use of it than to the same necessary purpose to which it is now converted, namely a prison.

The assembly-room was designed by the Earl of Burlington. That part called the Egyptian hall, taken from Palladio, is in length 123 feet, 40 broad, and rather more in height. This hall communicates with the common ball-room, in length sixty-six feet, in height and

breadth twenty-two, besides other rooms for cards and tea; all richly decorated, and illuminated with magnificent lustres. The front to the street is an exceeding fine piece of architecture; but the Egyptian hall, if you except the banqueting-room at Whitehall, might undoubtedly have claimed the preference of any other room in the kingdom, if not in Europe. The expence of this edifice, amounting to several thousand pounds, was defrayed by subscriptions, chiefly among the nobility and gentry of the county, who are proprietors thereof, in proportion to their respective subscriptions. The king's palace (now called the Manor) lies on the north side of the river Ouse, on a gradual ascent from the river, but was almost demolished in the civil wars: the ruins of St. Mary's abbey join the palace.

In 1728 a handsome mansion-house was erected for the lord-mayor: The basement is a rustic arcade, which supports an Ionic order, with a pediment in it. There is a large room the length of the front, forty-nine feet by twenty-nine; so that this city had the honour to set a precedent for the city of London to copy after. The Guildhall is a building well deserving notice, as likewise are several other public edifices, which are equally useful and ornamental to this ancient city. But what exceeds all others in it, is the cathedral church, which for magnificence of structure challenges the pre-eminence to all other Gothic churches, not only in this kingdom, but throughout Europe. The city of Lincoln contends with this of York for a preference to its cathedral; and as this is a point in which both cities are very tenacious, we will distinguish the particulars wherein each of them has the advantage over the other. In the first place then, Lincoln cathedral has greatly the advantage of York in the height of its situation; and by different accounts given by several authors, of the dimensions of both churches, it appears Lincoln exceeds York in length, from east to west, either fourteen, or eleven, or three feet and an half: in the middle cross or transept, from north to south, five feet; in the outward breadth of the

west end, by the addition of two chapels, as at St. Paul's London, fifty-three feet; in the height of the west towers and spires, seventy-two feet; and of the middle tower, including the pinnacles, seventy-five feet. York exceeds Lincoln in the breadth of its middle nef, and side aisles, within-side, twenty-six feet; in the height of the middle nef to its canopy, seventeen feet; and in the inside height of the middle lantern, sixty-four feet and an half. The breadth of the west end of Lincoln will not the least avail in this dispute, as it has so many egregious defects. The two steeples are crowded together, instead of being placed at the extremities of the front, which by that means would have had an appearance much more grand. They rise up above the body of the church, as if behind a screen, without the least affinity to any part of the building below. These ornaments are but mean, and the leaden spires upon them still meaner. The whole front, extending in a straight line, wants boldness when viewed at some distance; and there is such an expansion of solid wall, without windows, or any sort of aperture, as gives an heaviness throughout. The cloistered work, or niches for images, which is the chief ornamental part of Gothic structures, is disposed with disregard to every thing like design: in one place, crowded with profusion; in another, wanted to fill up, where now there is nothing but a naked and dead space; and the ornaments are so irregularly varied, that all kind of connection and harmony is destroyed, so that the building, to appearance, has the same effect as if it were pieces of different structures patched up together. The plan of the church is very irregular; the middle transept from north to south having no aisles on the west side to answer those on the east. The under transept, or double cross, can never be considered as a beautiful addition, especially since this, and the eastern parts beyond, are surrounded with chapels and vestries erected, without uniformity; and the windows of the church are meanly small, crowded, and out of proportion. It is to be observed, there is a great resemblance between

the ground-plat of Lincoln and that of Canterbury; and the one was certainly built after the model of the other. The only defect objected to York is, that the middle tower or lantern wants height, and that the cross or transept, from north to south, is built in a different style and manner from the rest of the cathedral. Both these must be admitted to be faults; but, by the way, the middle lantern is as lofty as the celebrated towers of Canterbury and Gloucester, exclusive of their pinnacles, though not sufficiently high in proportion to its breadth, being 70 feet square, or to the height of the church. They have a tradition in this city, that a wooden spire was once intended to have been raised upon this tower; which in that case would have exceeded the height of Salisbury steeple, as the present battlements are higher by six feet, and of a larger square than the present tower at Salisbury.

This building has two remarkable beauties not to be found in any other Gothic edifice; which are, that the height and breadth of the nef and side aisles of the church, and of all the arches and windows, come very near, if not agree with, the dimensions laid down by the established rules of Roman architecture; that the span of the roof from east to west rises very near equal to the modern proportion; the excessive height of the roofs being the chief blemishes in most cathedrals, as may be seen at Lincoln, Salisbury, Westminster, and particularly Winchester.

The plan of the whole church is uniform, as well as the superstructure, especially from east to west: the windows are of a size and distance proper to the magnitude of the structure, and are admirable for their workmanship; neither is it crowded and incumbered on the outside by its buttresses; but every part is enriched with ornaments, which receive an additional beauty from the colour of the stone, as it still retains almost its original whiteness.

The west end, which is 124 feet in breadth, shews an inexpressible grandeur; this front contains two uniform towers, diminished by several contractions, all clois-

tered for imagery, and enriched with other ornaments. In the south tower hangs a deep peal of 12 bells, the tenor weighing 59 cwt.

Between these towers, over the principal entrance into the church, is a large window, whose tracery in masons-work is of a figure so beautiful, that it is not equalled any-where. The several windows in the towers are large, and their tracery and ornaments well fancied.

The south entrance is ascended by several courses of steps; and tradition assures us, there was once as great an ascent to the west door. Here a remarkable spiral turret is erected on the middle of the pediment, and called the *fiddler's turret*, from an image of a fiddler on the top. Over the door is a dial both horary and solar, on each side of which two images strike the quarters on two bells.

In viewing the building from this part eastwards, we easily discerned it to be much newer than that westward, though conformable to it.

The east front is exceeding noble, and has the finest window in the world.

The north side is the same as the south: only a wall is built to prevent night-walkers and other disorderly persons from nesting and intriguing in the obscure corners of the buttresses.

The lantern steeple is ornamented in a fine taste, wanting nothing but a better finishing at the top: it has eight windows, two on each side to give light within: these windows, from top to bottom, are 45 feet high.

The west door opens into the middle nef of the church, under the largest Gothic arch in Europe, which binds and supports the two towers. The nef is the most spacious of any in Europe, except St. Peter's at Rome; it exceeds the dimensions of the nef St. Paul's cathedral four feet six inches in width, and eleven in height; and that of Westminster abby sixteen feet six inches in breadth, but its height is two feet less. A stone screen parts the choir from the body of the church, adorned with curious workmanship, among which are

placed the statues of the British kings, from William I. to Henry VI. Over the entrance into the choir stands the organ, having a double front; it had before been removed from thence by King Charles I. to one side, opposite to the bishop's throne. The reason his Majesty gave for doing it was, that it spoiled the prospect of the fine east window from the body of the church. The choir is adorned with ancient woodwork carved, and set up with clusters of knotted pinnacles of different heights. The ascent from the body of the church, through the choir, to the altar, is by a gradation of sixteen steps.

The east window is 30 feet nine inches broad, and 75 feet high: the upper part is a piece of fine tracery, but not so beautiful as that at the west end. Below the tracery are 117 partitions, wherein is represented, in fine painted glass, most of the history of the Bible. This window was glazed in 1405, by one John Thornton, glazier, of Coventry; who received for his own work, 4s. a week; and contracted to finish the whole in three years.

In a circular window at the south end of the church is another fine piece of masonry, in the form of a wheel, called *the marigold window*; from its painted glass, which resembles the colour of that flower. The north end has five noble lights; each constitutes one large window; and reach almost from top to bottom. There is a tradition, that five maiden sisters were at the expence of these lights. The painting of the glass represents a kind of embroidery, or mosaic needle-work; which might, perhaps, give occasion to the story.

All the windows of the church, except one or two, are adorned with painted glass representing the sacred history, and the portraitures of eminent persons. This painting was preserved at the time of the civil wars by the Lord Fairfax, general of the parliament's army, who, at the request of the gentry and citizens of York, placed a guard of soldiers about the church for that purpose.

The body of the church was some years ago new-

paved, according to a plan drawn by that ingenious architect Mr. Kent, under the direction of the late Earl of Burlington: the figure is mosaic, and properly adapted to a Gothic building.

The monuments in this church are numerous, many of them ancient, and several very magnificent.

The chapter-house, for a Gothic piece, disdains to allow an equal in the universe, and well deserves the encomium bestowed upon it, as is said, by a great traveller, in an old monkish verse inscribed on the wall in golden letters, as follows:

Ut rosa phlos phlorum, sic est domus ista domorum.

*As shines the rose above all meaner flow'rs,
So above common piles this building tow'rs.*

It is an octagon of 63 feet diameter. The height to the middle knot of the roof is 67 feet ten inches, unsupported by any pillars, and entirely dependent upon one pin geometrically placed in the centre. The whole roof has been richly painted, and the knots of carved work gilt; but now defaced and sullied by time. Over the roof is a spire of timber-work covered with lead, admired as a masterly piece of work in the carpenters' art. The eight squares of the octagon have each a window beautifully adorned, and embellished with painted glass.

The next place we saw was the vestry-room, its dimensions 44 feet by 22; wherein are kept several antiquities, particularly the famous horn so called, made of an elephant's tooth; which is indeed the greatest piece of antiquity the church can exhibit, and to which they ought to pay an high veneration, on account of the benefit they reap from the act that it witnessed to. The account Camden gives of it is, "That Ulphus the son of Toraldus, who governed in the west parts of Deira, by reason of a difference likely to happen betwixt his eldest son and his youngest about his lordship when he

was dead, presently took this course: without delay, he went to York, and taking the horn wherein he was wont to drink with him, he filled it with wine; and kneeling before the altar, bestowed upon God and the blessed St. Peter all his lands."

The lands are still called *de Terra Ulphi*. The horn was imagined to have been quite lost; but Thomas, lord Fairfax, was the occasion of its being preserved. Where it had lain, or where he got it, is uncertain; but, stripped of its golden ornaments, it was restored by his successor. It has been new decorated, and a Latin inscription put upon it, in English thus:

Ulphus, prince of the west part of Deira, formerly dedicated this horn, together with all his lands and revenue. Being lost or stolen, Henry, lord Fairfax, at length recovered it: and the dean and chapter repaired it, in the year 1675.

I will now conclude my account of this noble pile of building, with the character given of it (as Mr. Camden informs us) by Æneas Sylvius, afterwards Pope Pius II. "It is," says he, "famous for its magnificence and workmanship all the world over, but especially for a fine lightsome chapel, with shining walls, and small thin wasted pillars quite round."

The south side of the church is enriched by a library, to which Archbishop Matthews's widow was a great benefactress. A bishop was her father, and an archbishop her father-in-law; she had four bishops for her brethren, and an archbishop for her second husband.

In the archbishop's registry and prerogative office is a noble repository of ancient ecclesiastic records, bearing date 93 years earlier than any at Lambeth or Canterbury.

Having said so much of this famous cathedral, it will not be amiss to insert in this place a comparative account of the several cathedral churches in England and Wales, and other remarkable churches and chapels.

	LENGTH		BREADTH
	<i>From East to West.</i>	<i>Of the Transept from N. to S.</i>	<i>Of the Nave and side Aisles.</i>
	<i>Ft. In.</i>	<i>Ft. In.</i>	<i>Ft. In.</i>
St. Alban's.....	350 — ..	217 —	70 —
St. Asaph	279 — ..	108 —	68 6
Bangor	214 2 ..	95 10	60 —
Bath	210 — ..	126 —	72 —
Beverley.....	334 4 ..	167 6	64 3
Bristol.....	175 — ..	123 —	73 —
Cannbr. King's Coll. Ch.	289 — ..	— —	41 10
Canterbury	514 — {	154 up. Tran. } 124 lo. Tran. }	74 —
Carlisle	219 — ..	124 —	71 —
Chester	348 — ..	180 —	73 6
Chichester	401 8 ..	131 — .. {	91 in one part } 62 in another }
St. David's.....	300 — ..	130 —	72 —
Dorchester, Oxf.....	189 — ..	— —	69 —
Durham	411 — ..	170 —	78 —
Ely	318 — ..	182 —	76 —
—St. Mary's Ch. N. side	100 — ..	— —	50 —
Exeter.....	390 — ..	140 —	74 —
Gloucester	420 — ..	144	84 —
Hereford.....	370 — ..	140 —	68 —
Landaff	263 6 ..	— —	65 —
Lichfield	411 — ..	154 —	66 —
Lincoln	493 within	201 upp. Tranf.	83 — }
	530 without	224 low. Tranf.	177 W. front }
—By another account	487 within	192 upp. Tranf.	82 — }
	519 without	227 low. Tranf.	168 W. front }
London, St. Paul's	500 — ..	248 — .. {	98 — }
			177 W. front }
Norwich.....	400 — ..	178 —	71 —
Oxford	150 — ..	120 —	54 —
Peterborough	479 10 ..	203 — .. {	91 4 }
			156 W. front }
Rocheſter	306 — ..	122 —	65 —
Selby	300 — ..	130 —	— —
Salisbury	478 — ..	210 —	76 —
Southwell	306 — ..	121 —	59 —
Tewkeſbury	300 — ..	120 —	70 —
Wells.....	371 — ..	135 —	67 —
Westminster, St. Peter's	390 — ..	189 —	75 —
—K. Henry VII's Ch.	99 — ..	— —	66 —
Wincheſter.....	491 {	186 —	87 —
—Lady's Chapel	54 } 545		
Worceſter	394 — ..	126 —	74 —
York	524 — ..	280 — .. {	109 —
			140 W. front }
—By another account	497 — ..	222 — .. {	105
			140 W. front }

HEIGHT OF THE		Number of	
Nave from the Area to the Canopy.		Bells in each Church.	
Fe. In.	Middle Towers, Lanterns, or Spires	Fe. In.	West Towers, or Spires.
65 —	144 —	—	6
60 —	93 —	—	2
33 10	60 —	—	5
—	162 —	—	8
67 —	—	166 —	—
73 —	—	123 —	5
80 6	—	—	—
80 —	130 within	100 N.W. tower	6
—	135 without	130 S.W. spire	6
71 —	123 —	—	5
73 —	127 —	—	5
61 6	260 —	106 9	6
54 —	127 —	—	3
—	—	—	—
69 6	162 within	158 —	8
—	223 without	—	—
76 —	150 within	266 —	5
—	192 without	—	—
—	—	—	—
74 —	—	130 { N. tower	10
—	—	{ S. tower	—
66 —	222 —	—	8
64 —	240 —	130 —	10
65 —	—	105 N.W. tower	5
—	—	89 S.W. tower	—
66 —	240 —	188 —	10
83 —	124 6 within	270 —	6
—	238 without	—	—
83 —	124 within	270 —	8
—	238 without	—	—
88 —	340 —	203 —	—
—	515 —	—	—
{ 41 6 in one part	144 —	—	10
{ 57 in another	—	—	—
73 —	136 within	136 4 N.W. spire	10
—	150 without	153 S.W. tower	—
—	156 —	—	6
—	130 —	—	—
80 —	410 —	—	8
—	—	—	8
55 —	210 —	—	8
87 —	160 —	130 —	5
—	—	—	6
101 —	—	—	6
34 —	—	—	—
76 —	158 —	—	8
74 or 87	162 —	—	8
99 in one part	192 within	198 }	—
102 in another	234 without	— }	12
96 in one part	188 within	196 }	—
102 in another	213 without	— }	—

In 1738 a subscription was set on foot for an infirmary in this city, which found so much encouragement and support as to equal any thing of the kind out of London; both in point of convenience and conduct.

The city of York stands upon more ground, perhaps, than any other in England, except London and Norwich; but then the buildings are not so close as at Bristol or Durham, nor is it so populous as either Bristol or Norwich. But as York is full of gentry and persons of distinction, so they have houses proportioned to their quality, which makes the city lie so far extended on both sides of the river.

By a charter of Richard I. it was governed by a mayor, to which the title of lord was prefixed by Richard II. Other members of the corporation are aldermen, assistants, town-clerk; common-council, &c. The guild-hall was built in the year 1446; the lord mayor's house in the year 1726; and an elegant assembly-room in the year 1736, from a design of the Earl of Burlington. Manufactures have not succeeded in York. The district situated to the south and south-west of the city is called the *Ainstley of York*. It sends two members to parliament, and has four markets weekly, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

At Bishop's Thorp, three miles south from York, the archbishop has a palace, the only one remaining to the see: the manor was purchased and the mansion built by Archbishop Gray, about the year 1241; and a neat chapel, in which he founded a chantry, is still standing. Archbishop Scrope was sentenced here by one Fulthorp, a lawyer, after Judge Gascoigne had refused the office; and was executed in the year 1405, in a field between his palace and the city.

At Skelton was an ancient castle belonging to the barons Brus, from whom the royal family of Scotland was derived.

At Nun Monkton, three miles west from Skelton, was a priory of Benedictine nuns, founded by William

de Arches and his wife, in the reign of King Stephen: granted to Henry, lord Latimer.

Easingwold has a market on Friday.

Three miles east is Creak, which was given to St. Cuthbert by Egfrid, king of Northumberland, with a circuit of three miles. A castle was afterwards built there, of which but little appeared in Leland's time. St. Cuthbert founded a monastery, which has long been destroyed.

In the year 1143, a society of Cistercian monks, who had fled out of Cumberland to Stode, for fear of the Scots, were by Roger de Mowbray removed to a spot on the river Rye, almost opposite to Ryeval abby, since called Old Byeland; which not being thought convenient, the religious four years after removed to Stocking, near Cuckwald; and at last, in 1177, fixed a little more easterly, about four miles to the north-east of Thormanby, at Byland, or Bella Landa, where they continued till the general suppression, when the house was granted to Sir William Pickering. Near this abby a battle was fought between the English under Edward II. and the Scots under Robert Bruce, in which the former were defeated, and the king escaped with difficulty to York; but all his furniture, plate, and money, fell into the hands of the enemy, together with the Earl of Richmond.

A little to the south of Byland was Newburgh, a priory of black canons, founded by Roger de Mowbray, in the year 1145: granted by Henry VIII. to Margaret Simson, &c. Of this house was William Petyt, or de Bridlington, who wrote the history of England: from 1066 to 1097, several times printed. It is now the seat of the Earl of Fauconberg.

Thirsk is situated on a small river, which divides it into old and new town, joined by two bridges. The new town is generally well built, on the site of an ancient castle, which belonged to the Mowbrays, and was demolished in the reign of Henry II. It is governed by a bailiff, and sends two members to parliament. The

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manufactures of coarse linens and sackings are the chief, but inconsiderable: there is a market on Monday.

In the church of Felixkirk, four miles north-east from Thirsk, are some monuments of knights-templars.

Half a mile from Felixkirk, at Mount St. John, was a preceptory of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, founded by William Percy, in the reign of Henry I.: granted by Henry VIII. to the Archbishop of York, in change.

At Bagby, two miles south-east from Thirsk, was an hospital for the sick and poor, founded about the year 1200.

Northallerton, or North Alverton, consists chiefly of one long street, and is supposed to have been anciently a Roman town: William Rufus gave it to the see of Durham, and Bishop Galpidus built a castle in the reign of Henry I. which he gave to a nephew who had married the niece of the Earl of Albemarle. It was rebuilt and enlarged by Bishop Pudsey, from whom it was seized by Henry II. and destroyed. The house for the bishop's steward was lately erected out of the ruins. Here is a considerable market on Wednesday, and two members are sent to parliament. Near the town was an hospital dedicated to St. James, founded as it is said by Hugh Pudsey, bishop of Durham, in the reign of Henry II. or Richard I. It was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Richard Morysine, but afterwards in exchange it became part of the endowment of Christ church, Oxford. William de Alverton gave the Augustine friars eight acres of land in this town, to build an habitation and a church on, in the reign of Edward III. On the east side of the town was a house of white friars, founded by Thomas Hatfield, bishop of Durham, about the year 1363. In the year 1318 Northallerton was burned by the Scots. About two miles from the town, in the year 1138, the Scotch army, led by the king in person with his son, was met by the English forces under the command of William, earl of Albemarle, accompanied by Walter Espee, Roger Mowbray, Robert de

Bruce, Bernard de Baliol, Walter de Gant, and all the northern barons. In a sort of wheel-carriage they had erected a long pole, at the top of which was a cross, and under this a banner; from whence the battle that ensued acquired the name of the battle of the standard. Around this ensign the English were drawn up in a firm, compact body; the front being composed of pikemen and archers intermixed, to receive the first shock of the enemy. The prince of Scotland advanced to the attack with such impetuosity, that he bore down all before him, and even penetrated to the rear of the English, who, terrified at his success, began to fall into disorder, and gave way, when their total defeat was prevented by the stratagem of an old soldier, who, cutting off a man's head, erected it on the point of his spear, and calling aloud, "Behold the head of the Scotch king," rallied the troops, and renewed the battle. The Scots, confounded at this apparition, and dispirited by the flight of the Gallovidians, fought no longer with alacrity, but began to give ground in all quarters: nor could David, who fought on foot with undaunted courage, bring them back to the charge, so that he was obliged to mount on horseback and quit the field. The fugitives seeing the royal banner still displayed, were convinced of their king's being alive, and crowded around him in such numbers, that he was able to form a considerable body, with which he retreated in good order to Carlisle, where he was on the third day after the battle joined by his son.

At Croft is a mineral spring.

Darlington, situated on the river Skern, with a good bridge, is one of the four ward towns, and the church one of the three appointed to receive the secular priests when the monks took their places in the church of Durham. Here are some manufactures of woollen and huckaback; here is likewise an iron-foundry, and on the river several corn-mills, a fulling mill, one for grinding optic glasses, and three employed in spinning linen yarn. The number of houses is about 1200, and in-

habitants 6000. It sends two members to parliament, and has a market on Mondays. The church was formerly collegiate, and the bishops of Durham had a college here. Near the town are some deep pits called Hell Kettles. The diameter of the two largest thirty yards each, and from seventeen to nineteen feet deep. The smaller twenty-five yards diameter, and five feet and a half deep.

At Nesham, four miles south-east from Darlington, on the side of the Tees, was a convent of Benedictine nuns; and two miles further to the south-east is Sockburn. When a new bishop first comes into this country, the lord of Sockburn, at the head of the gentry, steps forward on the middle of Croft bridge, over the Tees, and presents his fauchion to the bishop, who returns it again and is conducted on.

Cunsciffe, four miles west from Darlington, was a Roman station.

Aycliff, or Acle, at this time bears marks of the conqueror's devastation; a mile from the village, after the grass is cut, the foundations of a town appear very visible.

Three miles south-east from Ferryhill is Sedgefield, formerly a market-town, now neglected. Here is an alms-house well endowed.

Between Sedgefield and Ferryhill, in the parish of Bishops Middleham, is an ancient camp called Mainsforth castle.

Durham is situated on the river Wear, which almost surrounds it, and being built on seven hills, has been whimsically compared to a crab; the body being represented by the cathedral, &c. and the claws by the streets branching each way. It is the see of a bishop, who is lord paramount and earl of Sadberg; the diocese including the counties of Durham and Northumberland. A new charter of incorporation was granted by Bishop Egerton, to remedy some defects of the old one, and the city is now governed by a mayor, alderman, and common-council: the number of inhabitants is about nine

thousand : two members are sent to parliament, and there is a weekly market on Saturday. The cathedral church was first founded about the year 995, on a desolate spot called Dunholme, which, according to the legend, was thus miraculously pointed out. Aldwinus having removed the body of St. Cuthbert from Chester-le-street to Ripon, on account of a Danish incursion, every thing being again quiet, was returning with his holy charge to Chester, when coming in on the east side of Durham, at a place called Wardelaw, the oxen that drew the carriage on which the Saint was laid suddenly stood still ; nor could all their efforts, joined to those of the bystanders, move it an inch : it seemed as if fastened to the ground. The monks desiring to know the Saint's intention in thus impeding their journey, had recourse to fasting and prayer, in order to obtain a revelation of his will. At the end of three days, Eadmer, a holy man, was informed by a vision, that St. Cuthbert did not approve of returning to his old quarters, but chose to be carried to Dunholme, where he should at length find a resting-place. Here a new difficulty occurred ; none of them knew where Dunholme lay ; but whilst they were in great distress and perplexity on this account, a woman who had lost her cow, enquiring after her, was answered by another, she had been seen at Dunholme. This was a happy omen to the bewildered monks, who, getting proper information, made the best of their way to the chosen spot ; and in gratitude to their accidental guide, Ranulph Flambard caused both the woman and her cow to be carved on the north turret of the nine altars, where they are still shewn, though much defaced by weather. At first only a little oratory, or rather arbour of green boughs, was erected over the body ; but the ground being cleared, a church of stone, called White church, and afterwards Bow or Bowe church, was built, in which the holy corpse was deposited. A more noble and magnificent church was shortly afterwards begun and finished (except the west tower completed by Edmund the next bishop) by Aldwinus, and

In the year 999 dedicated with great solemnity, whither the Saint's body was again removed, and from whence it made its last journey to Holy Island. The bishop's see was now first removed to Durham, where it has continued ever since. William de Carilepho, bishop of this see, not content with the church built by Aldwinus, in the year 1093 began the building now standing; Malcolm, king of Scotland, Turgot, the prior of the church, and himself, laying the first three foundation stones; but he did not live to complete his work, dying two years afterwards. It was carried on with great spirit by his successor, Ranulph Flambard, a secular priest, and a great builder, by whom Framwelgate bridge and divers other great works were erected. He, during the twenty-nine years of his episcopacy, raised it from its foundation almost to its covering. It was, however, not finished till the year 1242, when Nicholas Farnham or Fernham was bishop, and Thomas Melcombe was prior. The shrine of St. Cuthbert, and the miracles pretended to be wrought there, attracted devotees of all ranks from all parts, whose offerings enriched the church almost beyond belief. Upon the removal of the bishop's see hither, by Bishop Aldwin (says Tanner), there seems to have been in this cathedral a provost and secular canons; who being by Bishop William de Carilepho, with the consent of the pope and king, expelled, a priory of Benedictine monks was placed herein, who continued till the general dissolution in the time of Henry VIII. This cathedral is a most venerable pile, situated on the summit of a cliff, whose banks are well wooded, and washed by the river Were, which almost surrounds it. Its length measures four hundred and eleven, its breadth eighty feet. It has three spacious aisles; one in the middle one hundred and seventy feet long, and one at each end: the eastern aisle being one hundred and thirty-two feet in length, and the western one hundred. The eastern aisle was formerly called the nine altars, because so many were there erected; there being four in the north part of the aisle, four in the

South, and one in the middle; which last was dedicated to St. Cuthbert, patron of the church. This was the most beautiful; and near it was the shrine of the saint. In the western aisle was a chapel of the Virgin Mary, called Galilee. The whole building is supported by massy columns, the least being three yards in diameter; some ornamented with a kind of net-work, some with zig-zags, others plain and clustered. Many of the windows are very curious, particularly the middle window to the east, which is called the Catherine wheel, or St. Catherine's window, and comprehends all the breadth of the choir; it is composed of twenty-four lights. In the south end of the church was a window called St. Cuthbert's, in which was painted the history of the life and miracles of that saint; and on another on the north side was represented the history of Joseph, after whose name it was called. In the chapel called Galilee was a line of blue marble by the side of the font, beyond which the women were not suffered to advance on pain of the greatest excommunication, but might there hear divine service: this is now used for the consistory court. The reason why a near access to the saint was thus unpolitely refused to the ladies, to whom he had been in many instances far from averse, arose from the treachery of a princess, who accused him of incontinency, and endeavoured to make him father a child gotten by another. The chapter-house, in which are interred sixteen bishops, is a stately room seventy-five feet long, and thirty broad, with an arched roof of stone supported by blue marble columns. At the upper end is a beautiful seat for the instalment of the bishops. On the south side of the cathedral is a cloister, formerly glazed with painted glass. On the east side of the chapter-house are the deanery and an old library. On the west side the dormitory, and under that are the treasury and song-house. On the north side is a large light building, called the new library, which was began by Dean Sudbury, on the site of the old refectory of the monastery. To the south of the cathedral is a

quadrangular pile of building, consisting of houses for the prebendaries, enclosing a spacious court; the greatest part of which has been either new built, or very much improved since the restoration. Upon the east side opposite the college gate is the exchequer, in which are the offices belonging to the county palatine court. At the west end was the guest hall for the entertainment of strangers; and near it the granary and other offices of the convent. On the north side of the cathedral is the college school, with a house for the master; and between the church-yard and what is called the castle, or bishop's palace, is an area called the Palace-green. On the east side of the cathedral is an hospital, built and endowed by Bishop Cosins. To the west of the Palace-green is the county-hall, where the assizes and sessions are held for the county; and near it is a fine library, built by Dr. Collins. On a late survey, several parts of this venerable pile having been found extremely ruinous, they were in 1782 restored without the least deviation from their ancient form, when a new basso relievo, representing the milk-maid and her cow, were set up in the place of the ancient one.

The castle is situated on a steep bank on the east side of the river Wear. It seems an extreme solid, and not over-elegant, pile; beneath it is a bridge built by Bishop Ranulph Flambard. A castle was built here by William the Conqueror, about the year 1072, to serve as a retreat, or place of safety, for the bishop, in case of sudden invasions; to which, at that time, its situation both with respect to the sea-coast and Scottish borders made it extremely subject. The keep of this building is still remaining; it is an octagon, and stands on a high mount: but many of the adjacent buildings are of a much later date. In the year 1079 this castle was unsuccessfully assaulted by those rioters who slew Walter, bishop of Durham, for his supposed participation in the murder of Leulfus: and the Conqueror sending an army to punish them, wasted the country, and left a garrison in it. Bishop Richard Neile, translated from Lincoln,

in the year 1627, repaired the tower and other parts of the castle, on which it is said he expended 3000l.; and Dr. John Cosins, who, upon the restoration of Charles II. found the palace in deplorable ruins, as left by Sir Arthur Haslerig, repaired and beautified it at a vast expence. Bishop Crewe considerably adorned it, by putting in new windows, and enlarging the chapel. He likewise rebuilt part of the tower which had fallen down. Bishop Chandler made several alterations, as did also Bishop Trevor; some of which were left unfinished, but have since been completed by the present bishop.

At Kepier, about a mile north-east from Durham, was an hospital, founded by Randal, bishop of Durham, in the year 1112, which was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir William Paget.

At Shirburn, two miles east from Durham, was an hospital for lepers, founded by Hugh Pudsey, bishop of Durham, in the reign of Henry II. yet in being, the mastership of which is in the gift of the bishop.

About half a mile to the east of the city is an ancient fortification or rampart, called Old Durham, and Maiden castle.

Two miles north from Durham are the remains of Beaurepair, vulgarly called Beau-park and Bear-park, an ancient seat of the priors of Durham: it is now reduced to the shell of the chapel and a few rooms.

At Branspeth, four miles south-west from Durham, is an ancient castle, supposed to have been built by Ralph Nevil, the first earl of Westmoreland, modernised and fitted up as a mansion. Some of Becket's murderers are said to have fled to Hairholm in this parish, and to have built a chapel.

At Finchall, near the Wear, three miles north from Durham, was an hermitage, which was given by Bishop Randal to the monks of Durham, before the year 1128; which Goodric, afterwards canonised, enjoyed many years: after Goodric's death it was converted into a priory of Benedictines, under the monks of Durham. At the dissolution it was granted to the dean and chapter.

A little to the west of Durham stood Nevil's cross, erected in memory of a signal victory obtained over the Scots, commanded by their David Bruce, who was wounded and taken prisoner, by an English gentleman named John Copeland. Fifteen thousand Scots were killed, with several noblemen, besides prisoners. The King of England (Edward III.) was then engaged in the siege of Calais. The King of Scotland was conveyed by Copeland to Ogle castle, in Northumberland, of which he was governor; and when the queen dispatched a pursuivant with orders to bring him to Durham, he refused to deliver up his prisoner, because in those days the ransom belonged to the captor. He thought proper, however, to consign David Bruce to his friend Lord Nevil, and take shipping immediately for Calais, where he communicated the whole transaction to the king, who approved of his conduct, created him a knight baronet, and bestowed upon him a pension of five hundred pounds, until the same value in lands adjoining to his estate could be settled on him and heirs for ever: he was ordered, however, to obey the commands of the queen. Copeland returned to England, and delivered the Scottish king to the sheriffs of Yorkshire, who conveyed him to the tower of London.

Lanchester, six miles north-west from Durham, was a Roman station, where coins, inscriptions, and other antiquities, have been found: the church was made collegiate by Bishop Bec, in the year 1283.

At Ebchester on the Derwent, five miles from Lanchester, was a monastery founded before the year 660, by St. Ebba, daughter of Ethelfrid, king of Northumberland, afterwards abbess of Coldingham; destroyed by the Danes.

Chester-le-street appears to have been a Roman town. When Bishop Eardulphus was compelled to fly with the body of St. Cuthbert from Lindesfarn, he fixed his episcopal see here in the year 883, where it continued till removed to Durham: and in 1286, on account of the long residence of St. Cuthbert's body here, Anthony

Bec, bishop of Durham, made the church collegiate, with endowments for a dean, seven prebendaries, five chaplains, three deacons, &c.

About a mile to the east, on the opposite side of the Wear, is Lumley castle, a seat of the Earl of Scarborough. This mansion was first made a castle in the reign of Richard II. It is a large square building, with towers at each corner, having a large court-yard in the middle. It contains a great number of spacious antique as well as modern built rooms; and the paintings are curious and valuable; many of which represent several of the ancestors of that noble family for some hundred years past, in the habits of the times. They tell us that King James I. lodged in this castle at his entrance into England to take possession of the throne; and seeing a fine picture of the ancient pedigree of the family, which carried it very far beyond what his Majesty thought credible, turned this good jest upon it to the Bishop of Durham, who shewed it to him, *That indeed he did not know before, that Adam's surname was Lumley.* What is remarkable in the situation of this noble seat, is, that you are obliged to be ferried over the river Wear, which is very broad here, before you can get to it. A person has a little house in the park, by the banks of the river, which he rents at six pounds a-year; and he and his wife make it their business to ferry persons over for a half-penny. The park, besides the pleasantness of it, has this much more valuable circumstance to recommend it, that it is full of excellent veins of the best coal in the county; for the Lumley coals are known for their goodness at London, as well as here. This, with a sometimes navigable river just at hand, by which the coals are carried down to Sunderland to the ships, makes Lumley park an inexhaustible treasure to the family. In the civil wars it was made a garrison for Charles I.

At Fatfield, near Chester, a colliery took fire in the year 1708, by which sixty-nine persons were killed.

Gateshead is a village on the right bank of the Tyne, opposite Newcastle, to which it appears as a suburb. It

is celebrated for its grind-stones. Here was a monastery, of which Uttan was abbot, before the year 653, and an hospital dedicated to the Holy Trinity, in the reign of Henry III. for four chaplains, by Nicholas de Farnham, bishop of Durham: granted in the reign of Henry VI. to the priory of St. Bartholomew, in Newcastle. The chapel of the monastery was in the year 1745 used by some Roman-catholics as a place of worship, when the populace set fire to it and destroyed it.

Newcastle is a large and populous town, situated on the north side of the Tyne, which becomes here a fine, deep, and noble river, insomuch that ships of a middling burden may come safely up to the very town, though the large colliery ships are stationed at Shields. It is so secure an haven, that ships or vessels are in no danger, either from storms or shallows, when they have passed Tinnmouth bar, and are in it. Near the Trinity-house was erected Clifford's fort, anno 1672, which effectually commands all vessels that enter the river. The town may be considered as divided into two parts, whereof Gateshead, before spoken of, on Durham side, is one. They are both joined by the bridge, which consists of nine arches, as large, at least, as those of London-bridge, and support a street of houses, as that, till lately, did. The situation of the town is very uneven on the north bank of the river. The lower part of Gateshead, on the south side of the river, is equally steep. The houses are built mostly of stone; some are of timber, the rest of brick. Through this town went part of that wall which ran along from sea to sea, and was built by the Romans to defend the Britons (after they had drawn off all their chosen youth to fill their armies) against the violent incursions of the Picts. At Pandon-gate, one of the turrets of that wall, as it is believed, still remains. It seems indeed different, both in fashion and masonry, from the rest, and to carry with it the marks of great antiquity. This town was formerly called Monk Chester; which name it held to about the time of the Norman invasion; and then obtained the

name of Newcastle, from the castle built there by Robert, eldest son of William I. in order to keep off the Scots: upon-the-Tyne was added to distinguish it from Newcastle-under-Line, in Staffordshire. The Romans called it Gabrosentum. The liberty of the town, as it is a corporation, extends no farther than the gate upon the bridge; which, some years since, was the preservation of it, by stopping a terrible fire, which otherwise had, perhaps, burnt the whole street of houses on the town side of the bridge, as it did those beyond it. On the east side of this gate the arms of the Bishop of Durham are carved, and those of the town of Newcastle are on the west side. There is also a very noble exchange here; and the wall of the town runs parallel from it with the river, leaving a spacious piece of ground before it between the water and the wall; which being well wharfed up, and faced with free-stone, makes the longest and largest quay for landing and lading goods that is to be seen in England, except that at Yarmouth in Norfolk, it being much longer than that at Bristol. Here is a large hospital built by contribution of the keel-men, by way of friendly society, for the maintenance of the poor of their fraternity, and which, had it not met with discouragements from those who ought rather to have assisted so good a work, might have been a noble provision for that numerous and laborious people. The keel-men are those who manage the lighters, which they call keels, by which the coals are taken from the staiths or wharfs, and carried on board the ships at Shields to load them for London. About the close of the seventeenth century, it was computed that the trade of Newcastle had doubled in fifty years, as it was certainly doubled, even at that period, to what it was even at the demise of Queen Elizabeth; and we have very good grounds to believe, that it is now double, in all respects, that is, in the tonnage of ships, number of seamen, and amount of its trade, to what it was in the beginning of the eighteenth century. We will add, that this is, as indeed it always has been, one of the most respectable

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and best-governed corporations in Britain; to which, in a great measure, its constant and remarkable flow of prosperity may be ascribed. Here are several public buildings also: particularly an house of state for the mayor of the town (for the time being) to remove to, and dwell in, during his mayoralty, with all necessary officers and attendants; at the town's expence, with an annual allowance of 600*l.*: and the corporation estate is held to be of the value of 9000*l.* a-year.

In 1741 the Reverend Dr. Tomlinson, rector of Wickham, in the county of Durham, and prebendary of St. Paul's, gave to this corporation a valuable collection of books, consisting of upwards of 6000 volumes; and also settled a rent charge of five pounds per annum for ever, for buying new books. And Sir Walter Blacket, bart. one of the representatives in parliament, at his own expence, built an handsome fabric for the reception of those books, and settled in mortmain a rent-charge of 25*l.* per annum for ever for a librarian. This library adjoins to St. Nicholas's church. The same worthy gentleman having, in October, 1753, informed the mayor, aldermen, and common-council, of the intention of Thomas Davidson, esq. of Ferry-hill, and his sisters, to found an hospital for the maintaining of six poor maiden women, the expence of which would be 1200*l.*; and at the same time, that he himself would contribute the like sum for the maintaining of six poor men; the corporation came to a resolution to be at the charge of building, and to apply the interest of the above sums for their maintenance.

The town is defended by an exceeding strong wall, wherein are seven gates, and as many turrets, and divers casemates bomb-proof. The castle, though old and ruinous, overlooks the whole town. The worst is, that the situation of the town being on the declivity of two high hills, and the buildings being very close and old, render it incommodious; to which the smoke of the coals contributes not a little; and consequently excludes those who seek a residence of pleasure;

but then as the river, which runs between the two hills, makes it a place of great trade and business, that inconvenience is abundantly recompensed. They have two articles of trade here, which are particularly owing to the coals, viz. glass-houses and salt-pans: the first are in the town; the last are at Shields, seven miles below it; but their coals are brought chiefly from above the town. Prodigious are the quantities of coals which those salt-works consume. From the walls of the town you have a fine prospect, both up and down the river.— Without the walls, on the west, is the Firth, formerly a bowling-green, but now used as a place for gentlemen and ladies to walk, for the benefit of the air. Near this place is the public Infirmary; a large handsome building, in a very airy situation, as such places certainly ought to be. In another part of the town is a new hospital for lunatics, called St. Luke's hospital. A handsome chapel, with a spire steeple, lately erected in the suburb called Sandgate. The town is not only enriched by the coal-trade, but there are also very considerable merchants in it, who carry on traffic to divers parts of the world, especially to Holland, Hamburgh, Norway, and the Baltic. They build ships here to perfection, as to strength and firmness, and to bear the sea, as the coal-trade requires. This gives an addition to the merchants' business, it requiring a supply of all sorts of naval stores to fit out those ships. Here is also a considerable manufacture of hardware, or wrought iron, of late years erected; after the manner of Sheffield.

The town has four parishes, and is governed by a mayor, sheriff, and twelve aldermen, and sends two members to parliament, being one of the first boroughs summoned to send representatives, in the 10th year of Edward I. 1282.

It was begun to be fortified in the reign of Edward I. and completed in the reign of Edward III.; the wall is rather more than two miles in circumference, and was defended by towers: it had seven gates. The castle was built by Robert Curthose, son of William the

Conqueror. It was repaired by King John, who added a ditch to the fortifications. In the year 1737 the site and demesnes of the castle were granted to George Lyddel, esq. for 50 years, rent 100 chaldron of coals for Greenwich hospital.

This town was taken by David I. king of Scotland, in 1135, but soon after restored to King Stephen. In the year 1209 a conference was held here between King John of England, and William the Lion, king of Scotland; and another in 1235 or 1236, between the King of England, and Alexander, king of Scotland. In 1292 Baliol did homage here to Edward I. In 1346 Newcastle furnished 17 ships and 314 mariners for the siege of Calais. In the year 1643 the Scotch laid siege to it under the command of Lesley, and was the year following taken by storm. Sir John Marley, the mayor, retired to the castle with 500 men, and held out till terms of capitulation were obtained. The inhabitants saved the town by paying a sum of money. The parliament disfranchised the corporation, and ordered the mayor to be tried by a court martial. In the reign of Henry III. 1249, the town suffered very much by a fire. In the year 1553 an act of parliament decreed that there should be no more than four taverns or wine-sellers to sell wine by retail in Newcastle. A battle is said by Froisart to have been fought here between the Scotch, under the Earl of Douglas, and the English, under the two sons of the Earl of Northumberland, in which the latter were victorious.

The exports from Newcastle in 1776 were 27,814 chaldrons of coals, 24,960 cwt. of lead, 271 cwt. of lead shot, 4619 cwt. of white glass, 8982 cwt. 2 qrs. green glass, 160 cwt. bar iron, 329 cwt. 1 qr. wrought iron, 47 cwt. 3 qrs. steel, 6 cwt. rice, 900 lb. gunpowder, 1760 lb. haberdashery, 657 gallons of ale, 34,850 pieces of earthen-ware, 60 reams of paper, 100 muskets, 10,000 gunflints, 144 looking-glasses, 1681 grindstones, 138 cwt. of tow, 2354 lb. of worsted stuffs, 4166 lbs. of flour-mustard, 251 dozen rubstones, 200

yards of silk gauze, 881 yards velverets, 3980 yards coloured woollen cloths, 42,000 bricks, 25,000 pantiles, 1466 cwt. litharge, 2149 cwt. 2 qrs. copperas, 60l. value sadlers' ware, 80l. ditto household furniture, four flagstones, 1238 quarters of wheat, 244 quarters of foreign ditto, 529 quarters wheat flour, 38 tons 10 cwt. biscuit bread, 46 cwt. 1 qr. cordage, 20 cwt. 1 qr. butter, 147 firestones, 16 cwt. hams, 139 tons of salt, and sundry other articles, all in British bottoms: from the year 1785 to 1791 the coals sent from this port amounted to 448,000 chaldrons.

This place is said to have so abounded with religious, that before the conquest and the foundation of the castle it was called Monkecester; but of the particulars history affords but little.

Near the town was a convent of Benedictine nuns as early as the reign of the Conqueror, which was granted to William Barantyne and others. A priory or hospital dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, for a master and brethren, was founded by Henry I.; refounded by James I. with the hospital of St. Thomas on the bridge annexed to it, and now existing under the patronage of the mayor and burgesses.

Near the west gate was an hospital of St. Mary the Virgin as early as Henry III. long since united to another hospital of the same dedicator, founded, as it is thought, in the reign of Henry I. but refounded and enlarged by one Asselack, of Killinghow, in the reign of Henry II.: both these were granted to the corporation, and yet exist for a master and poor brethren. Here was a friary of the brethren *de Penitentia Jesu Christi*, situated in a place called Constable Garth.

Between New-gate and West-gate was a house of black friars, founded by Sir Peter Scot and his son about the year 1260: granted by Henry VIII. to the mayor and burgesses.

"By Pandon-gate," says Leland, "stood the grey friars house, a very fair thing of the Cairluelles foundation;" before 1300: granted to the Earl of Essex and

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others. "Lower in the street, not far from Pandon-gate, a little within a lane, was the Austin friars, founded by the Lord Ross:" granted by Edward VI. to the Duke of Northumberland.

In the reign of Henry IV. Roger Thornton, merchant, built on a spot called the Sandhill an hospital to the honour of St. Catharine, which was to consist of a warden (being a priest), nine poor brethren, and four sisters.

Near Pandon-gate, likewise, was a house, founded by William and Lawrence Acton, for a master and several brethren of the order of St. Robert of the Holy Trinity, for the redemption of captives. The house was called the Walknoll or Welleknowle, and at the dissolution granted to Sir Richard Gresham and Sir Richard Billingsford.

At Fenham, a mile and half west from Newcastle, are some coal pits which have been burning several years: the manor belongs to Mr. Ord, who has a seat here.

Morpeth is a neat well-built town, pleasantly situated on the north side of the Wansbeck: after the conquest it was called Morpeth or Merlay. It is governed by two bailiffs and aldermen, and sends two members to parliament: the market is on Wednesday, and particularly large for live cattle. An elegant town-house was built here in the year 1714, by the Earl of Carlisle. A castle built on an eminence near the river is in ruins; it was built by William, lord Greystock, in the reign of Edward III. Here was an ancient hospital, converted by Edward VI. to a free grammar-school; and near the town, Ralph de Merlay and his wife, who was daughter of Gospatric, earl of Northumberland, founded an abbey for some Cistercian monks brought from Fountains abbey in Yorkshire, in the year 1138, which was called the New Minster; the site of which, at the general suppression, was granted to Robert Brandling.

Seven miles north-east from Morpeth is Withering-

ton or Widdrington castle, forfeited by Lord Witherington in the year 1715.

Seven miles east from Morpeth, at the mouth of the Wanbeck, is Newbiggin, a fishing town.

Four miles north from Morpeth is Cocklepark tower, a seat of the Bertrams, built as a security against the Moss troopers; now a farm-house belonging to the Duke of Portland.

Two miles west from Morpeth are the remains of Mitford or Midford castle, supposed to have been built soon after the conquest; at which time, the lordship, &c. belonged to his son, John Midford. In the year 1316 it was in the possession of Gilbert Middleton, a freebooter, who was taken and hanged at London. In the year 1318 it was taken by David, king of Scotland, and destroyed. In the reign of Charles II. the estate was granted to Robert Mitford, esq. whose descendants now possess it: very little of the castle now remains, having never been repaired since the destruction by the Scots. A market was obtained for the town of Midford in the reign of Henry II.

Six miles south from Morpeth are the remains of Ogle castle.

Three miles east from Morpeth is Bothall castle, which anciently belonged to a younger branch of the Bertrams of Mitford; and at present to the Duke of Portland. It is situated on an eminence near the river Wanbeck. The present remains consist of the great gateway flanked on the north side by two polygonal towers, and on the south-west angle by a square turret, and some outer walls. About three quarters of a mile to the west of Bothall are the remains of an ancient chapel, called our Lady's chapel.

Another Road to Morpeth.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Boroughbridge,			Brought up	216	6
p. 139. .	206	2	Newsham . .	1	7
Ditchford . .	4	0	South Ottrington	1	5
Topcliffe . .	2	4	Northallerton .	4	6
Bushby Sloop .	3	1	Morpeth . .	64	2
Sand Hutton .	0	7			
			In the whole	289	2
	216	6			

TOPCLIFFE, called by the Saxons *Taden-cliff*, was the principal feat of the Percies. Here, it is said, the nobles of Northumberland swore allegiance to Edward the West Saxon, brother of Edmund, in 949.

Near Topcliffe is Newby, the feat of Sir John Scott.

London to Kettering, through Wellingborough.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Newport Pagnell,			Brought up	60	3
p. 1. . .	50	3	Wollaston . .	3	0
Sherrington . .	2	0	Wellingborough	4	0
Erberton . .	2	0	Great Harrowden	1	4
Olney . .	1	0	Ifham . .	2	0
Warrington . .	1	4	Kettering . .	3	4
Bozeat, Northamp.	3	4			
			In the whole	74	3
	60	3			

OULNEY, or Olney, situated on the Ouse, has a small market on Monday, and a manufacture of lace.

At Lavinden, two miles north-east from Olney, was an abbey of Premonstratensians, founded by John de Bidun in the reign of Henry II.: granted to Sir Edward Peckham.

Three miles west from Olney is Ravenston, or Rawnston, where a monastery of black canons was founded by Henry III.: first given to Cardinal Wolsey towards the endowment of his colleges; and after his disgrace to Sir Robert Throgmorton.

Three miles west from Bozeat is Castle Ashby, a seat of the Earl of Northampton; the east and south sides, with several chimney-pieces, designed by Inigo Jones. In the gallery are some family portraits; as likewise a portrait of the first Earl of Shrewsbury, who was slain at the siege of Chatillon in the year 1453.

Near Castle Ashby is Yardly Hastings, which gives name to a noble chace: Mr. Lye, author of the Saxon Dictionary, was rector of this parish, and died here in 1767.

Wellingborough, said to be so named from a number of springs about it, some of which are medicinal: this town was destroyed by the Danes, but recovering itself, the monks of Crowland, to whom it belonged, obtained of King John the grant of a market to be held on Wednesday. In the year 1738 a dreadful fire consumed the greater part of the town, but the houses have been since rebuilt of a kind of red stone. The manufacture of lace is very great.

Redwell, a spring near the town, was, in the 17th century, in considerable reputation, and made use of by the queen of Charles I. who staid nine weeks.

At Irchester, or Archester, anciently *Chester Parva*, a hamlet of one house about two miles south-east from Wellingborough, is an ancient fortification of an oblong square, inclosing about 18 acres within a stone wall, in which tessellated pavements, coins, and other antiquities, have been found.

Kettering is a pretty large town, with manufactures of tammies and lastings, in which about 500 weavers are employed: the sessions-house for the county is here, and there is a weekly market on Saturday.

Two miles north-east from Kettering is Boughton-house, a seat of the late Duke of Montague.

At Geddington, a little to the north of Boughton, is one of the crosses erected by Edward I. in memory of his queen. Here was a royal mansion, in which Henry II. held a parliament to raise money for a crusade, in 1188.

London to Melton Mowbray.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Welwyn, p. 138.	25	1	Brought up	67	2
Codicote . . .	1	4	Burton Latimer	4	0
Langley . . .	3	1	Barton Seagrave	1	7
Hitchin . . .	4	4	Kettering . . .	1	6
Shefford, Bedf. .	7	0	Oakley Inn . . .	4	7
Cotton End . . .	5	2	Rockingham . . .	4	2
Bedford . . .	3	6	Caldecot, Rutl. .	1	2
Clapham . . .	2	2	Uppingham . . .	4	2
Milton Ernest . .	2	7	Preston . . .	1	5
Bletfoe . . .	1	3	Manton . . .	1	7
Knotting . . .	3	4	Oakham . . .	3	0
Rushden . . .	3	3	Langham . . .	1	1
Higham Ferrers	1	4	Burton Lazars, Leic.	5	7
Irthlingborough	2	1	Melton Mowbray	1	6
<hr/>			<hr/>		
	67	2	In the whole	104	5

HITCHIN is a large and populous town, pleasantly situated at the foot of a hill: governed by a bailiff and constables. The church, which is a large and handsome edifice, stands in the centre of the town; in the north aisle windows are emblematical paintings of the three christian and four cardinal virtues; and in the next north window, the beatitudes. In the front are the 12 apostles, but they suffered by the zealots of the 17th century: in the chancel are some good monuments, and over the communion table an altar-piece by Rubens. The market held on Tuesday is very large, and the principal trade of the place is in malt. At the end of the town was a

friary of Carmelites founded by Edward II. in the year 1316; now the seat of Sir — Ratcliffe: and near the church was a priory of Gilbertines, called Newbiggin, which was converted into a school.

At Temple Dinsley, in the parish, but two miles south from the town, of Hitchin, was a preceptory of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, which was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir R. Sadler. Here are now some alms-houses founded and endowed by John and Ralph Skinner.

Two miles south-east from Hitchin is Great Wymondley, an ancient manor, held by a tenure the most honourable, grand serjeantry, that the lord of it should give the king at the coronation the first cup, and be his cup-bearer.

At Little Wymondley adjoining was a priory of black canons, founded by Richard Argenton in the reign of Henry III.: granted at the dissolution to James Needham, surveyor of the king's works.

Offeley, three miles south-west from Hitchin, receives its name from Offa, king of the Mercians, who had a palace and died here: here is a seat of Lady Salisbury.

At Wilbury hill, two miles north-west from Hitchin, is an ancient camp: and at High Downs near are some barrows.

At Hexton, five miles north-west on the borders of Bedfordshire, a battle was fought between the Danes and Saxons, some remains of which are visible between this place and Luton, as large barrows, &c. Half a mile to the south of this town is a fortified piece of ground, called Ravenborough castle. The camp is a sort of oblong, containing about 16 acres, the fortifications entire. Nature has so well strengthened it, that 1000 men may defend it against a great army: it is encompassed with a valley, and a very steep hill, inaccessible by an army any-where but at the point of entrance, which is by a gradual ascent of a quarter of a mile.

Near Hexton is a square Roman camp upon a promontory just big enough for the purpose, and under it is a fine spring.

At Pirton, three miles north-west from Hitchin, is a hill on which was anciently a castle.

Shefford had once a market, now discontinued, or at least little thought of.

South-hill, two miles north from Shefford, gives title of baron to Viscount Torrington, whose family seat is here; and on a monument in the church is the following inscription:

To the perpetual disgrace of
Publick Justice,
The Honourable John Byng,
Vice Admiral of the Blue,
Fell a martyr to
Political persecution
On March 14, in the year 1757,
When bravery and loyalty
Were insufficient securities
For the life and honour
Of a naval officer.

Near South hill was Wardon, or De Sartes abbey, founded by Walter Espec, in the year 1135, for Cistercian monks brought from Rievaulx.

At Northill, two miles north from Southill, the church was made collegiate by Sir Gervase Braybrook and others, executors of Sir John Traylly and his son Reginald; and endowed for a master or warden, fellows, and servants, in the reign of Henry V.: granted at the dissolution to William Fitzwilliam.

At Chicksand was a priory of Gilbertines, founded by Paganel Beauchamp and his wife, in the year 1150: granted to R. Snow.

Bedford, the capital of the county to which it gives name, is situated on the Ouse. It contains five churches, three on the north, and two on the south side of the river; it is a place of considerable trade, which is much assisted by the river, navigable to Lynn, and is the only market-town of the county on the north side of the

Ouse: the soil about it is fertile, particularly in excellent wheat. The corporation consists of a mayor, recorder, two bailiffs, 12 aldermen, &c. The assizes were always held here, except in the year 1684, when they were removed to Ampthil by the interest of the Earl of Aylesbury, its recorder. This place was famous for a victory gained in the year 572 by Cuthwulf, the Saxon king, over the Britons; and for the interment of the great King Offa, who chose to have his bones laid in a small chapel near the river Ouse, which happening to overflow carried them quite away. The Danes once destroyed this town; but Edward the Elder repaired it, and united the town on the south side of the river, called *Mikefgate*, to Bedford, on the north side of it; since which they have both gone by this name. After the conquest, Pagan de Beauchamp, the third baron of Bedford, built a castle here, encompassed with a mighty rampart of earth and a high wall, the whole so strong that King Stephen, who besieged and took it in his war with the Empress Maud, was glad to grant the garrison honourable terms. In the barons' wars it was again besieged, and, for want of relief, taken by King John's forces under Fulco de Brent, to whom the king gave it for a reward; but for his subsequent behaviour he took it from him, and caused it to be demolished, though it was not quite level till the reign of Henry III. The place first gave title of duke to the victorious prince John Plantagenet, regent of France, during the minority of his nephew, Henry VI. as it did in the reign of Edward IV. first to John Nevil, marquis of Montacute, and then to the king's third son, George Plantagenet; but he dying an infant, the title lay vacant till Henry VII. created his uncle, Jasper Tudor, duke of Bedford, who also died without issue; and thus far it is very remarkable, that the title was enjoyed by the first possessor only of each family. But King Edward VI. making John, lord Russel, earl of Bedford, the dignity has ever since been in that illustrious house, with an advancement of it to the title of duke by King William III.

As the corporation is very ancient, it has sent representatives to parliament from the earliest times to the present. It has two markets weekly, viz. one on Monday, chiefly for cattle, held in the south part of the town; the other on Saturday, for corn and provisions, held in the north part of the town.

Here seems to have been a monastery early in the Saxon times; but its history is unknown. Before the conquest there was a college of prebendaries in the church of St. Paul, who were changed into regular canons by Roisa, wife of Paganel Beauchamp, in the reign of Henry II. and removed by her son, Simon Beauchamp, to a place afterwards called Newenham, about a mile down the river.

At Helenstow, or Elstow, or Alnestow, was an abbey of Benedictine nuns founded by Judith, niece to William the Conqueror, and wife of Waltheof, earl of Huntingdon, to the honour of the Holy Trinity, St. Mary, and St. Helen: granted at the dissolution to Sir Humphry Radcliff.

At Caldwell, near Bedford, was a house of the brethren of the Holy Cross, founded in the reign of King John, afterwards converted to a priory of Augustine canons: granted at the dissolution to Thomas Leigh. A house of Franciscan friars was founded at Bedford; and near the church of St. John, a priory, or hospital, founded as early as the reign of Edward II. by some townsmen, still continues; the rector of St. John's is master.

At Bletsoe was a castle of the St. John family, who received the title of Baron St. John of Bletsoe. The castle is now reduced to a farm-house.

At Odill, or Woodhill, four miles west from Bletsoe, was a castle, now a seat of Sir — Alton, bart.

At Harrold, or Harwolde, a mile south-west from Odill, was a priory founded by Samson le Forte, first for canons and nuns of the order of St. Nicholas of Arroasia, and changed afterwards to Augustine nuns.

At Melchburn, two miles north-east from Knotting,

was a preceptory of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, founded by Alice, countess of Pembroke, in the reign of Henry I. : granted at the dissolution to John, earl of Bedford.

Doctor Daniel Whitby, the learned commentator, was born at Rushden in 1638.

Higham Ferrers is a neat town belonging to the duchy of Lancaster, and receives its name from the ancient family of Ferrers, who had a castle here. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and burgessees, under a charter of Philip and Mary, has a market on Saturday, and sends one member to parliament. Here was a college for eight secular chaplains or canons, four clerks, &c. founded by Henry Chichele, archbishop of Canterbury, who was a native of the town. The church, rectory, chapel, and greatest part of the college lands, were granted by Henry VIII. to Robert Dacres : but the house remained in the crown, till the reign of Elizabeth, when it was granted to John Smith and Richard Duffield.

At Irthlingborough, or Artleborough, was a college for six regular canons and four clerks, founded by John Pyel in the reign of Richard II. ; granted by Queen Elizabeth to Edward Downing and P. Ashton.

Two miles west from Oakley was Pipewell abbey, founded for Cistercian monks by William de Boutevylein in the year 1143 : granted to the Marquis of Northampton. Lately the seat of Colonel Harcourt.

Rockingham is situated in a forest to which it gives name ; reputed one of the largest and richest in the kingdom, formerly noted for its iron works. William the Conqueror built a castle here in 1070. In the chapel of which a council was held, to determine a dispute between William Rufus and Anselm, archbishop of Canterbury, touching the right of investiture and obedience to the see of Rome : it was garrisoned by Sir Lewis Watson for King Charles I. who was created in 1644 Baron Rockingham of Rockingham castle. It is now the seat of Lord Sondes.

Uppingham, said to be so called from its situation on high ground, consists principally of one street. Here is an hospital and free-school; the market is on Wednesday.

At Lydington, three miles south from Uppingham, was an ancient manor-house of the Bishop of Lincoln, which Lord Burleigh, in the year 1602, converted into an alms-house, called Jesus' college, for a warden, twelve poor men, and a woman. Lydington is said to have had a market before Uppingham; but if so, it has been discontinued time out of mind.

At Morcot, four miles east from Uppingham, an alms-house was founded by George Jilson, for poor men and women, in the reign of James I.

At Manton was an hospital for a master, &c. and a college or chantry for a master and chaplains, founded in the reign of Edward III. and further endowed by the Earl of Leicester in the reign of Richard II.: granted by Queen Elizabeth to Lord St. John.

At Edith Weston, or Edyweston, four miles east from Manton, was a priory of Benedictine monks, cell to the abbey of Banquerville, or Belcharville, in Normandy, to which it was given by William de Tankerville, chamberlain to Henry I.: given as an alien priory to the Carthusian priory near Coventry, by Richard II. and at the general suppression to the Marquis of Northampton.

At Normanton, near Edith Weston, is a chalybeate spring.

A mile from Edith Weston, on the road to Manton, is Lynden, where the reverend Mr. Whiston was buried, with the following inscription on his tomb:

"Here lies the body of the Reverend Mr. William Whiston, M.A. some time professor of the mathematics in the University of Cambridge; who was born Dec. 9, 1667, and died Aug. 22, 1752, in the 85th year of his age.

"Endued with an excellent genius, indefatigable in labour and study, he became learned in divinity, ancient history, chronology, philosophy, and mathematics.

“ Fertile in sentiment; copious in language, skilful to convey instruction, he introduced the Newtonian philosophy, then buried in the deep recesses of geometry, into public knowledge; and thereby displayed the wonderful works of God.

“ More desirous to discover his will, he applied himself chiefly to the examination and study of the Holy Scripture. Resolved to practise it, he sacrificed great worldly advantages, and greater expectations, that he might preserve the testimony of a good conscience.

“ Firmly persuaded of the truth and importance of revealed religion, he exerted his utmost abilities to enforce the evidence, to explain the doctrine, and to promote the practice, of Christianity; worshipping with the most profound submission and adoration, the Supreme Majesty of one God and Father of all, through the intercession and mediation of our Lord Christ Jesus, by the grace and influence of the Holy Spirit; and testifying the sincerity of his profession by the due obedience of an holy life.

“ Strictly tenacious of his integrity, equally fervent in piety and charity, ardent to promote the glory of God, and the good of mankind, zealous in the pursuit of truth, and practice of virtue, he persevered with faith and patience, stedfast and unmoveable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, through many trials, and much tribulation, to the end of his course, full of days, and ripe for paradise, in a firm assurance of a joyful resurrection to everlasting life and happiness.

“ Remember, reader, whoever thou art, if thou canst not attain to the measure of his learning and knowledge, that it is in thy power to equal him in piety, probity, holiness, and other Christian graces; and that thou may'st thereby obtain, together with him, through the mercies of God and merits of Christ, an everlasting crown of glory.”

At Lydon is a seat of Mr. Barker, a relation of Mr. Whiston.

Oakham, or Okeham, the county town, is divided

into two parts, called the Lord's Hold, under the Earl of Winchelsea, and the Dean's Hold, under the Dean of Westminster. It has a charter for two markets, on Monday and Saturday, but the last only is kept. The first time any peer of the realm comes within the precincts of this lordship, he forfeits a shoe from the horse he rides on, to the lord of the castle and manor, unless he commute for it with money; and several horse-shoes, some gilded and of curious workmanship, are nailed on the castle-hall door; some of them stamped with the names of the donors, and made very large and gilt in proportion to the sum given by way of fine. This custom is derived from the arms of its ancient lords, the Ferrers, which are three horse-shoes, fixed on the gates and in the hall. To the lord's court here, the towns of Brampton, Belton, and Wardley, in this county, and Twiforde and Thorpe-Sackville in Leicestershire, owe suit and service. The people of these parts used to go in pilgrimage to a spring in this place, still called our Lady's Well, where offerings were made to the Virgin Mary, and St. Michael the archangel. The assizes for the county are held in the castle-hall. Here was a college or hospital for two chaplains and twelve poor men, founded about the year 1398, by William Dalby, of Exton, merchant, of the staple at Calais. It still subsists, but decayed and impoverished. Here is another called Christ's hospital, of which the bishops of London and Peterborough, with some other dignified clergy, are perpetual governors.

Two miles north-east from Okeham is Burley-on-the-Hill, a seat of the Earl of Winchelsea.

At Brook or Brock, two miles south-west from Okeham, was a small priory of Augustine canons regular; founded by Hugh Ferrers, in the reign of Richard I. subordinate to the abby of Kenilworth; the site of which was granted to Anthony Cope.

Two miles north from Langham is Wiffendine, a seat of Lord Shurrard; and two miles beyond, at Teigh, a seat of the Earl of Harborough.

London to Market-Harborough. 225

At Burton Lazars, was an hospital for a master and eight sound brethren, and several lepers, dependent on the great hospital at Jerusalem; but the chief of all the hospitals or lazars-houses in England: granted at the dissolution to Lord Lisle.

Melton Mowbray, situated on the river Eye, receives the name of Mowbray from its ancient lords. The church, which is a large and handsome structure in form of a cross, was damaged by lightening in the year 1770. The market, held on Tuesday, is one of the largest in the kingdom for cattle. Here was a priory or hospital, cell to the abbey at Lewes: granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas, lord Cromwell.

At Burrow hills, four miles south from Melton Mowbray, there are vestiges of an ancient town.

At Cole Overton, six miles east, is a medicinal spring; and another at Holwell, three miles north.

Three miles west from Melton is Kirkby Bellers on the Wretek, where a chapel was founded by Roger Beller, in the reign of Edward II. which afterwards increased to a college; and in the year 1339, to a priory of Augustine canons regular, granted at the dissolution to Charles Blount, lord Mountjoy.

At Dalby, three miles south from Melton Mowbray, was a preceptory of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, founded by Robert Bossu, earl of Leicester, in the reign of Henry II. granted to Sir Andrew Noel, or Nowel.

London to Market-Harborough by Kettering.

	M.	F.
Kettering, p. 214.	74	6
Rothwell	4	0
Desborough	1	4
Hermitage	2	0
Little Bowden	3	0
Market Harborough	0	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>
In the whole	85	6

ROTHWELL, or Rowell, has the appearance of having been much larger than it now is, and is said to have been furrounded by a wall with gates: the market is difused, and the house much decayed. Here was a priory of Auguftine nuns, founded by fome of the Clares; and at the fuppreffion granted to Henry Lee.

At Dingley, two miles eaft from Market-Harborough, was a preceptory of the knights of St. John of Jerufalem, in the reign of King Stephen: granted to Edward Griffith.

At Farndon, two miles fouth-eaft from Market-Harborough, is an ancient camp.

At Medburn, fix miles north-eaft from Market-Harborough, containing about 110 houfes, are confiderable marks of an ancient Roman ftation: many coins, urns, and other antiquities, have been difcovered.

London to Billefdon.

	M.	F.
Market-Harborough, p. 225.	82	4
Church Langton . . .	4	4
Turlangton	1	1
Billefdon	5	2
	<hr/>	
In the whole	93	3

AT Church Langton the Reverend Mr. Hanbury, rector, eftablifhed in the year 1753 an extenfive plantation; the profits of the fale of which were to be applied to decorating and rebuilding the church, providing an organ and fchool, eftablifhing a public library here, erecting an hofpital for fixty poor women, founding professors of grammar, mufic, botany, mathematics, antiquity, poetry, and a printing-houfe, and augmenting fmall livings, the deeds for all which were executed and enrolled in Chancery in the year 1767.

Billeston was formerly a market-town. Near the church is a school, built in the place of an older one, in which George Villiers, afterwards duke of Buckingham, and George Fox the quaker, were scholars.

At Tilton, two miles and half north-east, was an hospital annexed, by Sir William Burdett, to Burton Lazars, in the reign of Henry II.

At Osulweston, or Oufston, four miles north-east, was an abby of Augustine canons regular: granted to Sir John Harrington.

At Nofley, or Nouseley, three miles south-east from Billeston, was a college or chantry, founded in the chapel of the manor-house, by Sir Anketine de Martival, in the reign of Edward I. and further endowed by his son.

London to Hallaton.

	M.	F.
Market Harborough, p. 225.	82	4
Great Bowden	1	0
Walham	3	0
Slawston	1	6
Hallaton	1	6
	<hr/>	
In the whole	90	0

TWO miles east from Slawston is Holt, or Nevil's Holt, where a medicinal spring was discovered in the year 1728, particularly recommended in hæmorrhages.

Hallaton is a poor town in a fertile country, situated on the fosse-way that leads to Newark. It has a small market on Thursday.

At Bradley, four miles east, was a priory of Augustine canons, founded by Robert Bundy, or Burneby, in the reign of King John: granted at the dissolution to Thomas Neville.

In the parish of Lodington, four miles north from

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Hallaton, are the ruins of Laund abbey; a priory of Augustine canons, founded by Richard Basset and his wife, in the reign of Henry I. The site at the dissolution was granted to Thomas, lord Cromwell.

Goadby, three miles north-west from Hallaton, was the parish and residence of the Reverend Mr. Peck, the industrious antiquary, author of the *Desiderata Curiosa*.

London to Waltham on the Wolds.

	M.	F.
Burton Lazars, p. 216.	102	6
Thorpe Arnold	3	0
Waltham	3	4
In the whole	109	2

WALTHAM is a poor mean town, with a small market on Thursday.

London to Weldon.

	M.	F.
Kettering, p. 214.	74	6
Oakley	5	0
Corby	2	4
Weldon	1	4
In the whole	83	6

WELDON, or Great Weldon, is a handsome town, with a market on Wednesday. In a corn field called Chapel field, a large Roman pavement was found in the year 1738.

Near the town, at Little Weldon, a branch of the river Nen takes its source.

London to Stamford through Thrapston.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Higham Ferrers,			Brought up	84	2
p. 216.	65	0	Fotheringay	1	4
Thrapston	9	4	Naffington	2	0
Thorp Waterville	2	4	Yarwell	1	0
Barnwell.	3	0	Wansford	1	0
Oundle	2	4	Stamford	5	7
Tanfor	1	6			
			In the whole	95	5
	84	2			

THRAPSTON is situated on the Nen, which is navigable from Lynn to Northampton; is a small town, but of considerable trade. The market is on Tuesday.

At Luffwick, two miles north-west from Thrapston, was a college of secular priests, founded by the ancestors of Stafford, earl of Wiltshire, in or before the reign of Edward II. granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Edward Montague, lord chief justice.

At Thorp Waterville, was anciently a castle of the Watervilles. Walter Langton, bishop of Coventry and Lichfield, erected here a large mansion, now demolished.

Aldwinckle, two miles north from Thrapston, is the native place of Fuller the historian, and Dryden the poet. Here are two churches.

At Barnwell was a castle belonging to the Montagues, now gone to decay.

Oundle is a small neat town, the houses chiefly built of stone, and covered with slate: it is situated on the Nen, which almost surrounds it, and is crossed by two bridges. The market is on Saturday. Here was a monastery, where Wilfred, archbishop of York, died in the year 711. An hospital and school were founded here, by W. Laxton, lord mayor of London. Here is an hospital for poor women, and a school founded

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by Nicholas Latham, rector of Barnwell, in the year 1620.

At Armeſton, in the pariſh of Polbrook, two miles ſouth-eaſt from Oundle, was an hoſpital with a chapel, founded by Ralph de Trubeville and his wife, near the manor-houſe, in the year 1231, granted to Sir Robert Kirkham.

The church of Catherſtoke, one mile weſt from Tanfor, was made collegiate in the year 1338.

Fotheringay conſiſts of one ſtreet, and is pleaſantly ſituated on the Nen; chiefly celebrated for its caſtle, which in the reign of Henry III. was ſeized by the Earl of Albemarle. Edward III. gave it to his ſon Edmund of Langley, duke of York, who rebuilt the caſtle and the keep in the form of a fetterlock, the device of the houſe of York. In the hall of this caſtle the Queen of Scotland was tried, on the 14th of October, 1586; and on the 18th of February following, beheaded in the ſame hall, in the preſence of four noblemen, and 400 ſpectators. By the order of her ſon James I. the caſtle was ſo completely demolished that only the earthworks remain: the fetterlock form of the keep may be diſcovered. Within the firſt work is a farm-houſe, with ſome carved ſtones wrought in it; and at the ſouth-weſt corner of the inner trench are ſome maſſes of walls. The church was built by Edward, duke of York, in the reign of Henry V. and he was buried in it, being brought from Agincourt, where he was killed: here likewiſe were interred Richard, duke of York, ſlain at Wakefield, and his wife Cecilia Nevill: their monuments being deſtroyed, together with the eaſtern part of the church, Queen Elizabeth cauſed two monuments to be erected to their memory. Between the caſtle and the parſonage-houſe, a college for a maſter, twelve chaplains or fellows, eight clerks, &c. was founded by Henry IV. and the Duke of York; the ſite of which was granted to James Crew. On the north ſide of the church is a free-ſchool, founded by Henry VII. or Ed-

ward VI. endowed with 20l. a-year, payable by the receiver of the county.

Across the Nen at Elton, the seat of Lord Carysfort.

At Apthorp, three miles north-west from Fotheringay, a seat of the Earl of Westmoreland.

At Bernack, three miles south-east from Stamford, are the quarries which furnished the stone for Ramsey and Peterborough abbeys; it is situated near the high Roman road, and abounds with ancient reliefs and windows in almost every house.

At Colyweston, three miles south-west from Stamford, was a handsome house built by Margaret, countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII.

At Worthop, a mile and half south from Stamford, was a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded in the reign of Henry; granted to Robert Cecil, whose descendant Thomas, first earl of Exeter, built a handsome house, which he said was to retire to, while Burleigh was sweeping out. The Duke of Buckingham and his family lived in it some years after the restoration. The greater part is pulled down, and the rest converted into a farmhouse.

London to Oakham.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Eaton Socon, p. 139.	55	0	Brought up	74	6
Stoughton Highway,			Benefield . .	4	2
Huntingd. .	5	0	Deanthorpe . .	3	2
Kimbolton . .	2	4	Dean . .	1	4
Great Catworth . .	4	4	Harrington . .	4	0
Bryngton . .	2	0	Glaxton, Rutl. . .	2	4
Clapton, North. . .	3	0	Manton . .	3	0
Lilford . .	2	6	Oakham . .	3	0
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	74	6	In the whole	96	2

AT Kimbolton is Kimbolton castle, the magnificent seat of the Duke of Manchester. Here is a market on Friday.

At Stoneley, a mile to the south-east, was a priory of Augustine canons, founded by William Mandeville, earl of Essex, about the year 1180: granted to Oliver Leder.

At Benefield are the ruins of an ancient castle.

At Dean was a priory before the conquest, cell to Westminster, which was soon after suppressed, the abbot and monks accepting annuities. Here is a seat of the Earl of Cardigan.

At Kirby, two miles west, was the seat of the Hattons, ancestors of Sir Christopher.

At Laxton, two miles north, a seat of Lord Carbery.

Four miles north from Dean was Castle Hymel, which Richard Engayne, lord of Blatherwick adjoining, converted into a priory of black canons, called Finnisheved, in the reign of King John: granted at the dissolution to Sir Francis Brian. It was burned down, and rebuilt by Mr. King, who was obliged to sit in his coach during the fire: lately the seat of the Honourable Mr. Monkton. The church was built of stone from Fotheringay castle.

London to Burslem.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Leicester. p. 103.	97	1	Brought up	120	0
Grooby	4	0	Burton-upon-Trent	2	6
Markfield	3	0	Hornington	1	4
Hugglescote	4	4	Tutbury	3	0
Ravenston	2	4	Sudbury	5	2
Ashby-de-la-Zouch	3	0	Doveridge	3	4
Bretby	5	7	Uttoxeter	1	6
	120	0	Carried up	137	6

London to Burslem.

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Brought up	137	6	Brought up	146	3
Stramshall	1	4	Lane End	5	0
Beamhurst	1	6	Lane Delph	1	2
Checkley	2	1	Stoke-upon-Trent	1	2
Lower Tean	1	0	Shelton	1	0
Upper Tean	0	5	Cowbridge	1	2
Draycott	1	5	Burslem	1	1
	<hr/>			<hr/>	
	146	3	In the whole	157	2

GROOBY was formerly a market-town, and gave title to the Greys, which was forfeited by the attainder of Thomas Grey, marquis of Dorset, in the reign of Richard III. He made his escape to Venice, and at his return was restored, and began to build. His grandson, Henry, duke of Suffolk, father of Lady Jane Grey, was beheaded, as was his brother soon after. The son of another brother was restored to the title of Baron Grey of Grooby, by James I. and his grandson created earl of Stamford by Charles I.

At Bradgate, two miles north from Grooby, was a seat of the Marquis of Dorset, where Lady Jane Grey was born in the year 1537. The old house was burned down some years since, but the park remains the property of the Earl of Stamford.

At Ratley, a mile and half from Grooby, is an ancient camp.

Harteshorn, two miles east from Bretby, was the native place of Dr. George Stanhope, dean of Canterbury, in the year 1560. And five miles north-east from Harteshorn was Melburn, where was formerly a royal castle.

At Tutbury, or Tuttesbury, formerly a market-town, was a castle belonging to the Ferrars, earls of Derby; the gatehouse and walls were built by John of Gaunt. Near the castle was a priory of Benedictines, founded by Henry de Ferrars about the year 1080, as a cell to the abbey of St. Peter *super Divam*, in Normandy. It was afterwards made denizen, and at the general sup-

pression granted to Sir William Cavendish. Certain manors here were held of the Duke of Lancaster by service of carving for him when he kept his Christmas here, and hunting his greese or wild swine in August. Here was likewise an extraordinary ceremony of electing a king of the minstrels, and turning out a bull by the prior of Tutbury, which being soaped and made as mad as possible, was to be pursued by them, and when taken within the county, and before sun-set, to be brought to the market-cross and there baited. By this bull, as a tenure, the Duke of Devonshire holds the priory, but of late years has commuted for it, and gives the minstrels four marks whether they get the bull or not: the king of music and the bailiff have also of late compounded; the bailiff giving the king five nobles in lieu of his right to the bull; and then sends him to the Earl of Devon's manor of Hardwick to be fed, and given to the poor at Christmas.

Lane End is made considerable by the potteries, and has a market on Saturday: a new church has been built within a few years.

Half a mile from Cowbridge is Etruria, the seat and potteries of Mr. Wedgwood.

Burslem, likewise considerable for its potteries, has two markets weekly, on Monday and Saturday.

London to Potton.

	M.	P.
Biggleswade, p. 138.	45	0
Sutton	1	4
Potton	2	0
	<hr style="width: 100%;"/>	
In the whole	48	4

AT Sutton is a seat, formerly with the royalty, belonging to John of Gaunt; and by him given to Sir

Roger Burgoyne by the following laconic will, still preserved in Doctors Commons :

I, John of Gaunt, do give and do grant
Unto Roger Burgoyne, and the heirs of his loin,
Both Sutton and Potton untill the world's rotten.

Potton has a market on Saturday. It is remarkable that this town was burned down the same day as Biggleswade.

Three miles west from Potton is Sallndy, a village where there are evident marks of an ancient town, supposed to be the ancient Salenæ, or Salinæ. Near it is an ancient camp called Chesterton.

London to Huntingdon.

	M.	F.
Buckden, p. 139. . . .	60	7
Brampton	2	0
Nun's bridge	1	0
Huntingdon	1	0
	<hr/>	
In the whole	64	7

A LITTLE beyond Nun's bridge, over a small river which runs into the Ouse, on the left-hand, is Hinchbrook-house, the seat of the Earl of Sandwich, who is Viscount Hinchbrook ; originally a priory of Benedictine nuns, founded first at Ellesley in Cambridgeshire, and removed hither by William the Conqueror : granted by Henry VIII. to Sir Richard Williams, alias Cromwell.

Huntingdon, situated on a rising ground near the river Ouse, is said to have formerly had 15 churches, all which were destroyed in Speed's time except three. In the reign of William the Conqueror it was divided.

into four wards, and contained 256 burgesſes. Near the town was a caſtle built by William the Conqueror, and conſiderably enlarged and ſtrengthened by David I. king of Scotland, who was created earl of Huntingdon, by Henry I. on account of his marrying the widow of the former earl. There are at preſent only two churches. It was firſt incorporated by King John, but the magiſtrates, which conſiſt of a mayor, aldermen, recorder, &c. act under the charter of Charles I. Huntingdon is a borough, and ſends two members to parliament. The aſſizes for the county are held here; the market is on Saturday.

A priory of black canons was founded near the pariſh church of St. Mary before 973, which was removed to a place without the town by Euface de Luvetot, in the reign of King Stephen, or Henry II.; granted by Henry VIII. to Sir R. Williams, alias Cromwell.

An ancient hoſpital, dedicated to St. Margaret, was founded for a maſter, brethren, and lepers, or infirm people; to which Malcolm, king of Scotland, and earl of Huntingdon, was a great benefactor, if not founder; which was annexed to Trinity hall, Cambridge, by Henry VI. Another hoſpital, dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, is ſaid to have been founded by David, earl of Huntingdon, in the reign of Henry II. And at the north end of the town was a houſe of Auguſtine friars, before the 19th of Edward I. which was granted by Henry VIII. to Thomas Arden.

Fondon to St. Neots.

	M.	F.	OR,	M.	F.
Tempsford. p. 139.	51	1			
Little Barford	12	6	Eaton Socon, p.	56	0
St. Neots, Hunt.	2	2	St. Neots.	2	12
<hr/>					
	56		In the whole.	58	2

ST. Neots takes its name from an ancient monastery, or priory of black monks, subordinate to Ely, and said to have been first founded by St. Neotus; but the monks being dispersed by the Danes, were afterwards restored, and the monastery re-endowed by one Leofric. After the conquest, the religious were expelled by Gilbert de Clare. About the year 1113, Rohesia, wife of Richard, son of Gilbert, gave the manor to the abby of Bec, in Normandy, to which the monastery became a cell. At the dissolution it was granted to Sir Richard Williams, alias Cromwell.

It is a large well-built town, with a stone bridge over the Ouse, with a market on Thursday. Here is a charity-school. At this town the Earl of Holland took up arms in behalf of Charles I. but was defeated.

London to Leeds.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Loughborough,			Brought up	145	3
page 103.	108	5	Hasland	3	6
Cotes	1	4	Chesterfield	1	3
Hoton	1	6	Whittington	2	6
Rempston, Nottingh.	1	4	Unstone	1	6
Cortlingstock	1	1	Dronfield	1	1
Bunny	2	2	Coal Aston	1	0
Bradmore	1	0	Little Norton	1	4
Ruddington	1	4	Healey	2	2
Trent Bridge	4	1	Little Sheffield, Yorks.	0	4
Nottingham	0	5	Sheffield	1	2
Red Hill	4	2	Chapel Town	6	1
Mansfield	9	6	Worfbrough	4	7
Pleasley, Derbyf.	3	1	Banktop Inn	1	3
Glapwell	2	4	Barnsley	1	2
Heath	1	6	Old Mill Inn	0	6
	145	3	Carried over	177	0

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Brought over	177	0	Brought up	187	7
New Miller Dam	5	7	Loft House	2	1
Sandal	1	4	Huntfleet	4	1
Wakefield	2	0	Leeds	1	2
Newton	1	4			
	187	7	In the whole	195	3

AT Willoughby, three miles east from Rempston, many coins and other antiquities have been found. Mr. Horsley fixes here the ancient Vernometum, or Verometum.

At Ruddington was a college founded for a warden and four chaplains, in the reign of Henry VI. by William Babington.

Near Trent bridge is Holme Pierrepont, the seat of Lord Newark.

Nottingham, the capital of the county, is situated on the steep ascent of a hill or rock, overlooking a fine range of meadows of great extent; a little rivulet running on the north side of them almost close to the town; and the noble river Trent, parallel with both, on the south side of the meadows. Over the Trent is a stately stone bridge of 19 arches, where the river is very large and deep, having received the addition of the Dove, the Derwent, the Irwash, and the Soar, three of them great rivers of themselves, which fall into it after its passing by Burton in Staffordshire.

The rock whereon the town stands is of a sandy kind, and so soft, that it is hewed into vaults and cellars, and yet so firm as to support the roofs of these cellars, two or three under one another. The stairs which lead to these vaults are cut out of the rock, two or three stories deep, to 80 steps sometimes; and these cellars are well stocked with ale.

The hill or rock was called of old the *Dolcrous Hill*, or Golgotha, because of a great slaughter of the ancient Britons there by King Humber, a piratical northern

monarch ; who being afterwards drowned between Hull and Barton, gave name, as it is said, to that arm of the sea which is now called the Humber, and receives the Trent, and almost all the great rivers of Yorkshire, into it ; though others derive the name from the dreadful noise of its waves.

They tell us that these caves and cellars anciently served the people for a retreat from their enemies ; and from thence the town first took its name, which was *Snottengoham*, signifying hollow vaults in a rock, *Speluncarum Domus* ; and, as Mr. Camden observes, the British word was *Tui-ogo-bauc*, which signifies the same as the Latin, an house of dens, or secret caves to hide in.

Besides the delightful situation of Nottingham towards the river, it is equally pleasant to the land side towards the forest on the north of the town ; where is a fine plain for an horse-course, and where races are run once a-year.

At the west end of the town is a very steep hill, and at the south of it a cliff, which falls in a precipice down to the river. On this hill stood a castle of so great antiquity, that the time of its first erection could never be traced. The first account we read of it is, that there was a tower here which the Danes obstinately defended against King Alfred and his brother Ethelred.

Nottingham is large, populous, and handsome, containing three parishes, and considered as one of the principal seats of the stocking manufacture. The goods made here are chiefly of the finer kinds, as those of silk and cotton ; and the trade is extended to the neighbourhood round, and some of the more distant towns. As the articles of the Nottinghamshire manufactures are valuable in proportion to their bulk, they are chiefly conveyed to the different ports and places of consumption by land. A considerable share of them is exported to various parts of Europe, America, and the West Indies. The cotton for this manufacture is spun by machinery, worked by water.

Nottingham has also a manufacture of coarse earthenware. The malting business is likewise considerable. In the reign of King John, a charter was granted, wherein all persons within ten miles round Nottingham are forbidden to work dyed cloth but in the borough. This manufacture continued in a prosperous state till the reign of Queen Mary, then it gradually went off, till at last it entirely left this place.

The tanners were once very numerous here, and their habitations, as well as their pits, were formerly dispersed all over the town. The masters of this trade were, in 1641, 36 in number, in the year 1664 they were 47, and in 1707 there were 21; since which time they are dwindled entirely away.

The castle was rebuilt by William the Conqueror to keep the English in awe, and was so strong by nature and art as to bid defiance to any force which, at that time, could be brought against it. Afterwards, Edward IV. was at great expence to repair and embellish it with handsome buildings, to which Richard III. made additions. Nor did it, in the several revolutions of time, undergo the common fate of great castles; having never been taken by storm. It was once in vain besieged by Henry of Anjou, at which time the garrison burnt down the adjoining houses. It was once also surpris'd in the barons' war, by Robert, earl Ferrars, who stripped the citizens of their goods. David, king of Scots, was kept a prisoner in this castle: and the celebrated Roger Mortimer, earl of March, who resided here, was seized by Edward III. and his friends; and afterwards tried and executed.

Charles I. set up his standard, August 22, 1642, in a close, since called Nevil's close, without the castle, to the north. Shortly after, it became a garrison for the parliament, who at the end of the war gave orders to pull down the castle. At the restoration, George Villiers, duke of Buckingham, whose mother was only daughter and heir to Francis, earl of Rutland, sold it to William Cavendish, marquis, and afterwards, duke of

Newcastle, who in his eighty-second year, 1674, began, and his son and successor finished, a noble house, at the expence of 14,000*l.* which is the seat of his successors, dukes of Newcastle.

Nottingham is governed by a mayor, alderman, recorder, council, &c. and sends two members to parliament. Here are three markets weekly, on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday.

A handsome town-house (called the 'Change), upon piazzas, has been erected for transacting the business of the corporation. Not many years ago the hall, where the assizes were held, gave such a crack, that the people were exceedingly frightened, and all ran out of it, leaving Mr. Justice Powis upon the bench, calling out after them, "*Is there nobody will take care of the judge?*" for he was so aged and infirm that he could hardly walk. But finding himself neglected, he made shift to descend from the bench and hobble out at the door, where he denounced vengeance against the county, which, with a very seasonable piece of justice, he fined, for neglecting to keep the hall in repair.

In the north part of the town an hospital, dedicated to St. John Baptist, was founded for a master, chaplains, and sick poor, as early as the reign of King John. Another hospital existed as early as Henry III. dedicated to St. Leonard.

In the reign of Henry III. was a cell of two monks in St. Mary's chapel, on the rock under the castle. The brethren of the Holy Sepulchre had a house here in the reign of Henry III. Not far from the castle was a house of grey friars, granted by Queen Elizabeth to Thomas Heneage. In St. Nicholas' parish was a house of Carmelites, founded about the year 1276; granted to James Sturley: and at the bridge end, John Plumtree, in the reign of Richard II. founded an hospital for two chaplains and poor widows, now in being.

At Bunny, near Nottingham, lived Sir Thomas Parkyns, celebrated for his love of athletic exercises, par-

ticularly the art of wrestling, on which he wrote a treatise. He lies buried in Bunny chancel, under a marble monument, on which is represented the sturdy baronet in a wrestling posture, old Time with his scythe mowing him down, as if nothing else could subdue him. He had caused a stone coffin to be deposited for himself in the family vault for years before he died.

These verses are inscribed on his monument :

*Quem modo straxisti longo in certamine, Tempus,
Hic recubat Britonum clarus in orbe pugil.
Jam primum stratus præter te vicerat omnes :
De te etiam victor, quando resurget, erit.*

Which may be thus translated :

Here lies, O Time ! the victim of thy hand,
The noblest boxer on the British strand :
His nervous arm each bold opposer quell'd,
In feats of strength by none but thee excell'd :
Till, springing up, at the last trumpet's call,
He conquers thee, who wilt have conquer'd all.

At Lenton, one mile south-west from Nottingham, was a priory of Cluniacs, subject to the great abbey at Clugny, in France, founded by William Peverell, in the reign of Henry I. afterwards made denizen : granted at the dissolution to John Harrington. Here was likewise an hospital within the court or church-yard ; and a house of Carmelite friars.

At Wollaton, three miles west from Leicester, a seat of Lord Middleton.

At Clifton, four miles SSW. was a college for a warden and three priests, founded by Robert Clifton and his son in the reign of Edward IV. : now the seat of the same family :

Seven miles north-west from Nottingham, in Gresley-park, are the ruins of Beauvale abbey, a Carthusian monastery, founded by Nicholas de Cantelupe in the reign of Edward II. : granted at the dissolution to Richard Morison.

Bingham, a market-town, is situated nine miles east from Nottingham. It consists principally of two streets; but was formerly a place of greater size; as we are told that it contained three chapels, now gone, besides the parish church, which is large and handsome, and formerly collegiate. The market is on Thursday.

Aflacton, two miles east from Bingham, is the native place of Archbishop Cranmer.

At East Bridgeford, two miles north from Bingham, are marks of antiquity; an ancient entrenchment, coins, urns, and Roman bricks, have been found. Horsley places here the ancient Margiudunum.

At Sibthorp, two miles north-east from Bingham, was a chantry founded in a chapel without the parish church in the reign of Edward II.; which was afterwards augmented to a college, by Thomas de Sibthorp, for a warden, eight or nine chaplains, two clerks, &c.: granted to Rice Whalley and others.

At Shelford, two miles north-west from Bingham, was a priory of Augustine canons, founded by Ralph Hansfelyn in the reign of Henry II.: granted to Michael Stanhope.

Two miles beyond Red hill, on the right, is Sherwood Hale, a seat of Mr. Cope: and three miles further, on the left, Newsted abby, a seat of Lord Byron. This was a priory of black canons, founded by Henry II. about the year 1170, and given by King Henry VIII. to Sir John Byron; one of which name having signalized himself very remarkably in favour of King Charles I. was created a baron; which honour still continues in the family. Near this place is the head of the little river Lyne. Newsted-house stands in the midst of a park on the west side of the forest, in a retired situation. It is old, and seems formed out of the remains of the priory. In the west front we admired the elegant stone-work of a very large and magnificent window. At a small distance from the house is a noble piece of water, upon which are several vessels and boats, which give the whole

somewhat of a maritime appearance, though in an inland county.

Mansfield is a well built-town in the forest of Sherwood; at one time a royal villa, to which the kings of England used to repair for the sake of hunting; and Henry Fauconberg held the manor of Cukeneý in serjeantry, by the service of shoeing the king's palfrey when the king came to Mansfield. In the year 1304 the town was burned down, with part of the church. The name of Mansfield is, by some, brought to confirm the antiquity of the noble family so called, in Upper Saxony, whom they bring hence, asserting that the first count was one of King Arthur's knights. The market is on the Thursday.

At Clipston, or King's Clipston; four miles north-east from Mansfield, was a royal palace as early as the reign of Henry II: King John frequently resided here, and dated the charter he granted to Nottingham. A parliament was held here under Edward I.; Edward II. and III. both came here. The ruins are situated in a field belonging to the Duke of Portland. The park is eight miles in circumference, and was once famous for its oaks, many of which were destroyed in the civil wars.

South-west from Mansfield, on the borders of Derbyshire, at Felley, was a priory of black canons, settled by some monks from Worksoþ in the year 1156: granted to Anthony Strettleý.

On the left of Heath is Hardwick-hall, an ancient mansion of the Duke of Devonshire. In this house was born Elizabeth, daughter of John Hardwick, commonly called Bess of Hardwick. She was married first to Robert Barley, of Barley, in this county; secondly, to Sir William Cavendish, who was ancestor to the present Duke of Devonshire, and finished Chatsworth on her account; thirdly, to Sir William St. Lo; and fourthly, to George, earl of Shrewsbury, whom she survived, and died in the year 1607, aged 87. She built

three of the most elegant seats that ever were raised by one hand within the same county: Chatsworth, Hardwick, and Oldcotts or Oldcotes. Of these, the two first were transmitted entire to the first Duke of Devonshire, but the last was always the property of the Pierreponts, one of whom married Frances, the countess of Shrewsbury's daughter. She had the custody of Mary, queen of Scots, seventeen years, in her last husband's time; and that unfortunate princess's chamber and rooms of state, with her arms and other insignia, a carpet and hangings of her work, are still remaining here, though her bed was taken for plunder in the civil war. Here is a portrait of her, inscribed *Maria D. G. Scotiae piissima regina Franciæ Dowaria an. Æt. regni 36 Anglicæ captivitatis 10 S. H. 1578*, as at Hatfield, and a picture representing two apartments, in both of which she is working by candlelight; but in one, a nobleman putting his hand on her shoulder, and guards waiting below. Hardwick-hall was brought into the Devonshire family by the Countess of Shrewsbury, who built it near the spot where the old mansion of Hardwick stood, part of which is still remaining. William, earl of Devonshire, great grandson of this lady, resided here and at Chatsworth, and by his weight and influence contributed very much to the revolution. King William raised him to the title of duke, and honoured him with the highest employments. He was a firm and steady patriot. The inscription which he ordered for his tomb is remarkable:

Willielmus dux Devon:
Bonorum principum fidelis subditus,
Inimicus & invisus tyrannis.

Chesterfield, situated in the delightful vale called Scarfsdale, between two small rivers, contains about a thousand houses, and five thousand inhabitants. It is a flourishing place with manufactures of silk, cotton, and worsted; governed by a mayor and aldermen, and has a weekly market on Saturday. Besides the manufactures

above mentioned, there are several potteries, and near the town large iron founderies ; the whole much assisted by a navigable canal from hence to the Trent. Coals and iron ore are dug in the neighbourhood. Here was anciently an hospital for lepers, a college, and a guild.

Whittington is the place where the Earl of Devonshire, the Earl of Danby, and several other patriots, used to meet and consult on the means of bringing about the revolution. The room called the plotting-room, and the chair in which the Earl of Devonshire used to sit, are shewn at the Cock and Magpie public-house.

Dronfield is situated in the northern extremity of Scarfsdale: the market is disused.

Two miles north-west was Beauchief abbey, founded for Premonstratensian canons, in the year 1183, by Robert, son of Ranulph, lord of Alfreton, one of the murderers of Thomas à Becket, to whom when canonized the house was dedicated.

Sheffield, situated at the union of the small river Leaf with the Dun, has been noted several hundred years for cutlers' and smiths' manufactures, which were encouraged and advanced by the neighbouring mines of coal, particular for files, and knives, or whittles ; for the last of which especially, it has been a staple for above 300 years ; and it is reputed to excel Birmingham in these wares, as that does this town in locks, hinges, nails, and polished steel. The first mills in England for turning grindstones were also set up here. The houses here look black, from the continual smoke of the forges. Here are about 600 master cutlers, incorporated by the style of the cutlers of Hallamshire, of which this is reckoned the chief town, who employ not less than 40,000 persons in the iron manufactures, and each of the masters gives a particular stamp to his wares. Here is a large market on Tuesday, and another on Saturday, for many commodities, but especially for corn, which is bought up here for the whole West-riding. By means of the river Dun, which is navigable within two or three miles of the town, it receives iron from Hull, and conveys

thither its manufactures for exportation to America and the West Indies, as well as various parts of Europe. Its neighbourhood, as well as all this part of the country; abounds with coals. There are also at Sheffield lead-works, and a silk-mill. The Sheffield manufactures extend several miles over the country.

The public affairs of the town are under seven of the principal inhabitants, who are called regents, or collectors, four of whom are of the established church, the other three dissenters. The corporation here concerns only the manufactory, styled, The Company of Cutlers of Hallamshire, and is governed by a master, two wardens, and two searchers, or assistants. The master is elected annually the last Thursday in July, after having passed through the inferior offices; and a remarkable venison feast is held by him the first Thursday and Friday in September, on the former of which days the assembly opens for the season. Here are three places of public worship, according to the church of England, viz. Trinity church, St. Paul's chapel, and the chapel belonging to the Duke of Norfolk's hospital. In Trinity church are interred three earls of Shrewsbury, and Judge Jessop, one of the nine judges of Chester, and his lady, of Broomhall near this town. The church is a very handsome Gothic structure, with a grand spire in the middle, has eight very tuneable bells, an excellent clock, and a set of chimes; within it consists of a nave, two side-aisles, and two cross-aisles at the west and east end of the choir; and a chancel. On the north side the altar is the vestry and library. On the south, the monuments of the earls of Shrewsbury. St. Paul's chapel is an elegant modern structure, erected in the beginning of the eighteenth century; through the benefaction of 1000*l.* from Mr. Robert Downs, a silversmith in this town, together with the subscriptions of several other gentlemen in the town and neighbourhood. It has a tower at the west end, with a small bell; within it has a good organ, erected in the year 1755, and is handsomely pewed and galleried: it is a chapel of ease to

Trinity church. The chapel at the Duke of Norfolk's hospital is principally designed for the benefit of the pensioners, who have daily prayers performed here by the governor, or his assistant, and two sermons on Sundays. The chapel extends from south to north, and is commodiously and uniformly pewed below. It has one aisle from north to south, and a handsome gallery at the north end. There are two doors opening to the east and west, and a small bell. The governor's income is about 80*l.* per annum. The hospital consists of two quadrangles (eighteen dwellings in each), of which the chapel forms the east and west division. It was first founded by Gilbert, earl of Shrewsbury, in the year 1673; according to his last will, in consideration, it is said, of the freeholders of Sheffield giving up to him their rights in a parcel of common near this place, now called Park-hill Side, on which there are now erected near 200 tenements. This hospital, at its foundation, was for the benefit of fifteen men and fifteen women, old decayed housekeepers, for each of whom was provided a house and garden, an allowance of two shillings and sixpence a week, three cart-loads of coals every year, two new shirts or shifts, and a blue gown or loose coat every second year, and a purple gown and badge besides every seventh year. But through the improvement of the estate a few years ago, three more dwellings were added to each quadrangle, and three men and three women pensioners more were admitted upon the foundation; and, by a still further improvement of the estate, the trustees have been enabled to advance the pensioners' pay, since Michaelmas, 1763, to 3*s.* 6*d.* a week. Besides this, another hospital was erected by Mr. Thomas Hollis, a merchant in London (who, it is said, was a native of this town) in 1703, and has been improved by his descendants. It is for the benefit of sixteen poor cutlers' widows. At the north-east corner of Trinity church-yard is likewise a charity-school for the clothing, feeding, and instructing in the English tongue, twenty poor boys, from the age of seven till twelve. Their dress is

a blue uniform, bands and caps, as usual in such places. This charity is supported by a benefaction from the Duke of Norfolk, some testamentary legacies, and annual subscriptions. It is under the management of trustees. About a quarter of a mile west from hence is a free grammar-school. The grant for its foundation was made by King James I. but it does not appear to have been finished till the year 1649.

The extent of the town each way is about three quarters of a mile. In the north-east part, where the two rivers meet, stood anciently a strong castle of a triangular form, guarded on two sides by the rivers Dun and Sheaf; having a strong breastwork before the gates, which were palisadoed with a trench twelve feet deep, and eighteen feet wide, full of water, and a wall round five feet thick. This castle, with the lordship of Sheffield, was granted to Thomas, lord Fournyvale, in the reign of Edward III. to be held by homage and knight's service, and the payment to the king and his heirs of two white hares yearly, on the feast of St. John the Baptist. It was surrendered upon articles of capitulation to the parliament forces, by Gabriel Hemsworth, Samuel Saville, and Thomas Robson, commissioners authorised by the governor, Major Beaumont, August 10, 1644, and was afterwards demolished; so that there are very few vestiges of it remaining, except that the streets and places thereabouts still retain the names of the Castle-hill, Castle-ditch, Castle-fold, Castle-green, &c. As a certain portion of ground, or tenements in the town, belongs to the freeholders at large, so seven of them (four of the established church, and the three others dissenters) are appointed under the title of town collectors to grant leases, receive rents, and apply the produce of the estate to public uses. Here are four churches; and on the eastern side of the river Sheaf, near the bridge, is an hospital, erected in the year 1670, by Henry, earl of Norwich, and augmented 1770, by Edward, duke of Norfolk. About a mile west from the town, on Wednesday, Sep-

tember 4, 1793, was laid the first stone for an infirmary, towards which near seventeen thousand pounds had been subscribed. In 1762 was erected on the south-east part of the town, in Norfolk-street, an assembly-room and a theatre, by the joint subscription of about thirty gentlemen of the town. The theatre has been since pulled down, and built upon a larger plan. The following is a state of the population of Sheffield at different periods. In the year 1615 the inhabitants were in number 2,207; in 1736, 9,695; in 1755, 12,983; at present there are about 7000 houses, and about 30,000 inhabitants. In the year 1732 there were thirty-two streets in Sheffield: in the year 1771 there appears to have been an addition of twenty-five streets: in the year 1792 there appears to have been a further addition of seventeen streets.

At Ecclesfield, four miles north from Sheffield, was an alien priory, subordinate to the Benedictine abbey of St. Wandragsifilius in Normandy, given by Richard II. to the Carthusian monastery at Coventry.

Barnsley, though well built of stone, is called Black Barnsley, probably for its manufactures, which are very considerable in wire and hardware: besides which, there are manufactures of linen cloth and check; and another of glass bottles. Here is a free grammar-school, founded by Thomas Keresforth, in 1665. Coals are exceeding plentiful and cheap. The market is on Wednesday.

At Burton Grange, or Monk Bretton, or Lunda, two miles north-east from Barnsley, was a monastery of Cluniacs, founded by Adam Fitzswain, in the reign of Henry II. at first subordinate to Pontefract priory, to which it paid a small yearly acknowledgment. Here is now an hospital for widows, founded by Lady Mary Armyng, in the year 1675.

At Sandal are the remains of a castle, where the Duke of York had appointed to draw up his army before the battle of Wakefield: it belonged to John, earl of Warren, and was demolished by the Earl of Lancaster, in revenge for his being accessory to the carrying away his wife, in 1317; it was however repaired, and in the

reign of Edward III. Edward Baliol resided here while his army was raising in his behalf in Scotland.

Wakefield is a large town, situate upon the river Calder. There is an handsome stone bridge over the river, upon which stands a chapel, erected by King Edward IV. in memory of his father Richard, duke of York, who was slain near this place in 1459. The chapel is ten yards long, and six broad; and, though very much defaced by time, appears to have been wrought in a curious manner. A little above the bridge is a wash or dam, over which the water rolling forms an admirable cascade of a great length. This town consists chiefly of three great streets, which meet in a centre near the church, where might be formed a very spacious market-place; but, by reason of the great number of inhabitants, it is so crowded with buildings, that there is only a small area round the market-cross, which is a very elegant building, being an open colonnade of the Doric order, supporting a dome, to which you ascend by an open circular pair of stairs, in the centre of the building. This brings you to a room, which receives light from a turret on the top, and may be called the Town-hall; for here they transact all their public business. The church is a very large and lofty Gothic building, the body of which was repaired in the year 1724. The spire is one of the highest in the county. From the bridge you have an agreeable view to the south-east, where, by the side of the river, rises a hill, covered with wood, at about a mile distance. This joins to an open moor or common, called Heath-moor, upon which are several gentlemen's seats, very pleasantly situated. South, between Wakefield and a village called Sandal, they shew a small triangular piece of ground, which was fenced off by itself; and on which stood a large stone cross, just upon the spot where the Duke of York, fighting desperately, and refusing to yield, though surrounded with enemies, was killed. But though religion has suffered the cross to fall, the chapel on the bridge at Wakefield, the other monument of this battle, is still preserved. It is now used as a

warehouse for goods. Some say (but without foundation) there are more people here than in the city of York, and yet it is no corporation-town. Wakefield being situated nearly in the centre of the west-riding, the Register-office for deeds, and the House of Correction, for that division of the county, are both fixed here. The latter was rebuilt about the year 1770, in an airy situation, upon a plan which exceeds most of the county-gaols in England. A great trade is here carried on in the woollen cloths of this country; of which large quantities are exported, as well as made use of at home. The market-day is on Friday. This town in Camden's time was famous for its woollen manufactory, which has been in a thriving condition ever since. The introduction of stuff-making, as tammies, wildbores, and camblets, with the improvement of the woollen branch, has amazingly increased the population of the town and neighbourhood. The woollen goods are usually vended at Leeds and Huddersfield markets. The stuffs are exposed to sale in an elegant hall, erected some years ago by subscription. It is two stories high, extending in length about seventy yards, in breadth about ten. Through the middle in each story is a row of repositories, in all about two hundred, facing each way, properly labelled, so that the stand of any manufacturer may be readily found. The commencement of the market is announced by the hall-keeper (who has a neat house for his residence) by the ringing of a bell, suspended in an elegant cupola on the top of the hall for that purpose. Here is a free grammar-school, founded and endowed by Queen Elizabeth, but much enlarged by additional benefactions from private persons, inhabitants of the town and parish. The school is a noble and spacious building, calculated for the health and convenience of the students, erected by Thomas Saville and sons, ancestors to the present Earl of Mexborough. There are several exhibitions appropriated to the school, for the maintenance of students in the university of Cambridge, of very considerable value; and some smaller ones for the students of Uni-

versity college, Oxford. There are likewise two scholarships for young students of Clare-hall, in Cambridge. This school has a valuable library for the use of the scholars, consisting of books in all languages, ancient and modern, and kept in good order by a librarian, appointed by the masters for that purpose. Here is also a charity-school founded for the instruction and clothing of a hundred and six poor boys and girls of the town: Lady Camden established a weekly lecture here, appropriating about eighty pounds per annum for the maintenance of the lecturer. All the rivers of this country take their rise from the mountains of Blackstone-edge and High Peak, which part the counties of Lancaster and York, and these rivers all take their course due east: The Dun is the first; the second is the Calder, now becoming a very large river at Wakefield; and the Aire is the next, which rises at the foot of the mountain Penigent, on the edge of Lancashire, of which it is vulgarly said:

Pendle hill and Penigent

Are the highest hills between Scotland and Trent.

The Calder runs through Wakefield; and the Aire runs through Leeds; and then both join a little above Castle-Castleford bridge, and in an united stream form that navigation from this trading part of Yorkshire to Hull which is of so much advantage to the whole county.

At Newland, two miles north-east from Wakefield, was a preceptory of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, founded by King John, and augmented by Roger le Poytevin, lord of Altofts: granted to Francis Jobson and others.

Six miles west from Wakefield, at Kirklees, was a convent of Cistercian nuns, founded by Reynerus Flandrensis, in the reign of Henry II.: granted to John Tassburgh and Nicolas Saville. In this house, according to tradition, died Robin Hood, being bled to death by de-

sign. His tomb, with a plain cross on a flat stone, is shewn in the cemetery.

At Dewsborough, five miles west from Wakefield, Camden was informed a cross was erected with an inscription, that Paulinus the first archbishop of York preached there: at present there are no remains.

At Methley, about a mile from Loft-house, the seat of Lord Mexborough.

Leeds is a large, wealthy and populous town, standing on the north side of the river Aire, with great suburbs on the south side, and both joined by a stately stone bridge, so large and wide, that formerly the cloth-market was kept upon it; and therefore the refreshment given the clothiers by the inn-keepers (being a pot of ale, a noggin of pottage, and a trencher of boiled or roast beef, for two pence) was called the Brigg-shot for a long time; though now disused. The increase of the manufactures, and of the trade, soon made the market too great to be confined to the Brigg; so that it was removed to the High-street, beginning from the bridge and running up north almost to the market-house, where the ordinary market for provisions begins; which also is the greatest of its kind in all the north of England. By length of time, and the great number of waggons, carts, and other wheel-carriages, almost continually passing on this bridge, it was fallen into decay, and required a speedy repair; and by the narrowness of the road over, occasioned by the buildings, and other encroachments, made or set up at both ends and abutments of the bridge, the way or passage over the same was greatly confined and obstructed, and became not only dangerous to passengers on foot and horseback, but also greatly prejudicial to the trade and commerce of Leeds; to remedy these and other inconveniences, an act passed in the year 1760, for raising money for the finishing and completing the repair of the bridge; and for the purchasing and taking down the houses and buildings which straighten and obstruct the passage to and over it. By means of these alterations, this entrance into the town is now very

grand and spacious. But the cloth-market held in cloth-hall at Leeds is chiefly to be admired, as a prodigy of its kind, and perhaps not to be equalled in the world. The market for ferges at Exeter is indeed a wonderful thing, and the money returned very great; but it is there only once a week, whereas here it is every Tuesday and Saturday. The clothiers come early in the morning with their cloth; and, as few bring more than one piece, the market-days being so frequent, they go into the inns and public-houses with it, and there set it down. At about six o'clock in the summer, and about seven in the winter, the clothiers being all come by that time, the market bell at the old chapel by the bridge rings; upon which it would surprise a stranger, to see in how few minutes, without hurry, noise, or the least disorder, the whole market is filled, all the benches covered with cloth, as close to one another as the pieces can lie longways, each proprietor standing behind his own piece, who form a mercantile regiment, as it were, drawn up in a double line, in as great order as a military one. As soon as the bell has ceased ringing, the factors and buyers of all sorts enter the hall, and walk up and down between the rows, as their occasions direct. Most of them have papers with patterns sealed on them, in their hands, the colours of which they match, by holding them to the cloths they think they agree to. When they have pitched upon their cloth, they lean over to the clothier, and, by a whisper, in the fewest words imaginable, the price is stated; one asks, the other bids; and they agree or disagree in a moment. The reason of this prudent silence is owing to the clothiers standing so near to one another; for it is not reasonable that one trader should know another's traffic. If a merchant has bidden a clothier a price and he will not take it, he may go after him to his house, and tell him he has considered of it, and is willing to let him have it; but they are not to make any new agreement for it there, so as to remove the market from the street to the merchant's house. The buyers generally walk up and down twice on each side of the rows, and

in little more than an hour all the business is done. In less than half an hour you will perceive the cloth begin to move off, the clothier taking it up upon his shoulder to carry it to the merchant's house. At about half an hour after eight the market-bell rings again, upon which the buyers immediately disappear, and the cloth which remains unfold is carried back to the inn. Thus you see ten or twenty thousand pounds worth of cloth, and sometimes much more, bought and sold in little more than an hour; the laws of the market being most strictly observed. If it be asked how all these goods at this place, at Wakefield, and at Halifax, are vended and disposed of? I would observe, First, That there is an home-consumption; to supply which, several considerable traders in Leeds used to go with droves of pack-horses, loaden with those goods, to all the fairs and market-towns almost over the whole island, not to sell by retail, but to the shops by wholesale, giving large credit. It was ordinary for one of these men to carry a thousand pounds worth of cloth with him at a time; and, having sold that, to send his horses back for as much more; and this very often in a summer. But of late they only travel for orders, and afterwards send the goods, by the common carriers, to the different places intended. For they travel chiefly at that season, because of the badness of the roads. There are others who have commissions from London to buy, or who give commissions to factors and warehouse-keepers in London to sell for them, who not only supply all the shopkeepers and wholesale men in London, but sell also very great quantities to the merchants, as well for exportation to the United States of America, which take off great quantities of the coarse goods, especially New England, New York, Virginia, &c. as also to the Russian merchants, who send exceeding great quantities to Petersburg, Riga, Dantzick, Narva, Sweden, and Pomerania; though of late the manufactures of this kind set up in Prussia, and other northern parts of Germany, interfere a little with them. The third sort are such as receive commissions directly from abroad, to buy cloth for the merchants chiefly in

Hamburgh, Holland, &c. These are not only many in number, but some of them correspond with the farthest provinces in Germany.

The foregoing account of the great mixed cloth-market at Leeds was pretty exact, till a few years ago, when it was entirely removed out of the open street, into a most prodigiously extensive building, called the Mixed Cloth-hall, erected (1758) by voluntary subscriptions raised entirely amongst the clothiers themselves, without any assistance from the merchants, who rather opposed the removal of the market. This hall consists of a main body and two wings, enlightened with such a vast number of the largest sashed windows that are anywhere to be seen, that the colours of the cloth are as distinguishable here as in the open air. Whatever stranger happens to be at Leeds on a Tuesday or Saturday, should not omit the seeing of this incomparable market: which is now held at more convenient hours than formerly, viz. at nine o'clock in summer, and ten in winter. This hall contains no less than five streets (as they are called), all filled with cloth, to a most prodigious amount. Another hall is also appropriated for the sale of white cloths, which begins at one o'clock. This, though large, is much inferior to the other.

The rivers Aire and Calder were made navigable under the direction of Alderman Pickering, the celebrated author of the *Marrow of Mathematics*; and performed at the expence of several private merchants, without calling in the assistance of the nobility and gentry. By this means a communication was opened from Leeds and Wakefield to York and Hull; so that all the woollen manufactures exported are carried by water to Hull, and there shipped for Holland, Bremen, Hamburgh, and the Baltic. And, encouraged by the success of this act, in the session of parliament anno 1757 an act passed for continuing the navigation of the river Calder from Wakefield to Ealand and Halifax; and also for further extending the navigation of the said river up to Sowerby bridge, above Halifax; and several other acts

have passed for mending of highways around all these parts, to Halifax, Ealand, Doncaster, York, &c.

There is another trade in this part of the country, very considerable since the opening the above navigation, which is the carriage of coals down to Wakefield and Leeds; near both which places they have inexhaustible stores. These are carried quite down into the Ouse, and then go up that river to York, or down to the Humber, where the Trent and Ouse meet together, and which in a few miles falls into the sea. In this passage abundance of large towns are supplied with coal, with this advantage too, that, whereas the Newcastle coals pay four shillings per chaldron duty to the public; these being only river-borne coal, are exempted, and pay nothing: so that the city of York, which strenuously opposed the first navigations of these rivers, in this particular, as well as in many others, daily experiences the benefit of it. By the same navigation, all heavy goods imported at Hull are brought up these rivers, as well as goods brought from London, and other parts of the kingdom, as cheese, lead, wool, iron, salt, sugars, tobacco, fruit, spice, hops, oil, wine, brandy, spirits, and the like.

The antiquity of Leeds is great, being mentioned by Bede; but it was not incorporated till 2 Car. I. when Sir John Savile (afterwards Lord Savile) was made the first honorary alderman; in memory of whom the arms of the town are adorned with his supporters, and those very suitable, being the two Athenian birds sacred to that goddess, who was deemed the peculiar patroness of spinning and weaving, as well as of arts in general. At the west end of the town formerly stood a castle, wherein King Richard II. was imprisoned before he was carried to Pontefract: and on the site thereof now stands the ancient manor-house, with the park, &c. lately belonging to Mr. Richard Sykes. Here are two magnificent halls, both built about the year 1714, one used for an assembly-room, supported by pillars and arches, which form a quadrangle, with an handsome cupola on the top. The other is the Guild or Moot-hall, the front of which is built likewise on arches, with rustic

coins and tabling; where, in a niche, is placed a fine statue of Queen Anne. Here are three churches. St. Peter's, the parish church, is built in the form of a cross, with a tower rising from the middle, with eight bells in it. In the cieling is the Ascension of our Saviour, finely painted in fresco by Parmentier, who voluntarily gave this specimen of his art in gratitude for the encouragement he had met with here. St. John's was built in 1634, at the sole expence of Mr. Harrison, who likewise built the alms-houses adjoining, a free-school, a market-cross, and the street called New-street, the rents of which he appropriated to pious uses. The third church, built in the eighteenth century, is an elegant structure, with a spire-steeple, and dedicated to the Holy Trinity.

On September 10, 1768, the first stone of a general infirmary at Leeds was laid by Edwin Lascelles, esq. one of the members of the county of York, in presence of the recorder, several aldermen of the town, &c. There are two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Saturday.

At Temple Newsom, three miles east from Leeds, was a preceptory of knights-templars, founded by William de Villiers: granted by Edward III. to Sir John Darcy.

Two miles north-west from Leeds, about a quarter of a mile from a village called Kirkstall-bridge, and a little to the north of the river Aire, are the remains of an abbey of Cisterians, founded in the reign of King Stephen, by Henry de Lacy. The monks were first settled at Bernoldswyk; but owing to a quarrel with the neighbouring people, and some other circumstances, they afterwards removed to a vally by the side of the river Aire, and founded a church in honour of the Virgin, with some officers, calling it Kirkstall, converting their former habitation into a grange. In all things the monks were assisted by their founder, Henry de Lacy, who furnished them with provisions, or advanced them money, as the exigency of their affairs required. He with his own hands laid the foundation of the church, which was finished entirely at his expence. The growing prospe-

city of this house was, however, a little interrupted by Hugh Bigot, earl of Norfolk, who instituted a suit in the king's courts, for his estate of Bernoldswyk, from which by a legal process the monks were ejected. But the abbot going to the earl, threw himself at his feet, declared himself ignorant of his claim, and implored his mercy; and by his prayers and intreaties obtained a restitution of it, on condition of paying the accustomed rent of five marks, or a palfry to that value, and also a hawk. This rent was afterwards remitted at the intercession of King Henry II. who persuaded the earl, for the remission of his sins, to bestow it on the abbey, reserving to himself the above rent during his life, which at his death was to cease; the charter was witnessed and confirmed by the king. At present it is a mere shell of walls without a roof; the steeple is well built but unroofed, open to the weather; the eastern parts covered with ivy; and all about the whole pile desolate, solitary, and forlorn. The great window of the high altar, and once adorned with painted glass, is quite taken away. The chief gate is converted into a farmhouse.

London to Southwell.

	M.	F.
Nottingham, p. 238.	124	0
Red Hall	4	2
Oxton	4	6
Southwell	5	0
	<hr/>	
In the whole	138	0

SOUTHWELL, anciently in Bede *Tio vul Fingacester*, is by Leland called a town, "neatly well builded." The church, which is both parochial and collegiate, the only one that is so in England except that of Rippon, is called a minster, and supposed to have been founded in the year 630, by Paulinus, the first archbishop of York.

The middle of the western part of the cathedral is of Saxon architecture, and said to have been built in the reign of Harold, with windows circular at the top, small and ornamented. The pillars are large, plain, and singularly massive, with capitals sparingly decorated; the arches simple, circular, and heavy; the roof of timber. The towers are of Norman construction; the spires of wood covered with lead, which are supposed to have been erected on the towers about the reign of William Rufus; but the towers themselves about the year 1023. Some of the windows have been altered to the Norman-gothic. The chapter-house is elegantly Gothic, built in the year 1377. The choir was built in the reign of Edward III. and is a mixture of Saxon and Gothic. In the year 1780, the college, or vicarage, was rebuilt by subscription. In the year 1784 a new library was erected; and the same year the parade, a most commodious walk, extending the whole length of the church-yard, planted on each side with trees, was made on the north side of the church-yard. In the church are several very ancient tombs, and many antiquities have been discovered in it. There belong to it sixteen prebendaries or canons, six vicars choral, an organist, six singing-men, six choristers, besides six boys, who attend as probationers, a register to the chapter, a treasurer, an auditor, a verger, &c. It was surrendered at the dissolution, but Henry VIII. re-founded it, appointed a bishop in the year 1534, and restored it to its ancient privileges, which were confirmed by Queen Elizabeth and James I. The chapter has a peculiar jurisdiction over twenty-eight parishes, to most of which it has the right of presentation, besides to others in Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. Here are visitations twice a-year, besides two yearly synods, at which all the clergy of Nottingham attend. The civil government of its jurisdiction, to which about twenty towns are subject, is called the Soke of Southwell cum Scroby. The custos rotulorum, and justices of the peace, who are nominated by the Archbishop of York, and constituted by a commission under the great seal, hold their

session both at Southwell and Scroby, and perform all other judiciary acts distinct from the county. Its church being reputed the mother church of the town and county of Nottingham, Henry VIII. allowed it to be *sedes archiepiscopalis*. There are eight bells in the tower, with the following inscriptions to them, viz.

First Bell, Abraham Ruddall, of Gloucester, cast us all, 1721.

Second, Peace and good Neighbourhood.

Third, Prosperity to this Town.

Fourth, Prosperity to our Benefactors.

Fifth, From Lightning and Tempest, "Good Lord, deliver us"

Sixth, Prosperity to the Chapter.

Seventh, Prosperity to the Church of England.

Eighth, I to the Church the Living call,
And to the grave do summon all.

Also a very fine toned organ, rebuilt by a German of the name of Smith. It must not be omitted, that its minster was set on fire by lightning, in November, 1711, when the body of it was burnt to the ground, with its fine organ, and the bells melted, so that the damage was computed at near 4000*l*. Here are the ruins of an ancient palace of the Archbishop of York, said by some to have been built by Archbishop Booth; while others ascribe the foundation to Cardinal Wolsey. It was demolished in the civil wars of the seventeenth century: the manor yet belongs to the see. Here was likewise an hospital as early as the year 1313.

At Thurgarton, three miles south from Southwell, was a priory of Augustine canons, founded by Ralph de Ayncourt, about the year 1130: granted to William Cooper,

At Fiskerton in Lincolnshire was a grange or manor-house, with a chapel belonging to this priory, in which a few monks resided; which was granted to Edward, lord Clinton, and Thomas Morrison.

At Gonnalston, a mile from Thurgarton, was an hospital built by William Heriz, in the reign of Henry III. and now existing.

London to Kendal, through Rotherham, Halifax, and Settle.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Mansfield, p. 237.	138	0	Brought up	197	5
Pleasley, Derbysh.	3	1	Denholm Gate . . .	3	0
Stony Houghton . . .	1	0	Emanuel Height . . .	2	4
Clown	6	0	Keighley	4	0
Aughton, Yorksh.	6	0	Steeeton	2	7
Whiston	2	0	Crofs Hills	1	6
Rotherham	2	0	Kildwick	0	5
Greasborough . . .	1	6	Skipton	4	2
Nether Hough . . .	1	0	Gargrave	4	4
Wentworth	2	4	Cold Conifston . . .	2	0
Worsbrough	4	6	Hellefield Cöchins .	3	0
Barnsley	2	5	Long Preston	2	0
Darton	2	7	Settle	4	0
Bretton	3	4	Giggleswick	0	6
Midgley	1	0	Clapham	5	6
Flockton	2	4	Ingleton	4	1
Highgate	2	4	Thornton	0	7
Almondbury	2	0	Cowan Bridge, Lanc.	3	7
Huddersfield	2	0	Kirkby Lonsdale, West.	2	3
Ealand	5	0	Kearswick	1	0
Salter Hebble Bridge	1	2	Old Town	1	7
Halifax	1	6	Chapel House	4	5
Ovenden	1	2	Kendal	4	4
Illingworth	1	2			
	<hr/>		In the whole	261	7
	197	5			

FOUR miles east from Whiston, at Laughton le Mor then, the tower and spire of the church, for delicacy and justness of proportion, are not excelled by any other Gothic piece of the kind. How it happened, that so elegant and ornamental a structure, superior by far to all others round it, was bestowed upon a village church, is a matter of some wonder. The building stands upon a very high hill, which appears at a distance like that at

Harrow, in the county of Middlesex. The height of the steeple to the weather-cock is 195 feet, and by its situation the most conspicuous, every way, of any perhaps in the kingdom, being seen from many places forty, fifty, and sixty miles. It has a peculiar beauty, when viewed in the diagonal line, the pinnacles at the corners of the tower being joined by arches to the spire, as are others above them, which break its outlines, and give at the same time a beautiful diminution. Near the church are the ruins of a castle.

Rotherham, situated near the conflux of the Rother and the Don, was in Leland's time noted for its manufacture of cutting tools. It has a weekly market on Monday. The church is built in the form of a cathedral. A college was founded here by Thomas Scott, alias Rotheram, a native of the place, in the year 1481, for a provost, priest, &c. and on the bridge was an ancient chapel, now a mean dwelling-house.

On the opposite side of the bridge is a village called Masbrough, which is now one of the most flourishing villages in this part of the kingdom. Here was begun by three brothers, Aaron, Joshua, and Samuel Walker, a very considerable iron manufactory, by which they acquired very great fortunes. Here are furnaces for smelting the iron out of the ore, forges for making it malleable, mills for making the tin plates, which are also tinned here: here are also made great quantities of goods of hammered iron, for exportation. Great quantity of cannon have been cast here, both for our own government and foreign nations. They also make iron into steel, and cast all kinds of vessels, &c. in the same metal.

At Templebrough near the Don, two miles south-west, is a Roman camp: and on the opposite side of the river is Wincobank, a high hill, which extends in a ridge four miles, and is in one place called Danesbank.

At Wentworth is Wentworth-house and park, the seat of Earl Fitzwilliam. This was once the seat of the Earl of Strafford, beheaded in the reign of Charles I. and was rebuilt in the beginning of the eighteenth cen-

ture by the Marquis of Rockingham. It is situated on the side of a hill, defended from the north and west, but opens to the south and east, towards which quarters it overlooks a very rich and beautiful country belonging to the family. The gardens are large, and adorned with obelisks, statues, &c. having a green-house and bathing-room. On one side there is an uninterrupted view into the park and neighbourhood. The circumference of the park is about eight miles, and is beautified with fish-ponds, woods of timber of an uncommon size, and plantations innumerable. The turf is of a fine verdure, and the soil fruitful. The house, with the additions, extends 200 yards in front, and is built in imitation of Wanstead-house in Essex. Wentworth castle, the seat of the Earl of Strafford, to whom it affixes the title of baron, is near.

At Darton is a free-school, founded by George Beaumont.

On a high hill near Almondbury, are some ruins of a castle and fortifications, which Camden supposes to be the ancient Cambodunum. In early times it was considerable, and was a royal villa, with a church dedicated to St. Alban, whence the name is formed, but was burned in the wars between Edwin, prince of the country, and Penda, king of Mercia.

Huddersfield is a large and improving town, with manufactures of broad and narrow cloths, fine and coarse, ferges, kerseymeres, and various other kinds of woollen goods. The market is held on Tuesday, when the cloth is exposed to sale in a large hall, built at the expence of Sir John Ramsden, bart. of Byram, near Ferrybridge, who is proprietor of nearly the whole town. The building is of a circular form two stories high; for better security there are no windows on the outside, but the light is admitted by windows in the inner wall. A middle row, of one story in height, and supported by pillars, opens into the other part and divides the area into two courts: above the door is a handsome cupola, in which is a clock and bells, used for the purpose of opening

and shutting the market. The hall is opened early in the morning, and is shut at half past twelve at noon. The resort to this market of manufactures, from a large circuit in the neighbourhood of merchants and wooll-staplers, from the towns of Leeds, Wakefield, Halifax, &c. is amazingly numerous; and the average return of the goods sold is supposed to be greater than that of any other market in the kingdom, though the amount cannot be particularly ascertained.

At Stainland, two miles south-west from Eland, Roman coins have been found: and at Slack, near it, are traces of an ancient station.

Roman coins have been found at Sowerby, two miles further to the north-west.

At Gretland, a little to the north of Stainland, a votive altar was once dug up.

Halifax, seated on a branch of the Calder, which is rendered navigable to the Aire and Ouse; it stands on a barren soil, and in a mountainous country. In its township and parish there are a great many rivulets, favourable to trade, and affording innumerable situations for mills, for the woollen or other manufactures. The woollen manufacture has been long established in this parish, and appears to have been very peculiarly fostered and protected in early times, by having had the grant of a criminal jurisdiction within itself, for the trial by jury, and execution, by declaration, of such offenders as were found guilty of theft to the value of thirteen pence half-penny. Though there were not above thirty houses in it in the year 1443, it was so populous in Queen Elizabeth's time, that they sent out 12,000 men to join her forces against the rebels; and so industrious were they, that, notwithstanding the barren soil of the adjacent country, they had then enriched themselves by the manufactures of kerseys, and latterly of shalloons, of which latter it has been calculated that 100,000 pieces are made in a year in this parish alone, at the same time that almost as many kerseys are made here as ever. And it has been

affirmed, that one dealer here has traded, by commission, for 600,000 pounds a-year to Holland and Hamburgh, in the single article of kerseys. For the convenience of trade, the manufacturers have erected an elegant edifice, called the Piece-hall, or Manufacturers'-hall. It is in the form of an oblong square, occupying 10,000 square yards, and containing 315 distinct rooms for the lodgment of goods, which are open for sale once a-week only, two hours on the market-day, from ten o'clock till twelve. The form of this building is well adapted to its use, and unites elegance, convenience, and security. The principal manufactures of this parish are shalloons (of which considerable quantities are sent to Turkey and the Levant), tammies, duroys, callamancoes, everlasting, russels, figured and flowered amens, denims, says, moreens, and shags; also kerseys; halfthicks, serges, honlies, baizes, narrow and broad cloths, coatings, and carpets. Here also are erected many mills for the cotton manufacture, which is rapidly increasing. This parish is esteemed the largest in England; it is upwards of sixteen miles long, and from six to eight broad. Halifax gave birth to John of Halifax, or *de Sacro Bosco*, the chief mathematician of his age, who was buried at the public expence of the university of Paris; and to the late Archbishop Tillotson. The church is old, but stately and venerable, and has in it many extraordinary monuments, but most of them of great antiquity. The vicar of this town is a justice of peace, as vicar. Besides the mother-church, there are twelve chapels of ease within the parish.

At Gamershall, five miles east from Halifax, the manufacturers have erected a large building for a cloth-market, in hopes of bringing the trade nearer to themselves.

Keighley, or Kigbley, situated on a navigable canal near the river Aire, in a vally surrounded with hills. It has a market on Wednesday.

At Elam Grange, near Keighley, a large quantity of Roman denarii was found in 1775.

At Kelwick we pass under a new canal, where the barges ascend near 90 feet in the short space of one hundred yards.

Skipton, situated in a valley of that district of the county called Craven, surrounded by steep hills, with an ancient castle belonging to the Earl of Thanet. There is a good market on Saturday. The castle was built by Robert de Romeley, styled lord of the honour of Skipton in Craven, soon after the conquest. It afterwards came to the Cliffords, and at present belongs to the Earl of Thanet. This castle was repaired by Lady Anne, daughter of George, earl of Cumberland, as is shewn by the following inscription cut in stone over the door at the west end: "This Skipton castle was repaired by the Lady Anne Clifford, countess dowager of Penbrook, Dorset, and Montgomery; baroness Clifford, Westmoreland, and Vesev; lady of the honour of Skipton in Craven; and high sheriffs by inheritance of the county of Westmoreland; in the years 1657 and 1658; after the main part of it had laid ruinous ever since December 1648, and the January following, when it was then pulled down and demolished almost to the ground, by the command of the parliament sitting at Westminster, because it had been a garrison in the then civil wars in England.

Isaiah chap. lviii. ver. 12. "God's name be praised!"

The present edifice seems more calculated for habitation than defence. In it are preserved several ancient family pictures of the Cliffords; one in particular, said to be that of Fair Rosamond: also some curious tapestry, representing the punishment of the vices. The great hall, which seems calculated for the hospitality of those times, has two fire-places, with a buttery-hatch to the cellar, and another to the kitchen. The dungeon, or prison, is a small dark hole: the descent to it is by sixteen steps. From the back of the castle is a view into a deep-wooded dingle, having a canal at the bottom to

convey lime-stone to the great canal. In the castle is a free chapel (originally founded by the Earl of Albemarle, who was married to Cicely, grand-daughter to the said Robert de Romely), and having some lands called Holm Domain, is consequently said to be the castle parish. In the castle-yard is a very large oak, said to be sprung from an acorn that grew on the tree wherein King Charles hid himself: there is also a large fish-pond, which environs one-half of the castle, on which is a pleasure-boat. Upon the north side of the castle, which stands upon a high rock, runs a small river an hundred or more yards from the top of the castle; and two large fish-ponds each side, being adorned with curious walks, squares, and forms of diamonds, artfully knotted in the trees.

At Embsay, or Emsey, about two miles north from Skipton, is a cotton spinning-house. A monastery of Augustine canons was founded here in the year 1120, by William Meschines, and Cecilia de Romely, which about thirty years after was removed to Bolton in Craven, six miles north-east from Skipton; which, at the dissolution, was granted by Henry VIII. to Henry Clifford, earl of Cumberland. Some of the walls of the conventual church remain.

At Bolton was likewise a house of white friars, founded by the Earl of Albemarle; or, as others say, by Lord Grey of Codnor.

At Gargrave is a cotton manufactory, and a warehouse on the Leeds canal.

Settle is situated among the hills which separate the counties of Lancaster and York, on the side of the Ribble, irregularly built, with a spacious market-place; the weekly market on Tuesday, and another for cattle every other Monday. The parish church of Settle is at Giggleswick, on the opposite side of the river. Here, at the foot of a ledge of rocks, called the Scar, is a spring which ebbs and flows even four or five times in an hour, to the height of near six inches, and at the reflux to the height of more than twenty.

In a quarry at Craven-bank, the boundary of the rough and extensive country called Craven, above Giggleswick, a large quantity of Roman coins were found some years since.

Near Settle, at High Hill, are vestiges of two Roman fortifications: and a little to the east is Malham Cove, a curious amphitheatre of limestone rocks. And Malham Tam, a curious lake at the top of a moor, abounding with trout.

Kirkby-Lonsdale is a neat town, and next to Kendal the largest in the county; the houses covered with slate; with a bridge of freestone over the Lune. The market is on Thursday.

London to Bolsover.

	M.	F.
Mansfield, p. 237.	138	0
Stony Houghton	4	1
Bolsover	3	4
	<hr/>	
In the whole	145	5

BOLSOVER is a small town, with a weekly market on Friday; and chiefly remarkable for its ancient castle. This castle stands on an eminence commanding an extensive view. It anciently belonged to the Hastings, and is now the property of the Duke of Portland. We are not informed by whom it was built, but in the reign of King John the government was granted by patent to Bryan de l'Isle, a great baron, who had the command of the king's forces against the barons, and was ordered to fortify the castle and keep it against the barons; but if not tenable, to demolish it. In the rebellion it was garrisoned by the Marquis of Newcastle for the king, but was taken by the parliamentary troops, and surrendered on moderate terms.

London to Skipton through Otley.

	M.	F.
Leeds. p. 238.	195	3
Headingley	2	0
Cookridge	3	4
Otley.	4	4
Burley	2	0
Ilkley	4	0
Addingham	3	0
Skipton	6	0
<hr/>		
In the whole	220	3

AT Cookridge, Roman coins have been dug up, and traces of a Roman town discovered near it.

Two miles south-west from Cookridge is Rawdon, the ancient seat of the family of that name, the head of which is the Earl of Moira, lord Rawdon. Of this family was Sir George Rawdon, who, with two hundred English, repulsed Sir Phelim O'Neale at the head of 7000 rebels, besieging Lefnigarvy, now Lisburn, in the year 1641.

Otley is situated on the side of the Wharf, under a cliff called Chevin, and has a market on Tuesday. Here was an hospital for lepers, in the reign of Edward II. which was obliged to keep the bridge over the Wharf in repair.

Ilkley appears to have been an ancient town, Camden supposes it to be Olicana.

London to Thirsk by Leeds and Rippon.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Leeds, p. 238.	195	3	Brought up	214	6
Chapel Allerton	2	5	South Stanley	2	3
Moor Town	1	2	Rippon	5	2
Alwoodley	1	2	Leeming Road	4	3
Harewood	3	1	Balderby	1	4
Dun Kewick	1	5	Skipton	1	1
Harrowgate	5	3	Bushby Stoop	1	2
Killenhall	2	6	Carleton Miniot	1	4
Ripley	1	3	Thirsk	2	
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>
	214	6	In the whole	234	5

HAREWOOD is a small town, with a stone bridge of four arches over the river Wharf, which runs in a bed of stone, and looks as clear as rock water. The church is remarkable for the interment therein of Sir William Gascoigne, who had the courage to commit Prince Henry, afterwards King Henry V. to the King's-bench, for affronting him while he was in the seat of justice; letting him know, that though the son might bear the image of the king's *person*, the judge bore that of his *authority*: and which act the prince, when he came to be king, with true greatness of soul, not only forgave, but commended.

Near Harewood church is a most sumptuous new-built house (1768) called Gawthorpe-hall; the seat of Edwin Lascelles, esq. (now Lord Harewood), one of the representatives in parliament for the county of York. It is built of fine hewn stone; is very large, and has two grand fronts. The south front is ornamented with a noble portico and pediment, supported by pillars. Though this house stands on the side of a hill, yet it does not enjoy an extensive prospect; but is seen to great advantage from a hill upon the road, a little beyond the sixth mile-stone from Leeds. The stables

are also new, and form a large court-yard, with cloisters. In order to have agreeable objects of view, Mr. Lascelles has erected several neat farm-houses in the grounds near his seat. In the town of Harewood, which is well built, was a considerable manufacture of ribands; but now discontinued.

To the north of Harewood, before you come to the bridge, is a fine view of the beautiful river Wharfe; above which are large remains of an ancient castle, built, or greatly repaired in the reign of Edward III. by Sir Will. Aldburgh. This castle, from its present remains, appears to have been in figure a right-angled parallelogram, having its sides in the direction of the cardinal points of the compass. It has two square towers on its south-east and south-west angles; the first considerably the largest. Near the north end of the west front there is also a projection or flank, but none on the north side. The grand entrance was on the east side, through a square tower, a little to the north of the centre of that side. This gate was just high enough for a man to enter on horseback: within the gate is the groove for a large portcullis. In the great room here on the ground floor, in a recess near the west wall, is what seems to be an elegant altar tomb, from the style of its architecture erected between the reigns of Edward I. and Richard II. This has given occasion to suppose this part to have been a chapel, and that the room was divided into two by a partition wall. The Right Honourable Edward Lascelles, to whom it belongs, was created Lord Harewood in the year 1796.

At Arthington, three miles west from Harewood, was a priory of Cluniac or Benedictine nuns, founded by Thomas de Arthington in the reign of King Stephen or Henry II. which, at the dissolution, was granted to Archbishop Cranmer.

The church of Kirkby Overblows, two miles from Dun Keswick, was once collegiate.

Harrowgate is much celebrated for its medicinal
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springs, vitriolic and sulphureous, and much frequented in the summer months.

Ripley is situated on the river Nid, with a market on Friday.

At Patley-bridge, a small town nine miles north-west from Ripley, two pieces of lead were found in the year 1735, inscribed with the name of Domitian.

Rippon, the Isurium of the Romans, is a very neat, pleasant, well-built town: it is an ancient corporation, and sends two members to parliament. It has not only an agreeable situation on a rising ground between two rivers, but the buildings are good likewise; particularly the market-place, which is accounted one of the finest and most beautiful squares of its kind in England.

In the middle of it stands a curious obelisk, erected by Mr. Aislaby, whose seat at Studley is about a mile distant. The town is governed by a mayor and aldermen. Here is a weekly market on Thursday.

In the inroad of the Scots in the year 1319, both town and church were burnt, but rebuilt by the munificence of Edward III., Melton, archbishop of York, &c. who raised the latter from the foundations, and added the steeples, the middlemost of which, 40 yards high, called St. Wilfrid's, was blown down in the year 1660, and the others removed soon after. The body was new built in Leland's time by one of the prebendaries; and the whole church, by new paving, and other repairs, has been of late much improved. In the north transept, Leland mentions two tombs of the Markenfelds. There are two tombs with knights and ladies, one is dated 1381, the other is given to some of the Burtons of Ingrethorp.

James I. granted a charter to the corporation in the year 1614. The government of the town was changed from a wakerman to a mayor in the year 1607. They have a custom peculiar to this place, and prior to the conquest, to blow a horn every night at nine o'clock; and if any house or shop was robbed between that time and sunset, the loss was made good by a yearly tax of

four pence on every house-keeper, or eight pence if there was a back door to another street, whence double danger might be apprehended. The tax is discontinued, but the horn is blown every night, three times at the mayor's door, and three times at the cross.

The manufacture of spurs, for which the town was once so famous, is now neglected. When James I. came to Rippon, in 1617, he was presented by the corporation with a gilt bow and a pair of spurs; the latter article cost 5*l*. It was proverbially said of a man of trust and fidelity, "he is as true steel as Rippon spurs." They might be forced through an half-crown.

Alfred, king of Northumberland, gave this place to Abbot Extā to build a monastery; but St. Wilfrid appears to have been the first abbot, in the year 661. This house was endowed with great privileges by King Athelstan, and continued in great repute till it was burned down in the devastation made by Edred, about the year 950. Archbishop Oswald, and his successors, assisted in rebuilding the church; and Archbishop Aldred, about the time of the conquest, endowed it with lands and made it collegiate, as it continues till this time, being, after the dissolution, refounded by James I. for a dean and seven prebendaries. An hospital dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen was founded here, for lepers of Ripponshire, by Archbishop Thurston, in the year 1139. Another hospital dedicated to St. John Baptist, and built before the fourth year of King John, is still in being. There was also another dedicated to St. Anne.

While it was a monastery, here was a famous sanctuary, a thing much abused in foreign countries. This privilege was, it seems, granted to the church of Rippon by King Athelstan, and whoever broke the rights of sanctuary, which he extended a mile around the church, were to forfeit life and estate; so that, in short, not the church only, but the whole town and a circle of two miles diameter, was a refuge for all that fled to it, where they lived safe, and out of the reach of law.

Annexed to this monastery was an hospital, the purposes of which are very remarkable, and would be worthy of imitation in our days of protestant charity. The house was called the hospital of St. Mary Magdalen, where, according to the foundation, were to be maintained two chaplains to perform divine service; and if any begging clergyman, or other needy person, should happen to travel or stray out of his way and call at the said hospital, he should be relieved there for one night only, with food and a bed, and so be gone in the morning; and every poor person that came craving an alms on St. Mary Magdalen's day yearly, should have one loaf, value an halfpenny (when corn was at the price of five shillings per quarter), and one herring.

It is also recorded that one branch of this hospital was given to a society of religious sisters, to maintain a chaplain to perform divine service, and to keep all the lepers born and bred in Hipschire; but the sisters being in time removed, a brotherhood was established in their stead, which continued for a while; and after that a mastership.

But I must not leave Rippon without mentioning *St. Winifred's needle*, a place famous in ancient times, being a narrow hole in a close vaulted room under ground, in which women's chastity was tried; and if chaste, they passed through; but if otherwise, the whim was, they could not.

In the church-yard of this minster lies a plain monument or gravestone, over the remains of a generous soul, who gave 2000l. to pious uses, and yet has no other epitaph than the following:

Hic jacet Zacharias Jepson, cujus ætas fuit 49.

Per paucos annos tantum vixit.

Here lies Zachary Jepson, whose age was 49 years:

A very short period for so worthy a person.

Two miles south-west from Rippon are the remains of Fountain's abbey. The Cistercian abbey of Rieval, the first of that order in Yorkshire, growing famous

for the sanctity of its monks and the strictness of its rules, excited an emulation in certain religious of the Benedictine monastery of St. Mary's at York, to practise the like discipline; for which purpose they became desirous of withdrawing from their convent: this was opposed by Galfridus, their abbot, who considered it as a reflection on his government. Among the monks solicitous for this change was Richard, the prior, who waited on Thurston, archbishop of York, and besought him to visit their house, in order to regulate what was amiss, and to assist them in their intended separation. The day of visitation being come, the archbishop repaired, October 6, 1132, to St. Mary's, accompanied by many grave and discreet clergy, canons, and other religious persons; but on his arrival at the abby-gate, the abbot, with a multitude of monks convoked from different parts of England for that purpose, opposed his entrance; whereupon a tumult ensued, and the archbishop, after interdicting both the church and the monks, returned. At the same time the prior, sub-prior, and eleven monks, withdrew themselves to the archbishop's house, where they remained for eleven weeks and five days; most of which time they spent in fasting and prayer: here they were joined by one Robert, a monk of Whitby.

During their residence at the archbishop's house, the abbot did not cease to solicit them to return to their monastery; and two of them were prevailed on to quit the rest, and go back; but one of these shortly after repenting, rejoined his former companions.

At Christmas, the archbishop being at Rippon, assigned to these monks certain lands in the patrimony of St. Peter, for the erecting of a monastery. This spot, which was fitter for the retreat of wild beasts than the habitation of men, was called Skell dale, on account of a rivulet of that name running through it from west to east. It lay between two steep hills, surrounded on all sides with rocks, wood, and brambles; and had never been either cultivated or inhabited. Having elected for

their abbot, Richard, the prior of St. Mary's, they retired to this desert in the depth of winter, without any house to cover them, or provisions to subsist on, entirely relying on the divine providence, and the assistance of pious persons. In the midst of the vale there stood a large elm, on which they put some thatch or straw; under this they slept, eat, and prayed; the archbishop for some time supplied them with bread, and the rivulet with drink: during part of the day, some laboured to clear a small spot for a garden, whilst others made wattles in order to erect an oratory or chapel. From the following circumstances, mentioned by Mr. Burton, it seems as if they afterwards changed their elm for the shelter of some yew trees: "On the south side of the house," says that author, "where the abby stood, about the midway in ascending the hill, are five or six yew trees, all growing in the year 1757, except the largest, which was blown down a few years ago; they are of an almost incredible size, the circumference of the trunk of one of them is at least 14 feet about a yard from the ground, and the branches in proportion to the trunk; they are all nearly of the same bulk, and are so high each other as to make an excellent cover, almost equal to that of a thatched roof. Under these trees, we are told by tradition, the monks resided till they built the monastery. William, archbishop of York, being deposed about the year 1140, the soldiers who favoured him, having in vain sought for Henry Murdock, the abbot, whom they considered as the cause of this event, out of revenge, set fire to the buildings; when the monastery and half the oratory were consumed. About the year 1204 the foundations of the church were laid, and the abby was finished in less than 40 years. In the year 1294 these monks, notwithstanding the many rich benefactions with which they had been endowed, were in extreme poverty. They were also great sufferers by the invasions of the Scots, who burned many of their houses, and destroyed the produce of their lands; on which account King Edward II. in the year

1319, granted them an exemption from taxes; and by an inquisition taken, 1363, it appears, that divers of their granges were so ruinous, that the monks could not repair them. Whatever might be their distress at that time, about 200 years afterwards they became one of the most opulent houses in the county. At the dissolution, the abbey and estates were sold for about the sum of 1163l.

Out of the ruins of the monastery, Sir Stephen Gresham built Fountain's-hall: his daughter and heir marrying John Messenger, esq. brought it into that family. A descendant, Michael James Messenger, esq. was proprietor thereof in the year 1757. It has been since purchased by — Aislaby, esq. and makes a termination from one of the stations in the garden of Studley-park. In the ruins of the magnificent church, as well as the chapter-house, were many curious columns of black marble, variegated with large white spots.

At Hilshaw hill, on the east side of the town, is a pile of human skeletons laid up in regular order, but on what account is uncertain.

London to Boroughbridge, through Harrowgate.

	M.	F.
Harrowgate, p. 272.	210	5
Knaresborough	3	3
Ferrinsby	2	5
Minkip	2	6
Boroughbridge	1	5
In the whole	221	0

KNARESBOROUGH is situated on the side of a hill, almost encompassed by the river Nid. It has a market on Wednesday, and sends two members to par-

liament, but is not incorporated. The principal manufacture is of linen and sheetings.

Here are the remains of a castle situated near the river Nid on a craggy rock, which gave it the name of Gnareburgh, and is washed by the river. It is said to have been built by Serlo de Burgh soon after the conquest; he was uncle by the father's side to Eustace Fitz John, who took upon him the name of Vesci. It appears by the history of Fountain's abbey, that this Eustace inhabited the castle in the year 1133; for when the monks of that abbey were in great distress for want of food, he sent them a basket of bread. It seems to have been pretty entire in Leland's time, who in his Itinerary thus describes it: "The castle stondith magnificently and strongly on a rok, and hath a very deep diche, hewen out of the rok, wher it is not defended with the ryver of Nidde that ther rennith in a deade stony bottom. I nomber'd a 11 or 12 towres in the woul of the castelle and one (very faire) beside in the second area, there long 2 other lodgings of stone." According to the same author, in his Collectanea, in the reign of Edward II. about the year 1319, this castle was taken by John de Lilleburne, who afterwards surrendered himself to the king upon certain conditions. A history of this castle published at Knaresborough in the year 1719, places this event in the reign of Edward III. and says, Lilleburne stole into the castle, and burnt the records, but no authority is cited for this assertion. In the year 1399 the deposed Richard II. was removed hither from Pickering castle, on account of some insurrections in his favour: a part of the castle lately retained the name of his bed-chamber.

After the battle of Marston-moor, detachments were sent off by the parliament's army, to take in and reduce the castles, &c. in the neighbourhood of York which still remained in the king's interest; all which, except Pontefract, were looked upon as easy conquests. They first set down before Tickhill castle, which surrendered in two days; then proceeded to Knaresborough with

three or four hundred men; under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Lilburn, and summoned the castle to surrender; the garrison, at that time, consisted only of townsmen, who confiding in the strength of their walls and situation, and withal relying on a promise of immediate assistance from the north, determined to hold out for the king as long as possible. Lilburn not expecting such a check, had brought no cannon, but sent to York for two pieces, and as soon as they arrived, began the cannonading from a place called Gallow hill, but without any effect, except greatly alarming the town, and killing and wounding several of the inhabitants; in the mean time, the besieged were driven to great straits for want of provisions, and the town being in the enemy's possession made it very difficult to get any that way: a remarkable instance of filial piety is recorded on this occasion, as follows: A young man living in the town (whose father was one of the garrison) had several times, at the hazard of his life, conveyed victuals to him, which he effected in the night by getting into the moat (which was dry), climbing up the glacis, and putting the provisions into a hole, where the father was ready to receive them; being at last spied by the guard belonging to the besiegers, they fired at him, but fortunately missing him; he was taken prisoner, and having made a full confession of his crime, was sentenced to be hanged next day in the sight of the besieged, to deter others from giving them the least assistance: the sentence was going to be carried into execution, when a lady, whose name was Wincup, with several others, petitioned the commander to pardon the unhappy youth; in which they succeeded so far, as to have him respited, and when the troops left the place, he was set at liberty. At length, the besieged desired a parley, and offered to surrender on promise of life and liberty; which being immediately granted, Lilburn's party were put in possession of the gates, and the garrison, which consisted of 120 brave men, were suffered to go where they pleased. The troops belonging to Lilburn staid some days longer,

282 *London to Buxton and Manchester.*

which were employed in destroying the buildings within the castle-yard so effectually that scarce one stone was left upon another; and the materials and furniture were sold to such people as would be purchasers: the walls were left almost entire, and only the gateway or entrance destroyed; it has ever since been wasting away, and many houses in the town are built of its ruins.

At Knaresborough was a house of Trinitarians for the redemption of captives, founded chiefly by Richard, earl of Cornwall, in the reign of Henry III.: the site of which was granted to Francis, earl of Shrewsbury.

At Allerton Maleverer was an alien priory, subordinate to the abbey of Marmoustier at Tours, founded by Richard Maleverer, and confirmed by Henry II.: given by Henry VI. to King's college, Cambridge.

Coppgrave, two miles south-west from Minkip, is remarkable for an epitaph on the Rev. Mr. Wincupp, 54 years rector: "Pious, charitable, and peaceable, never sued any, or was sued, lived with his wife 52 years, had six children, and a numerous family (boarding and teaching many of the neighbouring gentry), out of which not one died all that time, himself was the first, July 8, 1637, in the 86th year of his age."

London to Buxton and Manchester.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Derby, p. 103.	125	4	Brought up	157	2
Keddleston Inn	3	2	Shallcros Mill	5	6
Weston-under-Wood	2	4	Whalley Bridge, Chesh.	0	7
Hognafton	6	6	Disley	3	3
Brassington	2	6	Hoo Lane	1	5
Pike Hall	4	0	Bullock Smithy	1	6
Hurdlow House	6	0	Stockport	2	5
Street House	0	6	Manchester	6	3
Buxton	5	6			
	<hr/>		In the whole	179	5
	157	2			

London to Manchester through Matlock. 283

AT Keddlestone is the beautiful seat of Lord Scarf-dale, rebuilt about the year 1760. The Egyptian hall is one of the noblest, most magnificent rooms in Europe. Near the house is a medicinal spring, frequented in the summer.

London to Manchester through Matlock.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Derby, p. 103.	125	4	Brought up	148	4
Duffield	4	4	Bakewell	3	2
Belper Lane End	4	0	Ashford	0	6
Sandy Ford	1	4	Wardlow	3	4
Cromford	4	4	New Dam	5	4
Matlock Bath	1	0	Sparrow Pit	2	0
Matlock	2	0	Chapel-in-le-Frith	2	0
Darley	3	2	Whaley Bridge	3	4
Rowley	2	2	Manchester	15	6
	148	4	In the whole	184	6

AT Cromford are lead works, and a cotton mill.

Matlock is situated on the edge of the Derwent, in a beautiful winding vally. The water of the hot well is nothing near so hot as the waters at Bath. The heat of the hot well here, and that of our other most famous hot waters, is

Bath	116 or 84	} above freezing
Buxton	82 or 50	
Bristol	76 or 44	
Matlock	69 or 37	

all carefully taken by a physician, with one and the same instrument of Farenheit's scale. Hereabouts are very many hot springs, and some cold ones near them; but not many so near each other, that you might have put

your thumb into one and your finger into another at the same time, as has been reported. Underneath the earth is nothing but limestone. There is a well called St. Anne's of Buxton, a warm spring, which, drank of, is fancied to cure all diseases. Out of a hill near Buxton, called Axe-edge, spring four rivers, which run four contrary ways; Dove, south; Dane, west; Gwayt, north; and Wye, east.

At Cranford, near Matlock, is a manufactory, erected by the late Sir James Arkwright, for carding and spinning cotton by engines, which are worked by water, and require but few hands to superintend them. There are likewise dwelling-houses erected for the workmen, and a chapel for divine service.

At Darley, or Little Derby, was a monastery of Augustine canons; removed to Derby.

Bakewell is pleasantly situated on the High Peak, near the river Wye, abounding in trout and grayling, which makes it a favourite spot for anglers. There are several lead mines in the neighbourhood, and in the town a manufacture of cotton. The market is on Monday.

Three miles east from Bakewell is Chatsworth, the noble seat of the Duke of Devonshire. This house was begun on a much narrower plan than it now takes up, by Sir William Cavendish, of Cavendish in Suffolk; who, by marriage with Elizabeth Hardwicke, relict of Robert Barley, esq. became entitled to a noble fortune in this county. This lady, after the death of Sir William, married Sir William St. Loe, captain of the guard to Queen Elizabeth; and fourthly, George Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury. Sir William died, after having done little more than building one end of this fabric, and laying out the plan of the whole. But his lady finished it in the magnificent manner in which it appeared when it was first ranked among the wonders of the Peak: one thing is observable, that the very disadvantages of the situation contribute to the beauty of the place; and, by the most exquisite management, are made subservient to the builder's design. On the east side, not far distant,

rises a prodigious high mountain, which is so thick planted with beautiful trees, that you only see a rising wood gradually ascending, as if the trees crouded one above another to admire the stately pile before them. Upon the top of this mountain they dig mill-stone; and here begins a vast extended moor, which, for sixteen or seventeen miles together due north, has neither hedge, house, nor tree, but a waste and howling wilderness; over which, when strangers travel, it is impossible to find their way without a guide. Before the west front of the house, which is the most beautiful, and where the first foundress built a very august portal, runs the river Derwent, which, though not many miles here from its source, yet is a rapid river, when, by hasty rains, or the melting of snows, the hills pour down their waters into its channels. Over this river is a stately stone bridge, with an ancient tower upon it; and in an island in the river an ancient fabric all of stone, and built like a castle; which are the works of the foundress, and shew the greatness of the original design; but are all, except the bridge, eclipsed, as it were, by the modern glories of the edifice. The front to the garden is a regular piece of architecture. The frieze under the cornice has the motto of the family under it in gilt letters, so large as to take up the whole front, though only two words, CAVENDO TUTUS; which is no less applicable to the situation of the house, than the name and crest of the family.

At Ashford is a large circular rampart on a hill called Trincop. A mill was some years since erected for polishing marble, which is found here.

In the year 1759, on opening a heap of stones at Wardlow, to form a road, the workmen found a monument to the memory of 17 or 18 persons who had been there interred.

Two miles and a half north from Wardlow is Tideswell, which has a market on Wednesday. It receives its name from a curious spring, which ebbs and flows, and is considered as one of the wonders of the Peak.

At Stony Middleton, three miles east from Wardlow,

the chief business is burning lime : here is a spring as hot, as that of Buxton.

Between Stony Middleton and Sheffield is a lofty hill called Great Owlar Tor : and on and near huge stones, and a fortification called Carles Work. And at a small distance Chee Tor rocks, which seem to have been forced asunder : one of them supposed to be 350 feet perpendicular.

Four miles east from Sparrow Spit is Castleton, in the High Peak, which take its name from an old castle adjoining to it, on a steep rock, to which there is but one ascent, and that so full of windings, that it is two miles to the top. Here you meet with what is called the fourth wonder of the Peak, styled "The Devil's Arse in the Peak." On the steep side of a mountain is a large opening, almost in the form of an old Gothic arch, It is upwards of thirty feet perpendicular, and twice as much broad at the bottom at least, and wider, it is said, than any artificial arch now to be seen. This arch is formed by nature, at the bottom of a rock whose height is eighty-seven yards. It is chequered with diversity of coloured stones, from which continually drops a sparry water that petrifies. Within this arch are several small buildings, which are inhabited by poor people, who lie there ready to attend travellers who have the curiosity to come to see these rarities ; and the smoke arising from the wretched dwellings, gives a most horrid appearance to the chasm, or grand arch, on first approaching it. Just within this arch is a cavern of the same height, forty yards wide, and above one hundred in length. The roof of this place is flattish, all of solid rock, and looks dreadful over head, because it has nothing but the natural side walls to support it. A manufactory of thread is carried on by the poor people, by the light that comes through the arch. The first information you receive from your rustic guide, who is the naturalist and philosopher of the place, is the manner in which water congeals itself to spar : "At first it is," says he, "but a transparent drop, by the air afterwards becomes a clay,

and then gradually forms itself into petrification." As you go on beyond these hovels, the roof descends gradually, and is then, so far from having houses, that a man cannot stand upright in it, though in the water; but stooping for a little way, and passing over in a kind of bathing-tub (wherein you lie extended), the same stream of water which crosses the cave, you find more room over your head. But, going a little further, you come to a third water, which crosses your way; and the rock stooping, as it were, down almost to the surface of the water, puts an end to the traveller's search.

At Brough, in the parish of Hope, a little to the east of Castleton, was anciently a castle, called the Castle in the Peak; and many foundations of buildings have been ploughed up.

Two miles east from Sparrow Pit, in the middle of a field, gently descending to the south, is the frightful chasm in the earth, or rather in the rock, called Elden Hole. The mouth of it twenty feet over one way, and fifty or sixty the other, descending perpendicularly into the earth; how deep could never be discovered, notwithstanding several attempts have been made to find a bottom. Mr. Cotton says, he let down 800 fathoms of line, which is 1,600 yards, near a mile perpendicular. The Earl of Leicester, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, hired a man to go down in a basket of stones, who was let down 300 ells; and, being pulled up, was both speechless and senseless, and died within eight days of a phrensy. It was usual for those who went to see it to throw down stones, and lay their ear to the mouth of the pit, which made a great rattling and noise for a long time, that lessened by degrees, till beyond the sphere of hearing. About twenty years ago, the owner of the pasture in which this chasm is situated, having lost several cattle, agreed with two men to fill it up. These men spent some days in throwing down many loads of stones; but seeing no effect of their labour, ventured down it themselves, and found at the bottom a vast cavern; upon which, despairing to procure a quantity

of stones sufficient to fill it up, they desisted from their work. A Mr. Lloyd, having received that account from one of the men, and being assured that there were no damp's at the bottom, went down himself. The entrance is a chink, in the direction of north and south, about thirty yards long, and nine broad, as before observed. Mr. Lloyd was let down by two ropes, about forty fathoms long: for the first twenty yards, though he descended obliquely, he could assist himself with his hands and his feet; but below this the rock projected in large irregular crags, so that he found it very difficult to pass; when he had descended ten yards more, he found the rope by which he was suspended, at least six yards from the perpendicular; from thence the breadth of the chink was about three yards, and the length about six; the sides were very irregular, and the crags were covered with moss, being, besides, wet and dirty: within fourteen yards of the bottom, the rock opened on the east side, and he swung till he reached the floor of the cavern, which was at the depth of sixty-two yards from the mouth; the light, however, which came from above, was sufficient to read any kind of print. Here he found the cavern to consist of two parts; that in which he alighted was in the shape of an oven, the other where he first began to swing, was a vast dome, shaped like the inside of a glass-house; and a small arched passage formed the communication between them; in this passage, the stones which had been thrown in at the top formed a slope, extending from a wall at the west side of the first dome almost to the bottom of the second cave, or oven, so that the farther end of the cave was lower by twenty-five yards than where he alighted. The diameter of this cavern he judged to be about fifty yards, the top of which he could not trace with his eye, but had reason to believe that it extended to a prodigious height; for, when he was nearly at the top of one of the encrusted rocks, which was of an elevation of at least twenty yards, he could then see no enclosure of the dome,

though of course he saw much farther than when he stood at the bottom.

A mile to the west of Castleton is Chapel-in-the-Frith. The extended angle of this county, which runs a great way north-west by Chapel-in-the-Frith, (which was formerly a market-town), and which they call High Peak, is, perhaps, the most wild, desolate, and abandoned country in Great Britain. The mountains of the Peak seem to be but the beginning of wonders to this part of the country; the tops of whose hills seem as much above the clouds as the clouds are above the ordinary hills. Nor is this all: the continuance of these mountains is such, that they have no bounds to them but the sea; they run on in a continued ridge from one to another, even to the highlands of Scotland, so they may be said to divide Britain, as the Appenine mountains divide Italy. Thus, joining to Blackstone-edge, they divide Yorkshire from Lancashire: and, going on north, divide the bishopric of Durham from Westmoreland, and so on. All the rivers in the north of England take their rise from them: those on the east side run into the German ocean, those on the west into the Irish sea: for instance, the Dove and the Derwent rise both at the south end of them, and come away south to the Trent: but all the rivers afterwards run as above, east to west: and first, the Mersey rises on the west side, and the Dun on the east; the first runs to Warrington, and into the sea at Liverpool; the other to Doncaster, and into the sea at the Humber. The wonders of the Peak have been frequently described, both in prose and verse; but language, after all, has little power to give adequate idea of scenes of this kind. The mineral products of this hilly tract are various and valuable. Lead, the most important of them, has been gotten in great abundance out of the Derbyshire mines, but some of these are now exhausted. Much lime is burned in the lower Peak, which is of the best quality, and is sent to a considerable distances on horses' backs. Iron ore is chiefly dug on the north-eastern side. Coals are plentiful in many parts. Marble is frequent

in the hills; and some beautiful kinds of it are polished at the works at Ashford. The manufactory of Derbyshire spar is considerable; the ornaments produced from it are much in esteem, and are certainly very valuable; as the great natural elegance it contains, aided by the refinement of art, makes it much superior to most other decorations, and highly beautiful in appearance. Great variety of toys are also made of it; and even in the smallest proportion, the richness and variegation of its colours render it exceedingly brilliant and pleasing to the eye.

At the extremity of the county is an ancient entrenchment called Melandra castle.

London to Winster.

	M.	F.
Ashbourn, p. 103.	138	7
Bentley	2	4
New Inn	2	7
Pike Hall	4	0
Winster	3	0
In the whole	151	2

WINSTER is situated among the lead mines, which are its chief support: has a market on Saturday. In the year 1785, when a number of people were assembled at a puppet-show, the upper floor of the house was blown up with gunpowder, and no harm done to the people below.

A mile north from Winster, at Birchover, is a vast stone, called the rolling stone, which may be moved by a man's shoulder, though the weight is supposed to be twenty tons. It measures four yards high, and twelve round: there are others near. And on Stanton Moor, between Birchover and Bakewell, is a singular mass of large rocks, called Row Tor, or Rowter, called by the

country people Nine Ladies; and not far from them others called Bradley Rocks.

On Hartlemoor, half a mile west of Nine Ladies, are six other stones, in a field called Nine Stone Close. And near it an ancient British work called Castle Ring.

London to Wirksworth.

	M.	F.
Derby, p. 103. . . .	125	4
Sandy Ford	10	0
Wirksworth	3	0
	<hr/>	
In the whole	138	4

WIRKSWORTH is situated among lead mines, and has a market on Tuesday. There are numerous and various regulations respecting the rights of miners; and the dues payable for the ore, in different parts of the minery country. The principal tract containing lead is called the King's-field: under this denomination near the whole wapentake of Wirksworth is comprised, as well as part of the High Peak. The mineral duties of the King's-field have been, from time immemorial, let on lease. The present farmer of those in the High Peak is the Duke of Devonshire; and of those of the wapentake of Wirksworth is Mrs. Rolles. They have each a steward and bar-masters in the districts they hold of the crown. The steward presides as judge in the barmote courts, and with twenty-four jurymen determines all disputes respecting the working of the mines. The courts are held twice a-year; those of the High Peak at Moneyash, and those of the Wapentake at Wirksworth. The principal office of the bar-master is putting miners in possession of the veins they have discovered, and collecting the proportion of ore due to the lessee. When a miner has found a new vein of ore in the King's-field,

provided it be not in an orchard, garden, or high road, he may obtain an exclusive title to it on application to the bar-master. The method of giving possession is, in the presence of two jurymen, marking out in a pipe or rake-work two meares of ground, each containing twenty-nine yards; and in a flat work fourteen yards square. But, if a miner neglect to avail himself of his discovery beyond a limited time, he may be deprived of the vein of which he has received possession, and the bar-master may dispose of it to another adventurer. As to the other part of the bar-master's office, that of superintending the measurement of the ore, and taking the dues of the lessee, or lord of the manor, it is attended with some difficulty, from the variety of the claims, which differ greatly in different places. In general, a thirteenth of the ore is the due in the King's-field, but a twenty-fifth only is taken. Besides this, there is a due for tythe. In mines that are private property, such tolls are paid as the parties agree upon. The miner, having satisfied the several claims, proceeds to dispose of his ore to the merchant or smelter. There are four denominations of ore; the largest and best sort is called Bing; the next in size and almost equal in quality, is named Pesey; the third is Smitham, which passes through the sieve in washing; the fourth, which is caught by a very slow stream of water, and is as fine as flour, is styled Beleand; it is inferior to all the rest, on account of the admixture of foreign particles. All the ore as it comes from the mine is beaten into pieces and washed before it is sold. This business is performed by women, who can earn about sixpence per day. Smelting furnaces are of two kinds, the hearth and cupola. The hearth consists of large rough stones, placed so as to form an oblong cavity about two feet wide and deep, and fourteen long, into which fuel and ore are put in alternate layers; the heat is raised by means of a large pair of bellows, worked by a water-wheel. The fuel is wood and coal. The lead procured this way is very soft, pure, and ductile; but a considerable quantity of metal remains in the slag.

London to Chesterfield through Derby. 293

These are, therefore, smelted over again with a more intense fire of coke; but the metal produced is inferior in quality to the former. At present, a small proportion of ore is smelted this way, only two hearth-furnaces remaining in Derbyshire. Millstones and grindstones, as well as leadstones, are also dug hereabouts; and veins of antimony, or stibium, are likewise found here. There are two springs in the neighbourhood, one hot and the other cold, so near each other, that a man may put his hands into both at the same time. In May, 1736, a large quantity of Roman coins was dug up near this place. They were chiefly of the first emperors, and were in good preservation.

At Middleton, one mile from Winksworth, is a hot spring.

London to Chesterfield through Derby.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Derby, p. 103. .	125	4	Brought up	141	4
Duffield . .	4	4	Stretton . .	1	2
Heage . .	5	6	Clay Cross . .	1	2
Oakerthorpe . .	3	2	Tupton . .	1	4
Peacock Inn . .	9	6	Chesterfield . .	3	6
Higham . .	1	6			
	<hr/>		In the whole	149	2
	141	4			

FOUR miles east from Heage is Codnor castle, an ancient seat of the Lord Greys.

At Ripley, two miles east from Heage, in the year 1730, an urn was found filled with Roman coins.

Two miles north from Oakerthorpe is Alfreton, a town situated among coal-mines; anciently celebrated for ale. It has a market on Monday.

London to Bolton.

Manchester, p. 103.	185	0
Irlam on the Height	3	4
Clifton	2	2
Farnworth	2	7
Bolton	2	6

In the whole	196	3
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BOLTON, or Bolton-le-Moor, is composed of two towns, Great and Little, divided by a small rivulet, and containing together near 12,000 inhabitants, who are employed in the various branches of the cotton manufacture. Goods are conveyed by a navigable canal to Manchester. At this place the Earl of Derby was beheaded for proclaiming Charles II. in 1651. Here is a medicinal spring. The market is on Monday.

Between Bolton and Wigan is found great plenty of that excellent fossil called cannel, or candle coal, which is superior to what is found in any other part of the globe. By putting a lighted candle to them, they are presently in a flame, and yet hold fire as long as any coals whatever, and burn more or less as they are placed in the grate flag or edgewise. They are smooth and sleek when the pieces part from one another, and will polish like alabaster. A lady may take them up in a cambric handkerchief, and they will not soil it, though they are as black as the deepest jet. They make many curious toys of them, as snuff-boxes, nutmeg-boxes, candlesticks, salts, &c. but it so hardens when dug, and brought into the air, that it cannot be worked into these toys but on or near the spot. This coal is the most pleasant and agreeable fuel that can be found; but it is so remote from London, that the carriage makes it too dear for common use.

London to Skipton through Manchester.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Manchester, p. 103.	185	0	Brought up	209	6
Cheetham . . .	1	7	Whalley . . .	1	2
Crumphall . . .	1	1	Clitheroe . . .	4	4
Great Heaton . . .	1	0	Sawley, Yorksh. . .	2	0
Whitefield . . .	1	4	Gisburn . . .	4	0
Bury . . .	3	4	West Marton . . .	5	0
Eatonfield . . .	6	0	Church Marton . . .	1	0
Haslingden . . .	2	4	Broughton . . .	2	4
Old Accrington . . .	4	0	Skipton . . .	3	0
Cook Bridge . . .	3	2			
	<hr/>		In the whole	233	0
	209	6			

BURY, situated on the river Irwell, is a large manufacturing town, especially of cotton and printing of calicoes; with some woollens. The market is on Thursday. In the year 1787 many people were killed, and others much hurt, by the fall of a theatre. Near the church there was formerly a castle, which belonged to the Pilkingtons, and afterwards to the Earl of Derby.

Haslingdon has a market on Wednesday.

Henry Lacy, earl of Lincoln, having given the parish church of Whalley to the monks of Stanlaw in Cheshire, they removed their abbey thither in the year 1296. At the suppression it was granted to Richard Aston and J. Braddyl.

At Langho, or Billangho, two miles west from Whalley, in the year 798, Duke Wada fought an unsuccessful battle against Ardulph, king of Northumberland.

Three miles south-west from Whalley, in the road to Preston, is Ribchester, or Ribbecheester, a small village, but so abounding in Roman antiquities, statues, coins, columns, marbles, and inscriptions, which have been

dug up there, that the common people have, as Camden tells us, a rhyming proverb :

It is written upon a wall in Rome,
Ribchester was as rich as any town in Christendom.

Clitheroe, situated on the Ribble at the foot of Pendle hill, is a borough-town, and sends two members to parliament. It is governed by two bailiffs, and has a market on Saturday. In and near the town are several medicinal springs. The chief manufacture is cotton. On a hill are the remains of a castle, which anciently belonged to the Lacies, a Norman family which came over with the Conqueror, and was built by one of them. The honour of Clitheroe, or lordship of Blackburnshire, became afterwards a part of the earldom of Lincoln, and of the earldom of Lancaster, and afterwards in the person of Henry IV. the property of the crown, till, in the reign of Charles II. it was granted to Monk, duke of Albemarle, and is now the property of the Duke of Montague. Nothing but the square tower, once the keep, and some of the bounding walls, are remaining. The old gate and chapel were destroyed in the civil wars. In the reign of King Stephen, when David, king of Scots, was opposed by many northern barons, his grand nephew William was dispatched into Yorkshire, to fight the van of the English army, which had advanced to Clitheroe; he surprised and cut them all to pieces, or took them prisoners, and committed great disorders in the country.

At Sawley, or Sallay, in Craven, are some small remains of a Cistercian abby, founded in the year 1147, to the honour of the Blessed Virgin, by William de Percy, the third of that name, who fought so valiantly against the Scots in the battle of the Standard. His four sons all dying without issue, his daughters became heiresses. Maude, the eldest, married William, earl of Warwick, and surviving him, was so great a benefac-

treſs to this houſe, that ſhe was accounted a ſecond founder. This abbey was plundered, and part of it burnt down, by the Scots in their wars, and afterwards rebuilt, but by whom is uncertain. William Trafford, the laſt abbot, reſuſing to ſurrender his monaſtery to King Henry VIII. was hanged at Lancaſter for his oppoſition.

At Waddington, three miles ſouth-weſt from Sawley, is an hoſpital for widows, with a chapel, founded by Robert Parker.

At Giſburn is the ſeat of Mr. Liſter.

At Barnoldſwick, three miles eaſt from Giſburn, ſome Ciſtertians, brought from Fountains abbey, were placed in a houſe by Henry de Lacy, in the year 1147; but after ſuffering great inconveniences for five or ſix years, they removed to Kirkſtall in Airdale.

At Broughton is a ſeat of Mr. Tempeſt. An urn and ſome other antiquities have been found here.

London to Burnley and Colne.

	M.	F.
Haſlingden, p. 295.	202	4
Crawshaw Booth	2	0
Goodſhaw Chapel.	0	4
Burnley	5	0
Little Marſden	3	2
Colne	3	2

In the whole 216 4

BURNLEY is ſituated on the Calder, and near the canal from Leeds to Liverpool, with conſiderable manufactures of wool and cotton. The market is on Saturday. Some Roman coins have been found here.

Colne is a manufacturing town ſituated near Pendle hill, and lays claim to antiquity from many Roman coins found near it. It has a market on Wednesday.

London to Blackburn.

	M.	F.
Haslingden, p. 295.	202	4
Blackburn	7	0
In the whole	209	4

BLACKBURN is situated on the Derwent, over which are four stone bridges, and is said to take its name from the blackness of its water. It contains three churches, and has a market on Monday, with manufactures of cotton, calico, and muslin. The tract in which it is situated is called Blackburnshire,

London to Poulton,

	M.	F.
Preston, p. 103.	216	2
Kirkham	9	0
Poulton	8	2
In the whole	233	4

KIRKHAM is a small town, with a manufacture of sail-cloth, and a market on Tuesday.
 Poulton is situated near the mouth of the river Wire, with a market on Monday.
 Four miles south-west from Poulton, and eight and a half from Kirkham, is Black Pool, where there are bathing machines, and accommodations for company.

London to Hornby.

	M.	F.
Lancaster, p. 104. . . .	238	4
Caton	5	0
Caton Meer	1	0
Laughton	1	0
Hornby	3	0
	<hr/>	
In the whole	248	4

BETWEEN Lancaster and Caton is East Park-hall, Lord Clifford's.

At Hornby is a castle anciently belonging to the barons Mounteagle, a branch of the Stanleys, situated half a mile from the river Lune, or Loyne, now the seat of Mr. Marsden. Here was an hospital or priory of Premonstratensian canons, cell to the abbey of Croxton in Leicestershire, founded by the ancestors of Lord Mounteagle, to whom it was granted at the dissolution. At Hornby is a market held every other Tuesday for cattle, but the weekly market on Friday is discontinued. Here is a manufacture of cotton.

At Thurland, two miles north from Hornby, was an ancient castle of the Tunstalls.

Three miles north from Hornby is Overborough, or Overburrow, at which antiquaries place the ancient Brementonacæ. This part of the country, bordering on Yorkshire and Westmoreland, is dreary and mountainous, and here it is we may look for

Ingleborough, Pendle hill, and Penigent,
The highest hills between Scotland and Trent.

Ingleborough, says a late traveller, is in the west riding of Yorkshire: the westerly and northerly part of it lies in the parish of Bentham; the easterly, in the parish of Horton in Pibbledale; the southerly, in the

parish of Clapham. It is a mountain singularly eminent, whether you regard its height, or the immense base upon which it stands. It is near twenty miles in circumference, and has Clapham, a church-town, to the south; Ingleton to the west; Chapel-in-the-Dale to the north; and Selside, a small hamlet, to the east; from each of which places the rise, in some parts, is even and gradual; in others, rugged and perpendicular. In this mountain rise considerable streams, which at length fall into the Irish sea. The land round the bottom is fine fruitful pasture, interspersed with many acres of lime-stone rocks. As you ascend the mountain, the land is more barren, and under the surface is peat-moss, in many places two or three yards deep, which the country people cut up, and dry for burning, instead of coal. As the mountain rises, it becomes more rugged and perpendicular, and is at length so steep that it cannot be ascended without great difficulty, and in some places not at all.

In many parts there are found fine quarries of slate, which the neighbouring inhabitants use to cover their houses; there are also many loose stones, but no lime-stones; yet near the base no stones but lime-stones are to be found. The loose stones near the summit the people call Greet-stone. The foot of the mountain abounds with fine springs on every side, and on the west side there is a very remarkable spring near the summit. The top is very level, but so dry and barren that it affords little grass, the rock being but barely covered with earth. It is said to be about a mile in circumference, and several persons now living say, that they have seen races upon it. Upon that part of the top facing Lancaster and the Irish sea there are still to be seen the dimensions of an house, and the remains of what the country people call a Beacon, viz. a place erected with stones, three or four yards high, ascended with stone stairs; which served in old time, as the people tell us, to alarm the country upon the approach of an enemy, a person being always kept there upon watch, in the time of war, who was to give notice in the night, by fire, to other watchmen placed

upon other mountains within view, of which there are many, particularly Wharfedale, Woefall, Camfell, Penny-gent, and Pendlehill. There are likewise discoverable a great many other mountains in Westmoreland and Cumberland, besides the town of Lancaster, from which it is distant about twenty miles. The west and north sides are most steep and rocky: there is one part to the south, where you may ascend on horseback; but whether the work of nature or of art, I cannot say. A part of the said mountain juts out to the north-east near a mile, but somewhat below the summit; this part is called Park-fell: another part juts out in the same manner, near a mile, towards the east, and is called Simon-fell: there is likewise another part towards the south, called Little Ingleborough: the summits of all which are much lower than the top of the mountain itself. Near the base there are holes or chasins, called swallows, supposed to be the remains of Noah's deluge; they are among the limestone rocks, and are open to an incredible depth. The springs towards the east all come together, and fall into one of these swallows or holes, called Allan Pott; and after passing under the earth about a mile, they burst out again, and flow into the river Ribble, whose head or spring is but a little further up the vally. The depth of this swallow or hole could never be ascertained; it is about twenty poles in circumference, not perfectly circular, but rather oval. In wet foggy weather it sends out a smoke or mist, which may be seen a considerable distance. Not far from this hole, nearly north, is another hole, which may be easily descended. In some places the roof is four or five yards high, and its width is the same; in other places not above a yard; and was it not for the run of water, it is not to be known how far you might walk, by the help of a candle, or other light. There is likewise another hole or chasm, a little west from the other two, which cannot be descended without difficulty: you are no sooner entered than you have a subterraneous passage, sometimes wide and spacious, sometimes so narrow you are obliged to make use

of both hands, as well as feet, to crawl a considerable way; and, as I was informed, some persons have gone several hundred yards, and might have gone much further, durst they have ventured. There are a great many more holes or caverns, well worth the notice of a traveller: some dry; some having a continual run of water, such as Blackside Cove, Sir William's Cove, Atkinson's Chamber, &c. There is likewise, partly south-east, a small rivulet, which falls into a place considerably deep, called Long-Kin: there is likewise another swallow or hole, called Johnson's Jacket-hole, a place resembling a funnel in shape, but vastly deep; a stone being thrown into it, makes a rumbling noise, and may be heard a considerable time: there is also another, called Gaper-Gill, into which a good many springs fall in one stream, and after a subterraneous passage of upwards of a mile, break out again, and wind through Clapham; then, after a winding course of several miles, this stream joins the river Lon or Lune; and, passing by the town of Lancaster, it falls into the Irish sea: there are likewise, both on the west and north sides, a great many springs, which all fall into such cavities, and bursting out again, towards the base of the said mountain, fall likewise into the Irish sea, by the town of Lancaster; and what seemed very remarkable to me, there was not one rivulet running from the base of the mountain that had not a considerable subterraneous passage. All the springs arose towards the summit, amongst the greet-stones, and sunk or fell into some hole as soon as they descended to the lime-stone rocks; where passing under ground for some way, they burst out again towards the base. There are likewise, to the west and north, a great many swallows or holes, some vastly deep and frightful, others more shallow, all astonishing, with a long range of the most beautiful rocks that ever adorned a prospect, rising in a manner perpendicularly up to an immense height. In the vally above Horton, near the base of this mountain, I observed a large heap or pile of greet-stones all thrown promiscuously together without any ap-

pearance of building or workmanship, which yet cannot be reasonably thought the work of nature; few stones are to be found near it, though it is computed to contain four hundred of that country cart-load of stones, or upwards. There is likewise another at the base north-east, in resemblance much the same, but scarce so large, and I was informed of several up and down the country. Indeed here were formerly, as far back as the time of Queen Elizabeth, some copper mines, which were wrought to good advantage; but whether the vein of ore failed, or what else was the reason, they are all given over long since, and this part of the country yields little or nothing at all.

London to Rochdale.

Manchester, p. 103.

Great Heaton

Middleton

Trub Smithy, or Smethy Ford

Castleton Moor

Rochdale

In the whole

197 0

NEAR Great Heaton is Heaton hall, a seat of Lord Grey de Wilton.

At Middleton is a market on Friday.

Rochdale, situated in a vally on the river Roche, under some hills called Blackstone-edge, the tops of which are always covered with snow. Here are considerable manufactures of woollen, cotton, and hats, and a large weekly market on Tuesday.

London to Kendal through Milnthorp.

	M.	F.
Burton, p. 104.	249	5
Holme	1	4
Milthorpe	3	0
Haverſham	1	0
Syzerth	3	2
Kendal	4	0
	<hr/>	
In the whole	262	3

MILTHORPE is a ſeaport, ſituated on the river Betha, which ſoon after joins the Ker near its mouth; and goods are brought hither in ſmall veſſels. There is a handsome ſtone bridge over the river, and a market is held weekly on Friday.

Two miles ſouth from Milnthorp, at Beetham, or Bytham, was an ancient caſtle, now in ruins. Near it was Helſlack tower likewiſe in ruins. Helſlack moſſes are remarkable for ants; and in Auguſt, when they take wing, a thouſand ſea maws may be ſeen catching them, which the country people call the piſmire fleet.

To the ſouth-weſt is a mountain called Arnſide Fell, and the veſtiges of ſeveral towers and caſtles are found in the neighbourhood.

Near Haverſham is Leven's-hall, a ſeat of the Earl of Suffolk.

At Syzerth is an ancient caſtle, or caſtellated manſion, the ancient ſeat of the Stricklands.

London to Ravenglas.

	M.	F.
Burton, p. 104. . . .	249	5
Cartmel, Lanc. . . .	14	0
Ulverston	7	0
Broughton	9	4
Ravenglas, Cumber. . .	7	4
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In the whole	287	5

CARTMEL is situated on a tongue of land which lies between the rivers Winster and Levens; and has two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Saturday. It gives name to a bay of the Irish sea, which is also called Morecambe bay. Here was a priory of Augustine canons, founded in the year 1188 by William Marshal, earl of Pembroke, who by his charter directed that it should for ever remain an independent priory; that it should never be raised to the dignity of an abbey; and that upon the death of the prior, the canons should present to him, or his successor, two of their convent, one of whom he was to nominate to the office of prior. Having settled these and some other particulars, he concludes in the following manner: "This house I have founded for the increase of our holy religion, giving and granting to it every kind of liberty the heart can conceive or the mouth utter, and whoever shall in any way infringe their immunities, or injure the said monastery, may incur the curse of God, of the Blessed Virgin, and all the saints, as well as my particular malediction."

It is large, in the form of a cross, the length 157 feet, the transept 110, and the height 57. The steeple is most singular, the tower being a square within a square, the upper part being set diagonally within the lower. The inside of the church is handsome and spacious; the centre supported by four large clustered pillars; the west part more modern than the rest, and the

pillars octagonal. The choir is beautiful, surrounded with stalls, whose tops and pillars are finely carved with foliage, and with the instruments of the passion above.

About a mile and a half from Cartmel is Holker-hall, the seat of Lord F. Cavendish.

Ulverston is situated near the Leven, and approachable at high water for vessels carrying 150 tons. There is a considerable trade in iron ore, pig and bar iron, lime-stone, &c. There are several furnaces in the environs, and a canal has lately been cut to bring vessels close to the town. The country people call it Owston. It has a market on Thursday.

Three miles south from Ulverston is Bardsea-hall, formerly the seat of a family of that name, afterwards of Lord Molineux, and now of Mr. Braddyl.

At Urswick, four miles south from Ulverston, a Roman brass vessel was found in the year 1774.

Plumpton, one mile north from Ulverstone, was, five centuries ago, famous for its iron mines.

At Conishead, one mile north-east from Ulverston, was an hospital and priory of black canons, built by Gabriel Pennington in the reign of Henry II.

Dalton, six miles south-west from Ulverstone, is an ancient town, with a market on Saturday: on the west side of the market-place is an old tower or castle, built by the abbots of Furness as a prison; in which the courts baron for the liberties are now held.

About a mile south from Dalton are the ruins of the once beautiful Cistercian abbey of Furness. It was first founded at Tulket, near Preston, in the year 1124; and removed from thence to the present spot, called Bekingegill, or the Vale of Nightshade, which grew plentifully here; to this spot they were brought by Stephen, earl of Boulogne, afterwards king of England, in the year 1127. Part of the painted glass is preserved in Windermere church. The ruins belong to Lord George Cavendish, as do likewise those of Gleaston castle, two miles south from Dalton, built soon after the conquest. All this peninsula between the Dudden and the Leven,

extending into the Irish sea, is called Furness; and at the southern extremity is the island of Walney, and one much smaller, called the Pile or Peel of Fouldry, on which are the remains of a castle.

Five miles north-west from Dalton, across the Dudden, in the county of Cumberland, is Millam or Millum, where was a castle, anciently the seat of the Hudlestons.

At Broughton is a considerable market for woollen yarn: here is a bridge over the Dudden into Cumberland.

Ravenglass is situated at the mouth of the Irt and the Esk, where they unite and form a harbour near the Irish sea. Here is a market on Saturday. Near Ravenglass is Muncafter-house, Lord Muncafter.

London to Whitehaven.

	M.	F.
Cartmel, p. 305.	263	5
Hawkshead	13	0
Wastdale, Cumberland	12	4
Egremont	13	0
Whitehaven	5	0
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In the whole	307	1

HAWKSHEAD is pleasantly situated at the northern extremity of Lancashire near the lake of Estwaite, a beautiful piece of water, about two miles in length and of unequal breadth, being indented in several parts by mountainous promontories: it is the principal town of what is called Furness Fells, and has a weekly market on Monday. In the mountains are found iron ore and slate. At Hawkshead is a free grammar-school, founded by Edwin Sandys, archbishop of York, a native of the place, in the year 1585. The country about is very mountainous, and abounds in lakes or meres; the largest of which is Windermere, about 12 miles in length; but no-where one in breadth; the greatest depth is not more

than 40 fathoms ; it abounds in pike, trout, char, eels, and perch.

West of Hawkeshead are Conington fells, very lofty mountains, abounding in mines of copper, lead, and slate ; and Swartmoor, so called from Martin Swartz, who came over with Lambert Simnel, in 1487, and encamped here with his Germans : here George Fox and his followers first shewed themselves.

Egremont, situated on a small river which runs into the Irish sea near the promontory of St. Bees, situated in a great barony and forest called Copeland ; granted by Ranulph de Meschines to his brother William, who seated himself at Egremont castle, and changed the name of the barony to Egremont. The castle is gone to decay, but the Earl of Egremont yet holds his courts here. Egremont bears great marks of ancient magnificence ; and once sent a member to parliament in the reign of Edward I. but not since. It has a market on Saturday.

At Caldre, or Calore, four miles south from Egremont, was an abbey of Cistercian monks, founded by Ranulph, second earl of Chester and Cumberland, in the year 1134 : granted at the dissolution to Thomas Leigh.

At St. Bees, three miles north-west from Egremont, was a convent founded by St. Bega, a devout lady of Ireland, as a cell to the abbey of York, in the year 650 ; which, being destroyed by the Danes, was refounded for Benedictine monks by Ranulph de Meschines, earl of Cumberland. The conventual church is now parochial. Here is a free-school, founded by Dr. Edmund Grindal, archbishop of Canterbury ; to which belongs a library much improved by the donations of Dr. Lamplugh, archbishop of York, Dr. Smith, bishop of Carlisle, Sir John Lowther, &c.

Whitehaven is situated on a bay of the Irish sea. In the year 1566 it had only six houses ; but, encouraged and supported by the Lowther family, it has become very considerable by the coal trade, which is so much increased of late, that it is the most eminent port in

England for it, next to Newcastle; for the city of Dublin and all the towns of Ireland on that coast, and some parts of Scotland, and the Isle of Man, are principally supplied from hence. It is frequent in time of war, or upon occasion of cross winds, to have 200 sail of ships at a time go from this place to Dublin laden with coals. And the late Sir James Lowther, particularly, was said to have sent from hence to Ireland annually, as many coals as brought him in near 20,000*l.* a-year.

This increase of shipping has led them on to merchandising; but the town is only of few years' standing in trade: for Mr. Camden does not so much as name the place, and his continuator says very little of it.

And indeed the town must be allowed to owe its flourishing condition principally to two acts of parliament, one of the 7th, the other of the 11th, of Queen Anne, by virtue of which the harbour was so considerably deepened and improved, and such strong and substantial moles and bulwarks erected, that ships, which before were liable to be driven and cast away on the rocks and shoals on that coast, could lie in safety, and be secure from the violence of the sea. The happy success of these works encouraged the town to apply to parliament for powers still farther to improve the good design, that so, by enlarging the moles and works, and extending them to low-water mark, such depth might be obtained, that the largest ships belonging to the town might sail in and out of the harbour at neap-tides, and that other ships frequenting these seas might sail in at half-flood; and accordingly an act passed for this laudable purpose in the session 1739-40. The same act provides likewise for the repair of the roads about and leading to Whitehaven, which were become ruinous and bad, by the great use made of them since the improvements in the harbour; for before that time they were very narrow, and seldom made use of by carts and wheel-carriages. All these advantages and increase of trade have occasioned a new church to be lately built at Whitehaven. Here is likewise a good trade for salt.

Whitehaven, in short, is a large, regular, well-built town, about one-third bigger than the city of Carlisle, but containing three times the number of inhabitants. These inhabitants are all perfectly well lodged, all embarked in profitable employments of one kind or other; so that they are in a continual scene of unaffected industry, and carry on their affairs with great dispatch, and yet without hurry or confusion. They have a plentiful and commodious market, supplied by, and supplying both necessaries and conveniences to a very extensive neighbourhood. The country round about, and especially toward St. Bees, is admirably cultivated, and strewed with neat and pleasant houses. In regard to the port, which has a custom-house and a proper appointment of officers, it is now, in consequence of the acts before mentioned, well secured by numerous and costly works, and has every convenience that its situation will permit. Large ships lie tolerably safe in the road; and in bad weather can either run into the port at half-flood, or shelter themselves under the promontory of St. Bees, which is at two leagues distance.

The coal in the mines near this place has several times been set on fire by the fulminating damp, and has continued burning for many months, until large streams of water were conducted into the mines, and suffered to fill those parts where the coal was on fire. By such fires many collieries have been entirely destroyed, and in some the fire has continued burning for ages; but more mines have been ruined by inundations. Great care and art is used to keep those deep and extensive works continually ventilated with fresh air, which afford a constant supply of the vital fluid, and expel damp and other noxious exhalations.

In order to describe these wonders of nature, the reader may suppose that he has entered the mines at an opening at the bottom of an hill, and has already passed through a long adit hewn in the rock, and arched over with brick, which is the principal road into them for men and horses; and which, by a steep descent, leads down to the lowest vein of coal. Being arrived at the

coal, he may suppose himself still to descend by ways less steep, till, after a journey of a mile and an half, he arrives at the profoundest part of the mine. The greatest part of this descent is through spacious galleries, which continually intersect other galleries, all the coal being cut away, except large pillars, which in deep parts of the mine are three yards high, and about twelve yards square at the base; such great strength being there required to support the ponderous roof.

Those who descend into these mines find them most close and sultry in the middle parts, that are most remote from the pits and adits, and perceive them to grow cooler the nearer they approach to those pits and adits that are sunk to the deepest parts of the mines; down which pits large streams of fresh air are made to descend, and up which the water is drawn out by means of fire-engines.

These mines are sunk to the depth of 130 fathoms, and are extended under the sea to places where there is above them sufficient depth of water for ships of large burthen. These are the deepest coal-mines that have hitherto been wrought, and perhaps the miners have not in any other part of the globe penetrated to so great a depth below the surface of the sea; the very mines in Hungary, Peru, &c. being situated in mountainous countries, where the surface of the earth is elevated to a great height above the level of the ocean.

They were first wrought for foreign consumption by Sir John Lowther, who, by the encouragement he gave to tradesmen and artificers to come and settle at Whitehaven, may be esteemed the second founder of that town. It is computed that this gentleman and his son, Sir James Lowther, who pursued the same plan, expended in one of these mines only, in the compass of a century, upwards of half a million sterling.

Moresby, two miles north from Whitehaven, near the sea, was formerly a station for ships. Here are many vestiges of antiquity, in vaults and foundations. Many caverns here are called *Picts' holes*.

A mile and half north-east from Moresby is Hayes

castle, formerly belonging to the Moresby family; now the seat of Mr. Hartley.

Near Moresby is Parton, a small sea port. In the fourth and fifth year of the late Queen Anne, an act passed for enlarging the piers and harbour of that town; but by the negligence and death of trustees, the works intended by the act were not carried to effect. This proving a great disappointment to the inhabitants, who had built houses on a prospect of a considerable trade in the exportation of coals, and other commodities of the county, in the year 1724 another act passed for rebuilding the said piers and harbour. In consequence of this act, the pier was rebuilt, and the harbour made capable of receiving several small ships; and a trade for coals to Ireland and other parts commenced. This gave encouragement for another act, which passed *anno* 1732, to enlarge the term for 21 years after the expiration of the former, in order to make the harbour still more complete for the reception of ships of greater burden, and to enlarge the river, cleanse the harbour, and to bring into it a small brook, called Moresby-beck, which runs near it.

London to Workington.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Kendal, p. 304.	260	5	Brought up	287	3
Stavely	5	0	Cust	1	6
Lowood Inn	7	0	Keswick	1	2
Ambleside	1	4	Braithwaite	2	6
Rydal	2	0	Lerton	5	0
Dunmail Wrays Stones	4	4	Cokermouth	4	0
Wyborn Chapel,			Little Clifton	5	0
Cumber,	1	4	Great Clifton	1	0
Thirlspot	3	0	Stainbrun	1	0
Smallthwaite Bridge	2	2	Workington	1	0
	287	3	In the whole	310	1

AMBLESIDE, situated near the spot where stood the ancient Amboglana, is a small town, with a market on Wednesday.

At Rydal is an ancient seat of the Flemings. Near it is Rydal head, a very lofty mountain.

Dunmail Wrays Stones, or Dunmail Raife, are a heap of stones collected in memory of a battle fought in 946, between a petty king of Cumberland, and Edmund I.; in which the latter obtained a complete victory, and gave the territory to Malcolm, king of Scotland, to preserve the peace of the northern part of England.

Keswick is situated in a deep vally, under vast mountains full of mines, near the Derwentwater lake. The trade of the town consists chiefly of the woollen manufacture, such as duffels, flannels, linseys, and plaids. It has a market on Saturday. Derwentwater, Ulleswater, and the other lakes, abound in picturesque scenes; and it has been of late years a fashion to visit and to describe their beauties: the principal sorts of fish are pike, eels, trout, and perch. Among the productions of the country is black-lead, found no-where else in Europe; it is met with in small quantities in several mines, but the only place where it is found pure is Barrowdale, or Borodale. The following account of these mines is given by a gentleman who visited them in 1751.

“Skiddow is undoubtedly one of the highest mountains in Britain, the declivity from White-water Dash, at the foot, to the summit, measures near 5000 yards; but the perpendicular height cannot be much more than one-fourth of that measure. The neighbouring mountains are all very high, and the greater part terminate in craggy precipices that have the appearance of huge fragments of rock irregularly heaped on one another; but in the prospect round, nature has lavished such variety of beauty as can scarce be believed upon report, or imagined by the most luxuriant fancy. The plains of Basingthwaite, watered by a fine lake, appear like a paradise to the west; and the islands that lie interspersed among the windings of Derwent and the lake of Keswick exceed description: beyond these, to the south, lie the mountains of Barrowdale, which are yet higher than

Skiddow ; the western seas, the Isle of Man, all the south coast of Scotland, and the mountains of Pennygant and Ingleborough, in Yorkshire, diversify other parts of this delightful landscape. The spot upon which I stood is one entire shiver of slate, and the precipice to the westward is frightful. The plants of Skiddow are the myrtle-berries, generally called black-berries, the *vitis idæa* of Dioscorides, moss-berries, great variety of mosses, and among others the *muscus squamosus pulcher digitatus* of Tournefort.

“ On Friday morning, pursuant to our appointment, we set out from Orthwaite * to Kefwick. Kefwick is seven computed miles from Orthwaite, and forms the west side of the base of Skiddow : it is skirted with the lake of Basingthwaite, which is about one mile wide and five miles long ; and on the opposite side, Widehope fells, with their impending woods, form a very pleasing and romantick appearance. The town seems to be ancient, and the poorer inhabitants subsist chiefly by stealing, or clandestinely buying of those that steal, the black-lead, which they sell to Jews and other hawkers.

“ Near Kefwick is also another lake, about two miles broad and four miles long, in which several beautiful islands are interspersed. When I saw them they were so many Ortygias, or islands of Calypso, covered with beautiful woods, which were then felling.

“ On one of these, called Lady Island, Lord Derwentwater had formerly a castle, now in ruins, intended to prevent the depredations which were frequently committed by the Scots before the union.

“ On our left, in the way from Kefwick, a ridge of rude craggy rocks extended near four miles ; on our right was Kefwick lake, and beyond it a group of pyramidal hills, which formed an uncommon appearance. At the head of Kefwick lake the Derwent is contracted to a narrow river, and runs between two precipices, co-

* *Thwaite* is the Saxon word for *pasture*, and the preposition is an appellative, sometimes derived from a proper name, and sometimes from a quality ; thus, *Mic-wait*, or *Mickle-thwait*, is *great pasture*, &c.

vered with wood to the top, the perpendicular height of which is 800 yards. On approaching this place we imagined it to be our *ne plus ultra*, but our guide soon convinced us that we were mistaken. On the west side of the Derwent, in this Herculean strait, and directly under one of these stupendous precipices, lies the village of Grange. The white prominent rocks, which were discovered at an immense height through the apertures of the wood, would have filled a poetical imagination with the ideas of the Dryades, the *Bacchum in remotis*, and other fables of antiquity. Here we were obliged many times to alight, the gut being very rocky; and the mountains would indeed have been impassable, if the river had not made a way.

“We had now reached the Bowders stone of Barrowdale, which is much the largest stone in England, being at least equal in size to a first-rate man-of-war: it lies close by the road side, on the right-hand, and seems to have been a fragment detached from the impending precipice above, by lightening or some other accident. From hence we had good road through groves of hazel, which in this vale, as there is no occasion for hedges, grow very large, and bear excellent nuts. Before we came to Barrowdale chapel, which is situated on the left, the valley expands, and the two streams divide, which form the Derwent by their union. The area of Barrowdale chapel is scarce equal to that of a pigeon-cote, and its height much less. We now entered another narrow valley, which winded through mountains that were totally barren, and in about an hour we arrived at Seathwaite, which is just under the mines, and, as near as I can compute, about ten miles distant from Kewick. The scene that now presented itself was the most frightful that can be conceived; we had a mountain to climb for above seven hundred yards, in a direction so nearly perpendicular, that we were in doubt whether we should attempt it; however, recovering our resolution, we left our horses at a little house that stood by itself, on the utmost verge of the county, and approached the mountain.

The precipices were surprisingly variegated with apices, prominences, spouting jets of water, cataracts, and rivers, that were precipitated from the cliffs with an alarming noise. One of these rivers we passed, over a wretched foot-bridge, and soon after began to climb; we had not ascended far before we perceived some persons at a great distance above us, who seemed to be very busy, though we could not distinguish what they were doing: as soon as they saw us, they hastily left their work, and were running away; but by a sign made by our guide, who probably was but too well acquainted with them, they returned to the number of eighteen. We came up to them after an hour of painful and laborious travelling, and perceived them to be digging with mattocks, and other instruments, in a great heap of clay and rubbish, where mines had been formerly wrought; but though they were now neglected by the proprietors, as affording nothing worth the search, yet these fellows could generally clear six or eight shillings a-day, and sometimes more. The black-lead is found in heavy lumps, some of which are hard, gritty, and of small value, others soft and of a fine texture. The hill in which it is found is a dirty brittle clay, interspersed with springs, and in some places shivers of the rock. The hazel grows in great plenty from the bottom to the height of three hundred yards, but all the upper part is utterly barren. This mineral has not any of the properties of metal, for it will not fuse but calcine in an intense fire: before its value was discovered the farmers used it, as those of the southern counties do ruddle, to mark their sheep. It is not the *Petroleum*, the *Melanteria*, nor the *Pinguitis* of the ancients, nor does it agree with any description in Pliny or Aldrovandus. About 150 yards above this rubbish is the Miner's lodge, to which the ascent is very steep. We had now reached the summit of the black-lead hill, but were astonished to perceive a large plain to the west, and from thence another craggy ascent of 500 yards, as near as I could guess. The whole mountain is called Unnisterre, or, as I suppose, Finisterre, for such

it appears to be. Myself and only one more of our company determined to climb this second precipice, and in about another hour we gained the summit: the scene was terrifying; not an herb was to be seen, but wild savine, growing into the interstices of the naked rocks; the horrid projection of vast promontories, the vicinity of the clouds, the thunder of the explosions in the slate quarries, the dreadful solitude, the distance of the plain below, and the mountains heaped on mountains that were piled around us, desolate and waste, like the ruins of a world which we only had survived, excited such ideas of horror as are not to be expressed. We turned from this fearful prospect afraid even of ourselves, and bidding an everlasting farewell to so perilous an elevation, we descended to our companions, repassed the mines, got to Seathwaite, were cheerfully regaled by an honest farmer in his *Puris naturalibus*, returned to Kewick about nine at night, and got home by eleven."

The lumps of black-lead found in the rubbish seldom exceed half a pound in weight, but those found in the mines are said to weigh six or seven pounds: they work forwards for it, and the pits resemble quarries or gravel-pits.

Barrowdale seems the only place in which this substance is found pure. The people on the spot call it wadd, and those who are best acquainted with it style it a black pinguid shining earth, which they supposed to be impregnated with lead and antimony. When it was first discovered, the people used it to mark their sheep: it was afterwards introduced into medicine, and taken in powder for the cure of the cholic and gravel, but it has since been applied to many other purposes. It serves to scour, clean, and give a lustre to wrought iron, and defends it from rust: it is applied in varnishing crucibles and other earthen vessels that are exposed to the fiercest fire, which ends it answers effectually: but, after all, the great consumption of it is in two articles; in dyeing, to fix blues so that they may never change their colour; and in pencils. The being confined to this country is so well

known, and so universally allowed, that they are from thence styled abroad crayons d'Angleterre. It arises from hence that this substance is but little known to foreigners, the most learned of whom speak of it very confusedly and with much uncertainty.

A mile and a half south-west from Keswick is Castle Rigg, the ancient seat of the Derwentwater family.

At Crosthwaite is a house of industry, founded by Sir John Banks, judge of the Common Pleas, in the reign of Charles I. for the poor of Keswick.

Cockermouth, situated at the union of the Cocker and the Derwent, is a large borough-town, with broad streets, governed by a bailiff, and sends two members to parliament. The trade consists chiefly in tanning leather, in the manufacture of hats, chiefly for exportation; shalloons and other woollens; and some coarse linens. The market is on Monday. At the point where the two rivers unite, on an eminence are the remains of a castle built by Waltheof, first lord of Allendale, and son of Gospatric, earl of Northumberland, in the time of the Conqueror, or by William de Meschines, lord of the honour of Cockermouth. The dimensions of its walls, which form nearly a square, are computed about six hundred yards in compass: they are flanked by several square towers. Over the outer gate, in which there are some habitable rooms, are the arms of the Moultons, Umfravilles, Lucys, and Percys. Within the second court stood the mansion-house, now in ruins. The kitchen has one of those monstrous chimneys which give us an idea of ancient hospitality. During the civil wars in the year 1648 it was garrisoned for the king, and being taken after a siege, was burned, and has not since been repaired, except the outer walls. It belongs to the Earl of Egremont, who takes the title of baron from the town.

At Bridekirk, two miles north from Cockermouth, is a curious font, with emblematical figures in rude relief.

Two miles from Cockermouth, in Bridekirk parish,

are the ruins of Pap castle, a name contracted from Pipard, its ancient lords.

Workington is a seaport on the Irish channel, at the mouth of the Derwent, in which upwards of one hundred vessels are employed in carrying coals. Here are some large salt works, and a salmon fishery. The collieries belong chiefly to Mr. Curwen, who has a mansion-house called Workington-hall. In this house Mary, queen of Scots, was entertained, when she fled from the castle of Dunbar, till, by the direction of Queen Elizabeth, she was conveyed to Cockermouth castle, and afterwards to Carlisle. The chamber in which she slept is still called the queen's chamber. There are two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Saturday.

At Seaton, or Lekely, one mile from Workington, was a convent of Benedictine nuns.

London to Maryport.

	M.	F.
Cockermouth, p. 312. . . .	302	1
Dovenby	2	4
Ellenborough	3	4
Maryport	1	4
	<hr/>	
In the whole	309	5

NO place in Britain affords more ancient inscriptions than Ellenborough. Mr. Horsley and Mr. Godden place the ancient Olenacum here.

Maryport is a thriving town, situated on the Irish sea at the mouth of the river Ellen, with a harbour capable of containing one hundred and fifty vessels; and there are upwards of eighty belonging to the port chiefly employed in the coal and coasting-trade, though some of

them trade to the Baltic. Here is a furnace for casting iron, and a state-house. The market is on Friday.

London to Ireby.

	M.	F.
Keswick, p. 312. . . .	290	3
Little Crosthwaite	4	0
High Side	2	0
Orthwaite	2	4
Uldale	2	0
Ireby	1	4

In the whole 302 3

IREBY, situated near the source of the Ellen, has a market on Thursday.

London to Orton.

	M.	F.
Kendal, p. 304. . . .	260	5
Grayrigg	4	4
Side Lane	2	0
Tebay	5	0
Orton	2	4

In the whole 274 5

ORTON, or Overton, has a market on Wednesday. The Reverend Dr. Burn, chancellor of Carlisle, author of the Justice of Peace, Ecclesiastical Law, and joint editor of the History and Antiquities of Westmoreland and Cumberland, was vicar of this parish thirty years.

London to Kirkby-Stephen.

	M.	F.
Kendal, p. 340. . . .	260	5
Side Lane	6	4
Killath	8	4
Coldbeck	4	0
Kirkby-Stephen	5	0

In the whole	284	5
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KIRKBY-STEPHEN, situated on the west bank of the Eden, is a populous town, chiefly consisting of one large street. There is a market weekly on Monday, at which stockings manufactured in the town and neighbourhood form one of the chief articles.

About five miles south are the ruins of Pendragon castle, anciently belonging to the Cliffords, first built in the reign of Edward II. rebuilt in 1660, by Ann Clifford, countess dowager of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery, with three other seats in this county; and now reduced to bare walls. This castle was demolished by Thomas, earl of Thanet, in 1685.

About a mile east from Kirkby is Harcla castle, given to the Musgraves, on the attainder of Andrew de Harcla, earl of Carlisle.

At Rafate, five miles south-west from Kirkby, are two tumuli.

Two miles from Kirkby-Stephen was the village of Wharton, with the mansion of the family of that name. The village was destroyed to make room for the park, and the mansion-house is in ruins.

Winton, one mile north from Kirkby, is the native place of Dr. Burn, vicar of Orton, and of Dr. Langhorn, well known for his various productions.

London to Sedberg.

	M.	F.
Kendal, p. 304.	260	5
Lincoln's Inn Bridge	8	4
Sedbergh	2	2
	<hr/>	
In the whole	271	3

SEDBERGH has a market on Wednesday.

Two miles north from Sedbergh is Howgill, an ancient castle of the Sandfords, some of the walls of which are ten feet thick, and under it are great arched vaults.

London to Askrigg and Kirkby-Stephen.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Boroughbridge, p. 279.	205	2	Brought up	233	4
Kirkby Hill	1	0	Harnby	1	0
York Gate	6	2	Leyburn	1	0
Nosterfield	7	0	Wensley	1	0
Mathon	3	4	Redmire	3	4
Ellington	2	4	Carperby	2	4
Jervois Abby	2	4	Askrigg	4	4
East Witton	2	0	Muker	5	0
Cover Bridge	0	4	Birkdale	5	0
Ulshaw Bridge	0	2	Kirkby Stephen	8	0
Spennythorne	1	6			
	<hr/>		In the whole	265	0
	233	4			

AT Tanfield, two miles south from Nosterfield, near the church, is an ancient castle; which, in early times, belonged to the family of Fitzhugh. In the eighth of King Edward II. John, lord Marmion, had licence from the king to make a castle of his house, called the

Hermitage, situated in Tanfield Wood, which castle seems to be a distinct building from that near the church. Respecting the building, or demolition of the castle, little or nothing can be collected either from history or tradition. The latter, indeed, says, that when Tanfield castle was destroyed, the materials were purchased by several of the neighbouring gentry; and that the Earl of Exeter's house at Snape, and the seat of the Wandisfords at Kirlington, were built with them. The part now standing appears to have been a gate-house.

Masham is a manufacturing town, with a market on Tuesday. The remains of Jervaulx, or Jervois abby, are situated a little to the left of the road. In the reign of King Stephen, one Akarius, son of Bardolf, and nephew to Bodin, a man of great property in Yorkshire, gave to Peter de Quinciano, a monk of Savigny, skilful in physic, and to some other monks of the same order, certain lands at Fors and Worton, being part of his possessions in Wensley-dale; where they, in 1145, began to lay the foundations of a monastery, which was successively called the abby of Fors, Wensley-dale, and Charity. It was likewise, from the river running near it, sometimes named Joreval. Here Peter for a while dwelt with two companions only, procuring a scanty subsistence by the labour of their hands. At length a magnificent church and monastery was erected, which, like most of those of the Cistercian order, was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. At the dissolution, the site was granted to Matthew, earl of Lenox, and Lady Margaret his wife. The name is evidently of Norman extraction, its import simply that of Euredale abby, being situated near the river Eure, anciently termed the Jor or Youre. The external wall or boundary, which cannot be less than a mile in circuit, seems to have included pasturage for the accommodation of the monks: a part of the north fence continues in its original form, and was in the year 1772 in tolerable preservation; but the remainder is much dismantled: however, the stones of the fence are well bedded, and appear to have undergone no little labour from the

324 *London to Askrigg and Kirkby-Stephen.*

chiffel. Of all the ruins to be seen in this part of the north, these have suffered the most complete demolition, considering the ample size of the building. Nearest the road, within the ancient precincts of the abby, appears the gate-way, and a few deserted walls of a mansion, most probably erected from the ruins of the monastery. The greatest part of the materials of this edifice was sold about fifty years ago, by order of the then noble owner. Partly the same fate attended the abby, whose stones have been occasionally employed to erect fences, farm-houses, and the attendant conveniences; whilst a part also has been appropriated to the repairs of the road; a person in the neighbourhood remembering to have seen the highway strewn with fragments of inscriptions.

Near Cover-bridge is the village of Coverham, or Corham, where was an abby of Premonstratensian canons, founded by Radulph, son of the Earl of Richmond, about the middle of the thirteenth century. The ruins of the abby are scattered about in Coverdale, so called from the river, in a spot dreary and uncomfortable: a house has been built out of the materials, and most of the neighbouring cottages appear decorated with spoils from this or some other religious house. Wensley gives name to a fertile and beautiful vally, called Wensley-dale, watered by the river Ure; and in some parts are mines of lead ore. Richard, lord Scrope, obtained a licence from King Richard II. to resume a donation of 150l. a-year, which he had lately made to the convent of St. Agatha, near Richmond, and therewith to found a college of secular canons here; but it does not appear to have been executed. In this parish lived Henry Jenkins, who died in 1670, aged 169 years.

Askrigg is a place of great antiquity, situated in Swaledale, near the river Ure, with a market on Thursday. An accident happened in June, 1797, in this neighbourhood, which caused a great deal of noise. As a labourer was digging for peat in a very retired part of the common, between Reeth and Askrigg, he found a human

body, supposed to be that of a Scotchman, said to have been murdered near Askrigg, about thirteen years ago. The body had been carefully wrapt up, first in an old blanket, then in a fine green Scots serge, supposed to have been a plaid, and over all several folds of linsting, but no appearance of any clothes. One arm and one leg were fractured; the skull in some places very black, apparently from blows; a large wound in the thigh, and another under the lower jaw. The body when first found was entire, appeared to have been little more than five feet high, but very fleshy; short hair, of a light brown colour, intermixed with grey, and blue eyes. The name of the murdered person is said to have been William M'Leod, or M'Cloud. He had come from Scotland with cattle, which he and two brothers, who were in partnership with him, had bought of another person. As he never returned, it was concluded he had absconded with the money; his brothers, unable to satisfy the demands of their creditors, fled, and left a mother destitute of support, who, on the loss of her three sons, died broken hearted. This is the tale which most of the higlers tell who come into this country.

Four miles east from Askrigg is Aysgarth, or Attescarre, a village situated on the river Ure, celebrated for its beautiful and romantic waterfalls between the rocks called Aysgarth Force. The whole river, which is of considerable breadth, pours down an irregular and broken ledge of rocks in several places, in a fine hollow, surrounded by hills covered with trees. Over the river is a bridge of one arch, which rises thirty-two feet, and spans seventy-one. The first fall is near the bridge and is seen through the arch; and there are three more lower down the river: the parish church is situated on an eminence above. The bridge is overgrown with ivy, and has on it the date of 1539, though probably the present structure is more modern. This scene is thus described by the author of Wensley-dale:

But now, O Aysgarth, let my rugged verse
The wonders of thy cataracts rehearse;

Long ere the toiling sheets to view appear,
 They found a prelude to the pausing ear.
 Now in rough accents by the pendent wood,
 Rolls in stern majesty the foaming flood;
 Revolving eddies now, with raging sway,
 To Ayfgarth's ample arch incline their way.
 Playful and slow the curling circles move,
 As when soft breezes fan the waving grove;
 Till prone again, with tumult's wildest roar,
 Recoil the billows, reels the giddy shore;
 Dash'd from its rocky bed, the winnow'd spray
 Remounts the regions of the cloudy way,
 While warring columns fiercer combats join,
 And make the rich, rude, thund'ring scene divine.

Not far from here are the ruins of Fors abby, a monastery of Cistertian monks, brought from Savigny by Acarius, son of Bardulph, in the year 1145: made subject to Byland, from whom an abbot and monks were sent in the year 1150, who, a few years after, were removed to Joreval.

At Baintbridge, a mile and a half south from Askrigg, were evident vestiges of a Roman station; and on a neighbouring hill are foundations of an ancient fortification, containing near five acres.

London to Middleham.

	M.	F.
Masham, p. 322.	224	0
Cover Bridge	7	4
Middleham	1	0
In the whole	232	4

MIDDLEHAM, situated on the Ure, has a market on Monday. At Middleham is a castle built in the year 1190, by Robert Fitz Ranulph, grandson of Ribald, younger brother to Allan, earl of Bretagne, to whom all Wensley-dale was given by Conan, earl of

Bretagne and Richmond. It afterwards came to the Nevils. In this castle, Edward IV. was confined, after being surpris'd and taken prisoner in his camp at Wolvey, by Richard Nevil, earl of Warwick, surnamed the king-maker, who put him here under the care of his brother, the Archbishop of York; but that prelate suffering Edward to take the exercise of hunting in the park, he made his escape, rais'd sufficient forces to reinstate his affairs, and shortly vanquish'd and slew the Earl of Warwick at Barnet. The estates of this earl being forfeited, and likewise those of his brother, John, marquis of Montague, proprietor of this honour and castle, they were, by an act of parliament, settled upon Richard, duke of York, and his heirs legally begotten, so long as any of the heirs male of the Marquis of Montague should remain. Edward, the only son of Richard III. was born in this castle; his premature death is, according to the superstition of some later writers, considered as a judgment on Richard for the imputed murder of Edward V. and his brother. From that time to the present, this castle is scarcely, if at all, mentioned in history. Leland, indeed, in his Itinerary, describes its state in his time; "Middleham castle (says he) joyneth harde to the town side, and is the fairest castel of Richmontshire next Bolton, and the castel hath a parke by it called Sonske, and another caulled Westpark, and Gaunlesse be well woddid;" and again, "Middleham is a praty market town, and standith on a rocky hille, on the top whereof is the castel meately well diked." The once haughty pile then becomes a striking monument of worldly instability; and its now shattered frame, the tragic mourner of its past lofty and deluded owners. Military mansions of celebrated men, in ruin, may be deemed, perhaps, more the mirrors of mortality than those of the monastic class. The latter may command more reverence, but the other will convey, probably, more instruction. The ascent to fame is there shewn to be not less arduous than painful, and when the precipice is gained, the ground on which we

stand is often found too narrow, or the height too dangerous to explore its safety. The historic page of those we now allude to, the Nevilles in particular, may tend to confirm these remarks. We there see the gallant, turbulent Warwick, half frantic with power and popularity, in the full career of fame and success; holding the balance even of royal contentions. We view him great in alliance, formidable in fortune, brave in the field, noble in the senate, and almost the sole bestower of the British diadem; one step farther, and we view his two surviving daughters the meed of princes, the most consummate beauties, and the richest heiresses of their days! a palace also, under whose roof not only a lengthened line of high derived proprietors, but even presumptive royalty was born, and a captive king had dwelled! But, alas! behold the sum of all! Behold the dismantled state of this his bulwark, once committed by the founder to his heirs for ever! the very site and perishing materials of which are almost now become a dubious property. Let towering ambition humble herself then at this school! Let tyranny, rapine, and licentiousness stand admonished, however shielded! but may legal liberty and the rights of humanity flourish while time exists! Reluctant and heroic to the last, even in a conquered state, these ruins seem to frown resentment at every injury offered by time, with no ally to stretch forth the saving hand, but that of the antiquary—

Who props the sinking pile, renews its sway,
Lives o'er the past, and joins the future day;
Thus from oblivion wrests the hoary name,
And on a nodding ruin builds his fame.

The Duke of Gloucester obtained a licence from his brother, Edward IV. to make the church collegiate, but it never was completed: the minister of the parish has, however, the title of dean, with some privileges.

Four miles west from Middleham is Bolton castle, built by Lord-chancellor Scrope, in the time of Richard II. who obtained that king's licence for its erection,

Bearing date the 4th of July, in the third year of his reign; still extant. Leland says it was 18 years completing; and that the charge each year was 1000 marks; so that, according to this account, the whole cost amounted to 12,000l. He likewise relates, that most of the timber used in its construction was fetched from the forest of Engleby in Cumberland, by means of divers relays of ox teams placed on the road; these relieving each other, drew it from stage to stage, till it reached Bolton. The same author mentions a remarkable contrivance in the chimneys of the great hall, and a curious astronomical clock. His words concerning the first are these: "One thing I much noted in the haulle of Bolton, how chimeneys was conveyed by tunnilles made in the fyds of the wauls, betwixt the lights in the haule, and by this meanes and by no covers is the smoke of the harthe in the hawle wonder strongly conveyed."

In this castle was a chantry, founded likewise with the king's licence, by the abovementioned Richard, lord Scrope, consisting of six priests, one of whom was the warden, to celebrate divine service for King Richard II. and his heirs.

The plan of this building is of a quadrilateral figure, whose greatest length runs from north to south, but on measuring it, no two of its sides are found equal. The grand entrance was in the east curtain, near the southernmost tower; there were, besides these, three other doors, one on the north, and two on the west side. The walls are seven feet in thickness, and 96 in height. It was lighted by several stages of windows. Leland says, the chief lodging-rooms were in the towers; and that here was a fine park, walled in with stone.

In this place, Mary, queen of Scots, was confined in the year 1568, being brought hither the 13th of July. But Elizabeth, although Lord Scrope had given her no reason to distrust either his vigilance or fidelity, chose to remove her to Tutbury castle in Staffordshire, and to commit her to the keeping of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

Perhaps, as the Lord Scrope was brother-in-law to the Duke of Norfolk, he might be apprehensive he would favour the designs of that nobleman, who now formed a project of mounting the throne of Scotland by a marriage with Mary.

During the civil wars, this castle was a long time gallantly defended for the king, by Colonel Scrope, and a party of the Richmondshire militia, against the parliamentary forces; but at length, Nov. 5, 1645, surrendered on honourable conditions. Emanuel, lord Scrope, earl of Sunderland, who died without male issue in the reign of Charles I. was the last of that ancient family that inhabited the castle. The east and north sides are now mostly in ruins; but the west part is in good repair, and occupied by two families.

In Bolton castle some similarities occur, which seem generally applicable to all the castles of any respectable rank and antiquity. The circumstances here alluded to, are the immense size of their ovens; the seeming unnecessary strength of their walls, for bow and arrow times; and the gloomy construction of their rooms. In respect to the first article, the presumption of furnishing the besieged with bread in the contingency of a war, and the idea of ancient hospitality in times of peace, may be causes sufficient for explaining the taste of our ancestors in this way; but in regard to the other, it would appear as if the distinguished founders of these mansions were utter enemies to the all-cheering comforts of light and air; for notwithstanding small windows and apertures in the walls, agreeable to the mode of those days, might tend to stability to the pile and safety to the inhabitants in those military and feudal ages, certain it is, that much of this precaution might have been spared, more especially aloft, without prejudice to either. Let us add to this account, the first of all considerations, the circumstance of health; which must have been frequently sacrificed to the seasoning of the walls, than which not less than half a century would apparently suffice. Under these predicaments stand the apartments shewn for that

in which Mary, queen of the Scots, was confined, and the bed-room of the lords Scrope; both which, according to the refinement of the present period, would not be thought sufficiently good even for the domestic animals of a man of fortune. To hazard a conjecture, the erection of this castle might be calculated to check the growing and formidable power of that of Middleham, of more ancient date; whose owners, the Nevilles, from their enterprising spirit, and the mutability of their politics, became troublesome to many regal successions: whilst the Scropes were of a more pacific and loyal turn. This castle belonged to the Duke of Bolton, by a marriage of an ancestor with the daughter of Emanuel Scrope, earl of Sunderland; and from hence the title is derived.

The mansion of the noble family of Powletts stands three miles east of the castle, and was built by the Marquis of Winchester, first duke of Bolton, in 1689. There is a chasm in the building, occasioned by the fall of one of the towers which once decorated and defended the pile, with no other circumstance of damage than alarming the contiguous inhabitants by the noise, and blockading the doors of two cottages—a happy escape! whose thresholds only the scattered fragments precisely reached. This event happened in the night of the 19th day of November, 1761; the lapsed tower being on that angle on which the castle had been attacked in the civil wars of the last century. Hence, probably, the injuries it then sustained, co-operating with old age, and the incautious manner of tenants purloining materials for fences and erections, might sap the foundation, and bring the superstructure thus low, after having stood near four hundred years.

William de Mechines, grandson to the king of Scotland, and Cecilia de Romelli, his wife, baroness of Ship-ton, having lost their only son, who was drowned in attempting to leap a greyhound over a brook, from its narrowness called the Strides, in the year 1120, founded a priory for canons regular, of the order of St. August.

tine, at Embesen, Emmefey, Emellsley, or Emshaw, near Skipton, dedicated to the honour of the Virgin Mary and St. Cuthbert. This priory was, in the year 1151, removed to Bolton, by Adeliza de Romelli, daughter of the foundress, she giving to the monks the manor of Bolton, in exchange for those of Stretton and Skipdune. This priory, at the dissolution, was granted to Henry Clifford, earl of Cumberland. The monastery being surrendered before it was complete, the steeple was never finished. Some of the walls and windows of the conventual church remain.

London to Haltwhistle.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Greta Bridge, p. 339.	242	6	Brought up	267	6
Bernards' Castle, Durh.	4	0	Aldstone . . .	3	4
Eglestone . . .	4	4	Thornhope, North.	5	0
Teesdale . . .	3	0	Knarefdale . . .	1	2
Harwood . . .	9	0	Haltwhistle . . .	5	4
Carrigillgate, Cumb.	4	4			
			In the whole	283	0
	267	6			

BERNARD'S castle on the Tees, is so named from an ancient castle built here by Bernard Baliol, grandfather of John Baliol, king of Scotland; but this John Baliol, whom Edward I. had declared king of Scotland, lost the castle with his other estates in England, on breaking his allegiance to Edward. At the same time he took the castle from Bishop Bec, and gave it to the Earl of Warwick; but a few years after, Bishop Lewis de Bellomont, of the blood royal of France, commenced a suit for its recovery, and obtained his cause, sentence being given in these words, "The bishop of Durham ought to have the forfeitures of war within the liberties of his bishoprick, as the king has them without." In

the rebellion of the Earl of Northumberland and Westmoreland against Queen Elizabeth, Sir George Bowes and his brother held it bravely eleven days, and then surrendered upon honourable terms. The inner castle was defended by a deep moat cut out of the rock and strong walls; in the end of which were wooden planks in tiers for bond timber. The castle stands on a high ridge of rocks on the north side of the river: one round tower, several square towers, and some ruined walls, remain. The town is populous, and was formerly famous for white leather breeches, and for tammies or Scotch camblets; in which latter, four hundred weavers are yet employed; and there is a manufacture of stockings. It has a market on Wednesday. Here is an ancient hospital, founded by John Baliol, who was born here, and refounded at the reformation; the mastership in the patronage of the lord chancellor. The Duke of Gloucester, afterwards King Richard III. obtained a licence of the king to found a college in the castle: and in 1381, the friars hermits of St. Augustin obtained leave of Archbishop Neville to found a friary or chapel. The castle belongs to the Earl of Darlington.

Stainthorp, four miles east from Bernard's castle, was formerly a market-town. Here was a college founded by Ralph Nevill, earl of Westmoreland, in the reign of Henry IV.

Near Stainthorp is Raby castle, the seat of the Earl of Darlington. This castle was built by John de Neville soon after the year 1378; at which time a licence for its erection was granted by Bishop Hatfield; a duplicate of it is still preserved in the archives of the see of Durham. The manor of Raby had long been in possession of this family, who held it of the see of Durham by the yearly rent of 4l. and a stag. After the accession of King Henry II. no one could build a castle without first obtaining the royal licence. The county of Durham being a palatinate, a power of granting such licence belonged to the bishop, who is there considered as a viceroy. Ever since the reign of James I. this castle

bath belonged to the ancient family of the Vanes; the present representative of which is the Earl of Darlington. It is situated in a park, admitting a view rather pastoral than romantic, over a country of a rich cultivation, terminated to the west and east by distant hills, and to the south by an extended plain. The castle, with its circular terrace, inclosed with a military wall, is said to measure two acres, and the demesnes annexed to exceed 30 miles in length. Mr. Pennant says the chief entrance is on the west, and is very grand; it leads to a square, within which is a great hall, supported by six pillars, the capitals diverging, and running in ribs along the arched roof. A staircase leads from this, into an upper hall of the first magnitude, viz. 90 feet long, 30 broad, and 34 high; the roof flat, and made of wood. Here assembled in the time of the Nevilles, 700 knights who held of that family. Over the chimney is a picture of Queen Elizabeth. In a breakfast room, the recesses are in the form of semicircles, as it were, scooped out of the walls, which are nine feet one inch thick; a window is in each of them. There was also a recess for a bed gained out of the wall, and several other conveniences and communications quarried out of it, and in some pillars are left, as in collieries, to support the roof. The oven was of dimensions suited to the hospitality of those times, higher than a tall person, for the tallest may stand upright in it, and I think its diameter must be fifteen feet. At present it is converted into a wine cellar; the sides are divided into ten parts, and each holds a hogshead of wine bottles. The kitchen is a magnificent and lofty square, has three chimneys, one for the grate, a second for stoves, the third (now stopped up) for the cauldron. The top is arched, and a small cupola lights it in the centre; but on the sides are five windows, with a gallery passing all round before them, and four steps from each pointing down towards the kitchen, but ending a great height above the floor; their use is not known, probably they were only meant for ornament. From the

floor is another staircase that conducts to the great hall, but the passage is now stopped: what hecatombs must have been carried that way!

A few miles below Bernard castle, on the Tees, is Gainford, anciently an extensive manor, and yet the mother church of Bernard castle. Here Sir Samuel Garth was born.

Aldstone, or Alston moor, is situated on the Tyne, over which is a bridge of stone, on the borders of Northumberland, in a mountainous and romantic country: the environs abounding in lead mines. The town is small but populous, with a market on Saturday.

Three miles north from Alston is Whitley castle, an ancient Roman station, supposed to be Alohe or Alione.

Haltwhistle, or Haltwiesel, is situated by the side of the south Tyne on a military way, which runs parallel to the Picts' wall. Here is a manufacture of baize, and a weekly market on Thursday.

Three miles north-west from Haltwhistle are the remains of Thirlwall castle, a boundary fortress between Scotland and England on the Picts' wall. It is situated on the edge of a rock west of the river Tippal. In the year 376 the Scots having obtained possession of the country on the north side of the wall, and made many breaches in the wall itself to pass to and from these openings, in the English language called Thirllet-wall, whence they say the castle was so called which was built to prevent a like insult. The west end has been demolished for the sake of the stones.

At Castlebanks, a little to the east of the church, are vestiges of an ancient fort.

A mile and a half to the north is Great Chesters, the ancient *Ofica*.

Little Chesters, four miles east, was another station called *Vindolana*.

Three miles north-west is Caervorran, an ancient fort. There are many other castles, stations; and ancient forts, in this neighbourhood, as Busygap, formerly notorious for robbers, Housesteads, Walwick, Chesters,

London to Kirk Osfwald.

&c. and several castles, Bellester castle, Fetherstonhaugh castle; the seats of so many ancient families.

At Lambley on the south Tyne, four miles SSW. Haltwhistle, was an abbey of Benedictine nuns, founded by King John, or Adam de Tindal: granted to the Duke of Northumberland.

London to Haltwhistle by Penrith.

	M.	F.
Lowther Bridge, p. 339.	282	2
Emont Bridge	0	4
Penrith	0	7
Longwathby	4	2
Melmarby	4	0
Aldstone	11	0
Haltwhistle	11	6
In the whole		314 5

London to Kirk Osfwald.

	M.	F.
Penrith	283	5
Salkeld Dyke	5	4
Lazenby	1	4
Kirk Osfwald	1	4
In the whole		292 1

THERE are two villages named Salkeld, Little Salkeld on the right, and Great Salkeld on the left bank of the Eden.

At Little Salkeld is a large circle of stones, called Long Meg and her daughters, consisting of 77 stones; Long Meg 15 feet above ground, and the rest but 10.

A gentleman, who some years since visited this curious remain of British antiquity, gives the following account :

“ They are situated upon an eminence on the east side of the river Eden, near a mile from it, above a village called Little Salkeld ; this eminence appears to have been all moor formerly, but now about half the stones are within inclosures, placed in an orbicular form, in some places double. I make 70 principal ones, but there are one or two more disputable ; several lie flat on the surface, their greatest eminence not exceeding a foot, others yet less, and others perpendicular to the horizon : the highest of those in the circular range does not much exceed three yards, nor is it more than four wide, and two deep ; but none of them have a regularity of shape, though the constructors seem to have aimed at a parallelopipedon. Long Meg herself is near four yards high, and about 40 yards from the ring towards the south-west, but leans much, it being of what they call the free-stone kind ; is more regular than those in the circle, and is formed like a pyramid on a rhomboidal base, each side being near two yards at the bottom, but a good deal narrower at top. (What I mean by the base is only the ground plan of the stone itself, for as to what is in architecture called base, it has none but the earth). The others in the orbicular range are of no kind of stone to be found in that neighbourhood, and the four facing the cardinal points are by far the largest and most bulky of the whole ring ; they contain at least 648 solid feet, or about thirteen London cart-loads ; and, unless they are a composition (which I am much induced to believe), no account can be given what carriages could have brought them there, nor by what means they could be placed erect when they came. It is to be noted that these measures are only what appeared above ground ; we have reason to suspect that at least a yard is lost in the earth, which will make the whole amount to a prodigious weight more. Others

are erect, but not of such enormous size; and others, as I said before, lie flat along, not thrown down, as I think, but so placed either by choice or design, and some of these are also very large. In diameter the ring may be 80 yards or more, and the circle is pretty regular; but how they came there, and their destination, is the important question."

Kirk Oswald, situated on the river Eden, has a market on Thursday. Near the river stands the castle, once, says a manuscript account, the fairest fabric that eyes ever looked on: the hall was 100 yards in length, and in it were the pourtraitures of all the British kings from Brute: removed to Naworth. This castle was anciently the property of Lord Multon; at present it belongs to Sir Ph. Mulgrave. Here was a college of twelve priests, founded in the reign of Henry VIII. by Robert Threlkeld, now a seat of Mr. Smallwood.

Two miles north from Kirk Oswald, in a sequestered vale, was a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded by William Rufus: it was granted to William Graham; and afterwards became a seat of the Aglionby family, called the Nunnery.

London to Holme Abby.

	M.	P.
Penrith, p. 339.	283	5
Hutton	5	4
Sebergham	7	4
Rosley	3	0
Wigton	5	0
Ware Bridge	2	0
Holme Abby	4	0

In the whole

310 5

AT Hutton, the seat of Sir F. Vane. Three miles north-east from Sebergham is Rose castle, a palace

of the Bishop of Carlisle, from the first grant of the manor. Edward I. lodged here during his expedition to Scotland, and several writs are dated here.

Two miles north-east from Rose castle, in a field belonging to the parish of Dalston, called Chapel Flat, foundations of a building have been dug up, supposed of a chapel, or hermitage of St. Wynemius, a canonized bishop of the fourteenth century.

At Dalston is a large cross.

At Newlands, three miles west from Sebergham, were formerly rich copper mines, from which the whole kingdom was supplied; but in the civil wars the miners were killed, and the works destroyed.

Three miles west from Rosley is Clea-hall, the seat of Sir Henry Fletcher.

At Wigton is an hospital for clergymen's widows, founded by John Tomlinson, rector of Rothbury in Northumberland, in the year 1725; and a free grammar-school, by Mr. Tomlinson and his brother. Here is a market on Tuesday.

At Old Carlisle, a mile and a half south-west from Wigton, was an ancient Roman station, where many antiquities are and have been found.

At Holme abbey, or Holme Cultram, was an abbey of Cistercian monks, founded by Henry, son of David, king of Scotland, in the year 1150. The abbot was mitred and sat in parliament. Near it stood Wulstey castle, a strong place moated round, built, it is said, by the monks, to preserve their writings and their treasure in.

Holme abbey is only a village, situated on a creek or small arm on the Irish sea.

London to Brampton.

	M.	F.
Carlisle, p. 104.	301	6
Lower Crosby	4	0
Brampton	5	2
	<hr/>	
In the whole	311	0

SOUTH of Carlisle lies Englewood forest, disforested by Henry VIII. in which Edward I. is said to have killed two hundred bucks in a day. It is now a dreary moor.

At Stanwicks, on the right bank of the Eden, opposite Carlisle, are vestiges of a Roman station; and Mr. Horsley fixes here the ancient Congavate.

Five miles east-north-east from Carlisle is Scaleby castle, formerly belonging to the Pickerings, and rebuilt in 1696.

Five miles north-west from Carlisle is Burgh-upon-Sands, on the side of the river Wathimpool, an ancient Roman station, supposed to be Axelodunum. At this place died the brave Edward I. and on the spot where he died a handsome pillar has been erected to his memory, with these inscriptions:

On the west side:

Memoria æterna EDVARDI I. Regis Angliæ longe clarissimi, qui in belli apparatu contra Scotos occupatus, hic in castris obiit, 7 Julii, A. D. 1307.

To the immortal memory of Edward I. the far most illustrious King of England; who, being surprised in his preparations for war against the Scots, died here in the field, July 7, 1307.

On the south side:

Nobilissimus Princeps HENRICUS HOWARD, Dux Norfolkiciæ, Comes Mareschal. Angliæ, Comes Arund. &c. ab EDVARDO I. Rege Angliæ oriundus.

The most noble Prince Henry Howard, duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England, Earl of Arundel, &c. descended from Edward I. King of England.

On the north side:

JOHANNES AGLIONBY, J. C. F.

Beneath,

THO. LANGSTONE fecit, 1685.

Four miles north-west from Butgh is Drumburgh castle, an ancient seat of Lord Dacres. And three miles further to the north-west is Bowness; or Bullness, a village where Mr. Horsley places the ancient Roman station Tunnocelum. It is situated on a rock on the edge of Solway Frith; with some considerable remains of ancient walls.

The way from all the trading towns on the coast of Cumberland to Scotland, is across the Solway Frith, at Bowness. This water is represented in our maps as a large arm of the sea, but it is easily fordable by those who are acquainted with the bottom: it is not, however, always fordable in the same place, the sands being continually shifting; nor indeed can it be always safely forded when the shallows are known, because the sands, in some places, are only a stratum lying over a stiff marle, which not being hard enough to support the weight of the passenger, nor soft enough to swallow him at once, gives way by degrees; and though by his utmost efforts he cannot escape, but sinks deeper and deeper at every struggle, yet it will be sometimes more than a quarter of an hour before he is buried to the chin, and then, after beating the surface with his arms extended, the last ineffectual attempt for life, the quag at once suffocates him, and buries the body. The place of these quicksands, which are sometimes thirty yards in extent, is also continually changing, so that the most skilful guide cannot always avoid them: the best way is to put spurs to the horse and ride full speed, as soon as the ground is first perceived to have a tremulous motion under foot; for the time which the same spot sustains the weight of the horse is then so very short, that the sand does not give way soon enough to prevent the force of his next spring. It is also adviseable never to go over this place alone, nor for the company to keep close together, for if they do, all may be surpris'd at once, and consequently all will perish for want of help; but if one only finds himself sinking, the rest may afford him assistance: the usual method is to tread him out, which is thus performed; a layer of straw

or brush-wood may be laid round him; or, if nothing better is at hand, a great-coat or two; upon this some person must tread nimbly, either in a circle or backward and forward, and the ground being pressed by the weight, will gradually squeeze up the sinking person till he can get on the artificial stratum, and both must then run for their lives.

Buchanan, and the Scots monks, who have mentioned these quicksands, greatly exaggerate the danger; for when the water is so low as that the sands are uncovered, they become so firm and hard, that no danger can happen in passing them; and at other times so much caution is now used, that a life is rarely lost. It often happens, two things, equally dangerous, are not equally the object of dread, and so it is here; for, while the utmost vigilance is used with respect to the sands, sufficient care is not taken in respect to the tide. The wind here is generally at west, and when it happens to concur with a spring flow, the water drives in with such rapidity over this level coast that no horse can out-run it, but the tide still gains upon the rider, and at length washes him away. Many persons of good family and fortune have been thus lost by their impatience, which, perhaps, without any reasonable motive, hurried them over the sands while the tide was coming in, upon a groundless presumption that it would not flow fast enough to destroy them, when they might have been in perfect safety by waiting a few hours for the ebb. The inhabitants are all fishermen; and their manner of taking salmon is somewhat uncommon, as it is adapted to their peculiar situation on a level shore, which is soon covered and soon left dry, for a great extent, at the flux and reflux of the tide. The tide brings in large quantities of this fish, which, when it ebbs, are seen in shoals upon the sands, just below the surface of the water, and sometimes scarce covered; at this time the coast is covered with fishermen, each having a staff of ash about fourteen feet long, armed at the end with three barbed spikes, very like the trident which painters and statuaries have given to Neptune, as

the symbol of his dominion. This weapon they call a leester, and as soon as the fish are to be seen, they dart it at them with such strength and dexterity, as scarce ever to miss their mark, or fail of disabling the fish they strike from getting back to sea. If any remains unfold after the market is over, they cut it to pieces and salt it, putting it up close in a pot or earthen vessel, to be eaten as winter provision, with potatoes or parsnips. The salmon that is prepared in this manner is exceeding salt; and if it is made tolerably fresh by soaking it in water, it loses all the flavour that would distinguish it from salt-fish of any other kind. But they have a better way of preserving this fish, by making it into what they call kipper; this is done by dividing it in the middle from head to tail, and drying it slowly before a fire. Thus prepared, it will keep its fine flavour a long time, and, if skilfully managed by a good cook, will be little inferior to fresh salmon. As the great extent of shore on this coast consists of sand, which takes a new figure almost every tide, there are frequently large hollows or pools left, of very shallow water, after the tide has left the other parts quite dry; and it often happens that the shoals of salmon brought in by the flow are followed by porpoises, some of which seldom fail of being left in these pools at turn of the tide. These, of which there will sometimes be twenty in one pool, are immediately attacked and surrounded by the fishermen; the battle, which is often obstinate and long before the porpoises are killed, affords much diversion to a spectator. This fish is cut to pieces, and its flesh, which very much resembles pork, affords a great quantity of oil, which turns to good account, though the intolerable stink produced by their method of extracting it, would scarce be borne for any profit, but by those who had not from their infancy been used to smell it, and worn off their disgust by long habit. Besides salmon and porpoises, the fishers take plaice and herrings in great numbers. The plaice, after they are salted, are threaded on a string, and hung up in the chimney to dry, and are deemed but sorry food by the poor people. The

herrings are salted, being at first only sprinkled, and left three days to drain and purify, and then salted down in barrels or earthen vessels for winter store; when they are eaten boiled or broiled, without sauce, and without having been so much as dipped in water to wash off the brine. There is but little winter fish in these parts, and no shell-fish, except oysters and cockles, which last are indeed the finest in Europe.

Linstock, two miles east from Carlisle, was anciently a barony of the bishops, who had a palace here as late as 1293.

Brampton, about two miles from the Picts' wall, was an ancient Roman station, called Brementuracum, and is now the chief place in a tract of country called Gillelland, belonging to the Earl of Carlisle, where courts are held twice a year. A manufacture of check is carried on; and there are two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Saturday.

At Castlestead, an ancient fort, two miles north from Brampton, is a seat of Mr. Johnson.

Two miles east from Brampton is Naworth castle, belonging to the Earl of Carlisle, which, though built upwards of six hundred years, still bears the appearance of grandeur and strength; while every thing within corresponds with the external aspect. It is said to have been built by the Dacres, in whose family it continued till the year 1567, when the heir of the family, then a child, was accidentally killed by a fall from a wooden horse, at Thetford. After which it came to the Howards. In the gardens were stones with Roman inscriptions, collected probably from the Picts' wall, which were given to Sir Thomas Robinson, and by him removed to Rookby.

At Lanercroft, two miles north east from Brampton, was a priory of Augustines, founded by Robert de Vaux, lord of Gillelland, in the year 1169. This priory was situated in a romantic vally near the river Irthing, and a little to the south of the Picts' wall. The remains consist of a church, now parochial, and some few offices fitted

up as a farm house: the chancel is in ruins. At the dissolution it was granted to Lord Dacre, and now belongs to the Earl of Carlisle. In this parish is a large fortification, called Burd Oswald.

Two miles south from Brampton is Castle Crag, or Castle Carrock, an ancient rampart of loose stones: and not far from it the ruins of a large building, supposed to be that of Dunwalloght castle.

At Askerton, five miles north-east from Brampton, is a castle built by the barons Dacre, to keep a garrison for the protection of Gilleland.

Four miles north-east from Askerton is Bew castle, or Bueth castle, which in Camden's time was a royal castle, with a garrison. Mr. Gough thinks this might be the Roman station *Apiatorium*: all the country about and beyond Bew castle is mountainous and dreary, not a town or a village scarcely to be seen in twenty miles. A traveller thus describes a journey he made in the month of August, to view a natural rock called Christenbury Craig. "I took a guide with me to Bewcastle, a parish on the northward extremity of Cumberland, in which there is neither town nor village, but a few wretched huts only, which are widely scattered on a desolate country. After a journey of twenty miles, sometimes wading an hour together in water up to the horses' girths, though the bottom was tolerably sound, we came to the church. At a small distance I discovered an hedge-alehouse, which I knew must serve me for an inn; but when I entered it, I was not more disgusted with the dirt and darkness of the room into which I was introduced (the floor of bare earth, and the bed less eligible than clean straw), than I was with the noisy mirth of some boors, who had been drinking till they were quite fuddled: however, as I knew it was bootless to complain, I appeared, as well as I could, to be content, that I might not displease my host. The clergyman, indeed, was so obliging, as to offer me his room at the parsonage; but, as I was unwilling to give trouble, I declined it. In the evening I acquainted my host with the intent of my journey, and

at my request he procured me another guide who undertook to conduct me up the mountain to the Craig. When I arose at four o'clock the next morning, I found him ready. The weather was extremely bright and serene, which greatly favoured my purpose, and after we had proceeded about two miles, we came to a place where there were a few more hovels, called the flat. After some talk with my guide, I discovered that he was very diffident of the success of our expedition, and of his own ability to procure me safe conduct; and therefore, as we were now within sight of the precipices, I hired a boy that kept sheep upon them to walk with us, at least as far as we could use our horses. By his direction we came into a hollow, through which the river Line runs, among innumerable precipices; in this hollow we were obliged to cross the water often, to avoid the falls; and going sometimes on one side, and sometimes on the other, we made about a mile of winding-way, and at length came into a kind of plain, one side of which was bounded by the declivity of the mountain, which we then began to ascend: soon after we had reached that part which was level with the base of the Craig, we found ourselves environed with a syrtis, which, as Milton says, was neither sea nor good dry land; here we were obliged to dismount, and having tied our horses by the bridles we proceeded on foot; to tie them was indeed an unnecessary precaution, for the poor creatures, by an instinctive sagacity, were as sensible of their danger as we, and stood motionless where we left them. We now walked above a mile and an half over a tract of ground full of holes, filled with a boggy substance, which in this country is called moss: we were here in perpetual terror, lest it should give way under our feet, or lest some cloud, being stopped by the rocks, should bury us in a fog, and not only disappoint my curiosity; but prevent the recovery of our horses: however, we still went forward, and came to a place that was covered with moss of another kind. This lay above the ground, in little heaps about a foot over, called hassocks, which were full of holes, like an

honeycomb: the long irregular strides which we were obliged to take to avoid these hassocks, made this part of my journey extremely fatiguing. When we came within about a quarter of a mile of the base of the rocks, we entered all on a sudden upon the finest grass-plat that nature can produce: the ascent over this green is very gradual, and it has the appearance of a fine artificial slope. The rocks, upon a near view, appear very rude and romantic; they are broken by innumerable fissures, that go quite from top to bottom, in a perpendicular direction; most of them are from ten to fifteen yards high: it is not difficult to walk on the top of them, nor, in many places, to step from one to another; some of them, however, project considerably over the side of the mountain, and upon these it would be dangerous to stand. They cover about three acres of ground, and bear some resemblance to Stonehenge, particularly in the difficulty of numbering them, which I attempted several times, but could never produce the same sum. To the caves amongst these rocks the moss-troopers formerly retreated for security; and of late years one Micklebrow, and a favourite mistress, took up their abode here for two or three seasons. It has at present no inhabitants but wild-cats, of which there are many, the largest I ever saw. In our descent, notwithstanding the skill of the guides, we came a full mile west of our horses, which, after a long search, we at last found by the help of my compass: they stood trembling by one another, and had not stirred a step, either in search of food or freedom. We led them down the brow; and thus ended the adventure of Christenbury Craig, which at a distance has all the appearance of one of those enchanted castles that are described in the heroic romances of the middle ages."

London to Longtown, through Lancaster and Carlisle.

	m.	r.
Carlisle, p. 104.	304	5
Blackford	3	7
Westlington	2	0
Longtown	3	1
In the whole	313	5

AT Rowcliffe, three miles west from Westlington, on the side of the Eden, is an ancient castle, built by the lords Dacre, as a defence to their property: sold by the Duke of Norfolk in the year 1682.

Longtown, situated on the left bank of the Esk, has a market on Thursday.

Two miles north-east from Longtown is Netherby, now a poor village, but which gives evidence of its having been a considerable Roman station. "There hath been marvelous buildings," says Leland, "as appear by ruinous walls, and men alive have seen ruynges and staples in the walls, as it had been staves or holds for ships. On the one side of it is the notable ground, so that it is a times *Angliæ et Scotiæ*. The ruins be now three miles at least from the flowing water of Sulway sands. The grass groweth now on the ruins of the walls." The ancient border house at Kirk Andrews, opposite to Netherby, is a square tower of three stories; the windows small, the door of iron; the cattle lodged below, the owners above.

Two miles north-east from Netherby, at the union of the Liddel and Esk, was formerly a castle called Liddel, with a barony belonging to the Estotevilles. Here is now a strong entrenchment, called the High moat, or Liddel's strength.

London to Bradford and Skipton.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Doncaster, p. 139.	162	2	Brought up	197	1
Red House	5	0	Bradford	4	1
North Elmfall	4	1	Cottingley Bridge	4	6
Ackworth Moor Top	3	4	Bingley	1	7
Wragby	1	5	Keighley	4	3
Foldley	1	0	Steeeton	2	7
Wakefield	5	0	Cross Hills	1	6
Leeds	9	0	Kildwick	0	5
Kirkstall Bridge	3	0	Skipton	4	2
Staningley	2	5			
			In the whole	221	6
	197	1			

AT Hemsworth, two miles from Ackworth Moor Top, is an hospital, founded in 1544, for men and women, by Robert Holgate, archbishop of York, who was deprived by Queen Mary, for being married.

At Nostal, two miles north-west from Ackworth Moor Top, was a monastery of Augustine canons regular, founded by Ilbert de Lacy and his son Robert, in the reign of William Rufus, or Henry I.: granted at the suppression to Thomas Leigh.

Bradford is a great manufacturing town, situated in a fertile country abounding in coals and iron-ore. The houses are in general stone, plain but well built. The goods chiefly made here are callimancoes, tammies, and shalloons; and some years since, a staple hall was erected for the more convenient sale. Besides the above manufactures, there are some iron founderies, and a manufacture of aquafortis. Here is a market on Thursday.

At Pudsey, three miles east from Bradford, is a settlement of Moravians, begun in the year 1748.

Bingley on the Aire has a market on Tuesday.

Another Road to Bradford.

	M.	F.
Wakefield, p. 233.	182	4
East Ardsley	4	0
Tingley	1	4
Bruntcliffe Thorn	3	0
Adwalton	1	0
Wisket Hill	1	4
Dudley Hill	2	0
Bradford	1	0

In the whole 196 4

AT Woodchurch, two miles west from East Ardsley, was a priory of Benedictine monks, cell to Nostall; founded by William, earl of Warren, Ralph de L'Isle, and his son, in the reign of Henry I.

London to Doncaster through Worksop.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Newark, p. 139.	124	7	Brought up	146	6
Kelham	2	1	Carlton	3	3
Knefall	7	2	Tickhill	6	2
Wellow	2	4	Wadworth	2	7
Ollerton	1	3	Loverfall	1	1
Budby	2	7	Balby	1	6
Worksop	5	6	Doncaster	2	6
	146	6	In the whole	164	7

AT Rufford, two miles south from Ollerton, was an abby, founded by Gilbert, earl of Lincoln, in the year 1148, for Cistercian monks, brought from the abby of

Rivaulx in Yorkshire: the site was granted to George, earl of Shrewsbury.

Three miles north from Ollerton is Thoresby park, a seat of Lord Newark.

Two miles west from Budley is Welbeck abby, the seat of the Duke of Portland, founded for Premonstratensian canons, brought from Newhouse in Lincolnshire; first begun in the parish of Cukenay, in the year 1153, and finished in the reign of Henry II. by Thomas de Flemangh, from whose heirs, John Hotham, bishop of Ely, in the year 1329, purchased the whole manor of Cukenay, with other lands, and the advowson of the abby; the former he gave to the abbot and monks, and annexed the latter to the see of Ely: granted at the suppression to Richard Whalley. In this park was a celebrated tree known by the name of the Greendale oak, 35 feet in circumference; through which a coach-road was cut, ten feet high, and six wide.

Workshop, situated near the Chesterfield canal, is chiefly composed of two streets. Here is a market on Wednesday. Near the town is Workshop manor, a noble seat of the Duke of Norfolk. This house was built by George Talbot, earl of Shrewsbury; and came to the Norfolk family by marriage. In the year 1761 it was burned with all its furniture and pictures, except one wing. It has since been rebuilt in a style of greater magnificence, and many family pictures brought hither from other seats. Here was a priory of black canons, founded by William de Lovetot in the reign of Henry I.; which was granted by Henry VIII. to Francis, earl of Shrewsbury, a descendant of the founder. We are informed by Leland, that the ancient name of Workshop was Radeford; and in Camden's time it was famous for liquorice.

Two miles south-east from Workshop is Clumber, the seat of the Duke of Newcastle.

At Wallingwells was a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded by Ralph de Capreocuria, or Cheurolcourt, in the reign of King Stephen, called *Sta. Maria de Parco*:

granted at the dissolution to Richard Pype and Francis Bowyer.

At Blithe, three miles north-east from Carlton, was a priory of Benedictine monks, founded by Roger de Bailly and wife, about the year 1088. The site was granted to Richard Andrews and William Ramsden. Here was likewise an hospital for lepers, founded by William de Cressy.

Four miles west from Carlton in Yorkshire is Sandbeck-park, the seat of the Earl of Scarborough.

Near to Sandbeck-park are the remains of Roch abbey, founded for Cisterians by Richard de Builli and Richard Fitz Turgis, or de Wikerfesai in the year 1147. The ruins are hidden by a steep woody cliff toward the south, and by large rocks towards the north and north-east; the north and south sides are bounded by woods. To the east is a large bed of water, which is the collection of a rivulet that runs amongst the ruins. The banks on each side of this water are steep, and clothed with trees of various sorts, interspersed with several rocks and ruins; under one of the rocks is the mouth of a cavern, which is said to have had a communication with a monastery in Tickhill castle, about two miles distant; but that now the passage is stopped by the falling in of the earth. Several traditional stories are almost universally told and believed by the inhabitants hereabouts; of ridiculous pranks which have been played by several goblins and ghosts in this cave and about this abbey. One side of the nef of the building from north to south under the middle tower, and some odd arches, are all that are now left, except several small fragments which are dispersed for above a mile round; great part having been carried away from time to time to repair adjacent churches, or to build gentlemen's seats; though now care is taken, by the present Earl of Scarborough, to preserve what remains. These ruins, among which large trees are now grown up, and the contiguous borders, form a pleasing picture; especially when viewed with the lights and shadows they receive from the western sun, and its re-

cluse situation, still from every noise, except the murmur of a rivulet; together with the fragments of sepulchral monuments, and the gloomy shades of those venerable greens, ivy and yew, which creep up and branch out, and mix with the beautiful whiteness of the rocks, give such a solemnity to this scene, as demands a serious reverence from the beholder, and inspires a contemplative melancholy, oftentimes pleasing as well as proper to indulge. The stone of which this abbey is built was dug out of the famous quarry near adjoining, and so well known to the masons by the name of Roch abbey stone; which, for whiteness and beauty, is not to be equalled.

Tickhill was once fortified and defended by a castle, but the fortifications and castle were destroyed in the civil wars of the 17th century. The remains of the castle are considerable, and exhibit a specimen of the early Norman architecture. The lordship of Tickhill was formerly of great estimation, and called the honour of Tickhill. Here is a market on Friday.

In the castle was a free royal chapel, or collegiate church, founded by Queen Eleanor, wife of Henry II. which, with its four prebends, was given by King John to the canons of the cathedral at Rouen, which was afterwards given to the priory of Lenton in Nottinghamshire. Here was an hospital dedicated to St. Leonard as early as 1225.

A little to the west of the town was a house of Augustine friars, founded by John Clavel, dean of St. Paul's, according to Speed; and by Richard Wallis, according to Mr. Throsey. It was granted by Queen Mary to Thomas Reve and George Cotton. In a marsh near the town was an hospital or free chapel for several priests and brethren, founded in 1326; afterwards annexed to the priory of Humberstone.

Three miles west from Wadsworth is Conisburgh, or Coningsburgh. On the right side of the Don was a town of note among the Britons, who called it *Gæ* *Conan*; that is, the city of a king, or the royal city. It

was famous for the defeat of the Saxons by Aurelius Ambrosius, in the year 489, when Hengist was taken prisoner, and, according to Matthew of Westminster, by the advice of Eldad, bishop of Gloucester, beheaded. The Saxons afterwards becoming masters of this part of Britain, translated its name into their language: "*Cyn- ing*," or "*Coning Byrgh*," bearing nearly the same signification as *Caer Conan*. It is said to have had jurisdiction over 28 towns. About this time, tradition says, here was a castle, which afterwards belonged to King Harold; but whether in his own private right, or as king of England, is uncertain. The Conqueror bestowed it on William de Warren, with all its privileges and jurisdictions. He being a great builder, very probably re-edified it. In his family it continued till the reign of King Edward III. In the second of Henry IV. Edmund de Langley, earl of Cambridge, died seised of it, leaving it to his son, Edward, then earl of Rutland, who became by his death duke of York. He died also possessed of this lordship, by the name of the castle and manor of Coningsburgh; but leaving no issue, his estates devolved to the son of Richard, earl of Cambridge, his younger brother. This Richard was named de Coningsburgh, because he was born in this town. From him it came to the crown, probably through Edward IV. where it continued for several reigns, till King James II. granted it to the Lord Dover. It became afterwards the property of Edward Cook, esq.

The castle is seated on the top of a steep knowl covered with wood; the entrance was by a draw-bridge over a deep foss that environs it. The walls are seemingly circular, and have the remains of four small rounders. The keep is very singular; a lofty round tower, seven yards in diameter within; on the outside, divided and strengthened by six great square buttresses, that run from the top to the bottom: towards the bottom both buttresses expand, so as to give greater strength to the base. The door is a great height from the bottom, and accessible by a flight of 33 steps from the out-

side. It seems of more modern work than the tower; so that probably there had been a draw-bridge from some wall to this entrance. The floor is on a level with this door; in the middle is a hole opening into a noisome dungeon, which is of a vast depth, and at the bottom a draw-well. There has been two other floors above, now destroyed; to each was a fire-place, and the chimney-pieces supported by pillars, with neat capitals, yet remain. The masonry of all this castle fine; but the mortar consists of earth, charcoal, a little lime, and small stones.

Near the castle is a small tumulus, said to be the burial-place of Hengist. Mr. King, in his *Observations on ancient Castles*, published in the *Archæologia*, after describing this castle, supposes that this tower was built by Hengist, or some Saxon king, before the conversion of that people to christianity, if not much sooner; and that it is one of the most ancient, as well as most perfect remains of antiquity in this kingdom.

At Edlington, one mile south-east from Conisburgh, was formerly a seat of Viscount Moleworth.

London to Sheffield through Worksop.

	M.	F.
Worksop, p. 350.	146	6
Gateford	2	0
South Anston	4	0
Todwick	2	0
Aston	1	4
Handsworth	4	0
Darnal	2	0
Attercliffe	1	0
Sheffield	1	4
In the whole	164	6

NEAR South Anston is Kiveton hall, a seat of the Duke of Leeds.

At Aston, a seat of the Earl of Holderness.

London to Pontefract.

	M.	P.
Doncaster, p. 139.	162	2
Went Bridge	10	5
Pontefract	4	6

In the whole.	177	5
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PONTEFRACT is a well-built town at the union of the Aire and the Don, of no great trade; it is governed by a mayor and aldermen, and has a weekly market on Saturday. Here are the ruins of a castle, said to have been built by Hildebert Lacy, a Norman, to secure the possession of the town, which was taken from Alric, a Saxon, and given to him by William the Conqueror. It came afterwards to the earls of Lancaster, who considerably enlarged it. Thomas, earl of Lancaster, was beheaded here after the battle of Boroughbridge by Edward II. Richard II. was for some time kept a prisoner here, and finally murdered in the round tower. The Earl of Rivers and Sir Richard Grey were both beheaded here by order of Richard III. During the civil wars it was made a garrison for the king, and held out for some time. It was taken in 1648 by General Lambert, and by order of parliament demolished. All the remains are only the lower story, with horrible dungeons and winding stairs, and a well. A chapel was founded by the same Hildebert in the castle, and made collegiate for a dean and prebendaries, which continued till the general suppression. A Cluniac priory was founded by Robert de Lacy in the reign of William Rufus; the site of which was granted to

Lord Talbot. A place under the castle, in which the monks abode during the building of the priory, was afterwards converted into an hospital by the same founder; it was at first given to the priory, but Henry VI. annexed it to Nostal. Here was a priory of Carmelites, or white friars, founded by the Earl of Lincoln about the middle of the 13th century; and a house of black friars settled soon after. In the year 1286 a house was built for the accommodation of lepers. In the reign of Edward III. William le Tabourere obtained licence of the king to build an hospital for a chaplain and poor people: and in the year 1385, Sir Robert Knolles and Constance his wife founded a college or chantry for a master and six fellows, and an alms-house adjoining for a master, two chaplains, and thirteen poor people.

The parish church, which stands near the remains of the castle, was so much injured during the civil wars, that it is now quite a ruin; it was an handsome Gothic building in the form of a cross, with a well-proportioned tower in the middle, which was formerly crowned with a magnificent lantern, enriched with sculpture, but being injured by accidental cannon-shot, during the siege of the castle, it was soon after blown down; and on the surrender of the castle, the parliament, by a resolution of that house passed the 12th of March, 1649, granted 1000*l.* to the town of Pontefract, to be raised by the sale of the materials of the said castle, towards the repairing of this edifice, and rebuilding an habitation for a minister. Part of this money probably might be applied to erecting the octagonal building now standing on the tower, which finishes the whole in a manner not disagreeable, though, it is said, far inferior to the former structure. The inhabitants of the town still continue to bury in this church-yard; but divine service is performed in a chapel adjoining to the market-place, which is very spacious.

This town is said more anciently to have been called Kirkby. Much liquorice is cultivated in the environs.

358 *London to Bedale.—Richmond.*

Three miles east from Pontefract is Stourton-house, the seat of Lord Stourton.

London to Bedale.

	M.	F.
Boroughbridge, p. 139.	206	2
Royal Oak Inn	12	1
Burneston	1	0
Exilby	1	4
Bedale	2	0

In the whole 222 7

AT Snape, three miles south-west from Burniston, was a castle of the lords Latimer, now ruinous, and a farm-house.

At Well, just by, was an hospital for a master, two priests, and 20 poor people, founded by Sir Ralph de Nevill, lord of Middleham, in the year 1342.

Bedale is situated in a country celebrated for its breed of horses. It has a market on Tuesday.

London to Richmond.

	M.	F.
Boroughbridge, p. 139.	206	2
Catteridge	23	1
Richmond	5	2

In the whole 234 5

RICHMOND, the chief town of a district in the north-west part of Yorkshire called Richmondshire, is situated on the east side of a steep hill by the side of the Swale. Richmond was surrounded with walls.

Adjoining to the town on the north side of the Swale stands the castle. The castle and town were built by Alan, earl of Bretagne, surnamed Rufus, or Fregnaunt, nephew to William the Conqueror, who, as a reward for his gallant behaviour at the battle of Hastings, where he commanded the rear-guard of the army, created him earl of Richmond, and bestowed on him a district containing five wapentakes, and upwards of 104 parishes called Richmondshire: the charter runs thus: "I William, surnamed the Bastard, king of England, do give and grant unto thee my nephew, Alan, earl of Bretagne, and to thy heirs for ever, all the villages and lands which of late belonged to Earl Edwin, in York-shire, with the knights fees and other liberties and customs as freely and honourably as the same Edwin held them. Dated from our siege before York." It appears that here were 140 knights fees, each fee containing 12 ploughlands or 640 acres. Immediately after the grant of the earldom, Alan built the castle near his mansion at Gilling, and named it Richemont. The Swale, which almost encompasses it, was held sacred by the Saxons, because, when first converted to Christianity, upwards of 10,000 men, besides women and children, were baptised in it by Paulinus, archbishop of York. The dukedom of Richmond was by Charles II. conferred on his natural son, Charles Lenox, in whose descendants it yet remains.

Leland, in his Itinerary, says: "Richemont towne is waullid, and the castel on the river side of Swale is as the knot of the cumpace of the waul; in the waul be three gates, Frenchgate yn the north parte of the towne, Finkelstreate-gate, Bargate, al three be downe. Vestigia yet remayne." In the north part of the town are the remains of a house of grey friars, founded by Robert Fitz Randal, lord of Middleham, in the year 1258.

About half a mile south-east from the town are the remains of a Benedictine monastery dedicated to St. Martin, founded as a cell to the abbey at York about

the year 1100, by Wymar, chief steward to the Earl of Richmond.

At Eastby, near Richmond, are the remains of an abbey of Premonstratensian canons, dedicated to St. Agatha, founded by Roaldus, constable of Richmond, about the year 1151. In the reign of Richard II. the patronage of this abbey was vested in Richard Scroop, high chancellor, of whom history affords the following anecdote: The king, during his minority, had made a very considerable and improper grant to one of his favourites, to which the chancellor refused to affix the great seal, alleging the king's youth and inexperience; Richard, provoked at his denial, sent for the seal, which Scroop refused to deliver, as holding not of the king but the parliament; at this, the king more enraged went to him in person, and required his obedience: the chancellor then surrendered the seals, declaring that although he would in all things as a loyal subject bear him true allegiance, he would no longer serve him in any public capacity; and accordingly retired to his estate in the country, where he spent the remainder of his days, and much of his fortune, in acts of piety and devotion.

Many of the ornaments of this abbey were carried off at the dissolution to decorate other places, and among others, a magnificent and curiously carved pew was conveyed to Wensley. The vally in which the Swale glides, is called Swaledale, rich, and abounding with grass.

Gilling, two miles north from Richmond, is supposed to have been anciently the chief place of the royalty before Richmond. At this place, King Oswin was murdered, and Queen Eanfleda built on the spot a monastery before the year 661, which was destroyed by the Danes.

At Marik, or Marigge, six miles west from Richmond, was a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded by Roger de Ask, in the reign of King Stephen, or Henry II.: the site was granted to John Uvedale.

Five miles north-west from Richmond, in the village of Ravensworth, are the remains of an ancient castle; the time of its erection is not known, but it is said to have existed before the conquest, and at that period, together with the manor, to have belonged to a baron, one of whose successors afterwards assumed the surname of Fitzhugh; the name of this baron was Bardulf: he in his old age withdrew himself from the world, and became a monk in St. Mary's abbey at York, as did also his brother Bodin, at whose instigation he granted to that monastery the church of Ravensworth in pure alms. On the face of the broken tower are some large letters, by the injuries of time and weather totally illegible.

London to Bellingham.

Greta Bridge, p. 139.	242	6	Brought up	272	6
Bernard Castle, Dur.	274	0	Sleaton, North.	9	0
West Pits	7	0	Hexham	15	4
Wolsingham	9	0	Chollerton	5	4
Gold Hill	6	0	Wark	5	6
Muggleſwick	4	0	Bellingham	4	0
	272	6	In the whole	302	4

NEAR Greta Bridge is Rookby, rebuilt by Sir Thomas Robinson, now the seat of Mr. Morritt.

Three miles north-west from Greta Bridge, near the Tees, are the remains of Eglestone priory, in Yorkshire. This, according to Tanner, was an abbey of Præmonſtratenſian or white canons, and not a priory, as it is called by Leland; and also in the Monasticon, where it is placed among the Augustine or black canons: it was dedicated to St. Mary and St. John the Baptist; founded probably by Ralph de Multon, in the latter end of the reign of King Henry II. or in the beginning of that of King Richard I.

At Ovington, three miles east from Greta Bridge, was a priory of Gilbertines, subordinate to the monastery at Sempringham, founded by Alan de Wilton, in the reign of King John.

Wolfsingham is situated in a country thinly inhabited, with a market on Tuesday, but little attended. Near it is Bradley-hall, a castellated mansion of the Boweses.

Hexham, anciently Hagustald, and Hextoldestham, from the river Hextold, which runs by it: Ethelreda, wife of King Egfrid, gave it to St. Wilfrid, in the year 675, for a bishop's fee. He built a church here, which for elegant workmanship and extraordinary beauty exceeded all the monasteries in England: but the town and church being destroyed by the Danes in the year 821, it was united to Lindisfarn, and after to Durham. After the conquest, upon some difference between Henry I. and the bishop, the town, with the country about it, called Hexhamshire, was given to the church of York, whereupon the archbishop placed here a prior and convent of Augustine canons regular, who continued till the general suppression, when the site was granted to Sir Reginald Carnaby; to whom also was given an hospital for lepers, founded as early as the reign of King John. Hexham is situated at the conflux of the north and south Tyne: the streets are narrow and ill built. The church had the privilege of a sanctuary till the reformation, and the fridstol, or stool of peace, is still remaining. The extent of the privilege was marked by a cross, at a mile distance each way. Here are two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Saturday. The number of inhabitants is about 2000. The chief manufactures are tanning leather, shoes, and gloves. In the ninth century this town suffered frequently from the Danes. In the year 1296 and 1346 it was pillaged and destroyed by the Scots. In the year 1463 a battle was fought here between the armies of the house of Lancaster and York; the former commanded by the Duke of Somerset, the latter by Lord Montague. The Yorkists obtained a complete victory, the Duke of Somerset and many other

noblemen were taken, and almost immediately beheaded: King Henry with his queen and son, who were with the army, escaped to Scotland.

There are two great horse fairs held annually at a place called Stagshaw Bank, two miles north-east from Hexham: and four miles east are the remains of Ayton castle, a lordship of the Baliols.

Haydon Bridge, six miles west from Hexham, had once a market; and about a mile south-west from it is Langley-castle, a seat of the Derwentwaters.

Eight miles south from Hexham was Blankland, Blancalanda, or Alba-landa, an abby of Premonstratensians, founded by Walter de Bolebec, in the year 1165: granted to John Bellow and John Broxholm, purchased by Bishop Crew, and bequeathed to charitable uses.

One mile south from Chollerton is St. Oswald's. This Oswald, king of Northumberland, being about to march against Cedwall the Briton (for so Bede calls the person whom the Britons themselves call Caswallon), king of Cumberland, as it seems set up a cross, and prostrating himself before it, humbly implored the aid of Christ to his worshippers, and immediately raising his voice, cried aloud to the army, "Let us all fall upon our knees and beseech the almighty, living and true God, by his mercy, to deliver us from this fierce and haughty foe." We do not find, says Bede, that any sign of Christianity, any church, or any altar, had been set up in this whole nation, before this banner of the holy cross was reared by this new commander of the army, from the impulse of devout faith, when he was on the point of engaging with a most cruel enemy. Oswald experiencing in this battle the aid of Christ which he had implored, immediately embraced Christianity, sent for Aidan, the Scot, to instruct his subjects in the Christian faith; and the field of victory had, from succeeding ages, the name of Heavenfield, or the Heavenly field, now to the same effect called Haledon.

At Walwick Chesters, or East Chesters, three miles west from St. Oswald's, are ruins of an ancient town,

the ramparts of which and the ditch are visible, supposed to be the ancient Cilurnum.

At Swinburn, two miles north from Chollerton, is an ancient castle lately rebuilt.

At Haughton, one mile north-west, is an ancient castle, now a seat of Mr. Smith.

At Chipchase, about a mile from Chollerton, is Chipchase-castle, the seat of Mr. Reed.

At Wark was a castle, taken by the Scots after the battle of the Standard. Henry II. strengthened the fortifications. In the year 1215 it was burned by King John. In the year 1318 it was taken by the Scots, and burned in 1385. Soon after it was recovered by the English, and again taken by the Scots. In 1460 it was demolished.

Bellingham has two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Saturday.

Three miles north-east from Bellingham is Rivingham, an ancient Roman station.

London to Stanhope.

	M.	F.
Wollingham, p. 361.	262	6
Frosterley	3	0
Stanhope	2	0
In the whole	267	6

STANHOPE is situated on the river Were, in a district called Weresdale, and had formerly a market, but not now frequented. Near it is Stanhope-castle, a seat of the Earl of Carlisle: in this park the Scots army lay encamped, and were besieged by Edward III. who was nearly surprised by a Scot named Douglas, and his chaplain killed. Altars and other Roman antiquities have been dug up here. This town, a rich rectory worth

London to Durham through Catterick 365

gool. per annum, with Wolsingham and Aukland, were held of the bishop by forest services, besides demesnes and other tenures; particularly on his great huntings, the tenants were bound to set up for him a field-house, or tabernacle, with a chapel, and all manner of rooms and offices; also to furnish him with horses and dogs, and to carry his provisions, and attend him during his stay for the supply of all conveniences. Here was the ancient seat of the family of Featherstonhaugh, for many generations; the last of them was killed at the battle of Hockstet, and the estate purchased by the Earl of Carlisle.

London to Durham through Catterick.

	M.	F.
Catterick, p. 139.	229	3
Black Bull	2	0
Three Tuns	1	7
Pierce Bridge, Durham	6	5
Heighington	5	4
Eldon	3	6
Merrington	3	0
Durham	7	6
In the whole	259	7

HALF way between Catterick-bridge and Pierce-bridge, at a village called Melfonby, or Molefby, was a convent of Benedictine nuns, founded by King Henry II. granted to the Archbishop of York, in exchange for other lands. Pierce-bridge is said to be a corruption of Priests-bridge, so named from two priests, who built it of stone, or from a chapel built here by John Baliol, king of Scotland.

London to Bishop's Auckland.

	M.	F.
Pierce Bridge, p. 365.	239	7
West Auckland	6	4
Bishop Auckland	3	0
	<hr/>	
In the whole	249	3

BISHOP AUKLAND takes its name from a palace belonging to the Bishop of Durham, who is lord of the manor: it is a clean, neat town, situated at the union of the Gaunlefs and the Wear. Here are manufactures of cotton and muslin, and a market on Thursday.

Across the river Wear is a stone bridge, built by Walter Skiddaw, bishop of Durham, in 1400. But what is most remarkable here, is the ancient fair-built palace belonging to the bishops of this rich see, with turrets, magnificently repaired by Anthony Bec: after which a great part of it was pulled down in the grand rebellion, by Sir Arthur Haslerig, who built himself a house out of the materials. At the restoration, Bishop Cosins, not so intent upon raising a family as some bishops have been, pulled down the new house, and built a large apartment to what remained of the old one, joining the whole to a magnificent chapel of his own erecting, in which he lies buried. What remained unfinished, hath been carried on, after his laudable example, by some of his successors, as well for the ornament as convenience of the fabric. Here are many fine pieces of painting; and several of the rooms are nobly furnished. Bishop Trevor made great additions to the palace. The church was made collegiate by Bishop Bec, and Bishop Cosins founded an hospital.

At Binchester, a mile north from Auckland, now a village, bears marks of former grandeur.

Hanwick, two miles to the north, is much frequented for its medicinal waters.

Four miles north-west is Whitton, an ancient baronial castle of the lords de Euers, situated on the south side of the Wear, where it is joined by the Lynburn. The Euers were a family of note and eminence in the county, and famous for their exploits against the Scots, and became extinct in the latter end of the seventeenth century. The castle was built about the year 1440. In the time of the civil war it was in the possession of Sir William Darcy; and he being a royalist, it was besieged and taken by Sir Arthur Haselrig, who sequestered the goods, but did not destroy the building. In the year 1689, Lord Darcy removed the lead, timber, and chimney-pieces, to Sadberg, with a design to build another house: but this design never took place, and the greater part of these materials was afterwards sold by auction. Whitton castle is now the seat of Mr. Hopner.

London to Tynemouth.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Durham, p. 170.	266	3	Brought up	279	3
East Raynton	5	0	Gleadon	3	4
Houghton-le-Spring	1	6	Harton	1	5
East Herrington	2	4	South Shields	1	7
Bishops Wearmouth	3	0	North Shields, North.		
Monk Wearmouth	0	6	Tynemouth	1	4
	279	3	In the whole	287	7

AT Houghton-le-Spring are a free-school and hospital, founded by Bernard Gilpin, the rector: the living is said to be worth 1200l. a-year.

At Bishops Wearmouth is an iron bridge, of one single arch over the Wear, under which the largest colliers sail with their top-masts up.

Monks Wearmouth was given by King Egfrid to Benedict Biscopius, in the year 674, who founded a mo-

nastery, which was burned by the Danes; and in the year 1074, by the Scots, under their king Malcolm. It was rebuilt by Bishop Walcher, but his successors afterwards removed the monks to Durham, to which this house became a cell. The church is parochial.

Three miles north-west from Monks Wearmouth are the remains of Hilton, belonging to an ancient family of that name, who were called the Bishops Barons. John Hilton, the last of the family, who died in 1746, was always called Baron Hilton. It was afterwards sold to the widow of Mr. Bowes.

South Shields, on the south side of the Tyne, though only a village, is very populous, and participates in the trade of Newcastle, as well as its neighbouring town on the opposite shore; where, also, many of the largest colliers take in their lading. At this place, too, are many ships built; and many ships also belong to it. This side of the Tyne is in the county of Durham. It is a place very famous for its salt-works, having more than two hundred pans, and great quantities of salt are boiled and made here: its glass-works, also, are a distinguished manufactory. On both banks of this river are also many convenient houses, for the accommodation and entertainment of seamen and colliers; for most of the Newcastle coal-fleet have usually their station here, till their coals are brought down in barges and lighters from Newcastle.

Three miles south-west from South Shields, near the mouth of the Tyne, is Jarrow, or Gyrvi, where the venerable Bede was born and educated. A monastery was founded here by Benedict Biscopius, in the year 684, which was destroyed by the Danes. It was afterwards united to Durham; and the church, or chapel became a poor hovel. It was, however, rebuilt. The remains consist of the chapel, now the parish church, and some broken walls. In the vestry is preserved the chair of Bede, said to have been placed here at the general dissolution. It is of oak, and seems to have been hewn out with an axe.

North Shields, on the north side of the Tyne, in the beginning of the reign of Edward I. consisted only of six fishermen's huts. The church was built in 1659; and at this time upwards of four hundred vessels are loaded annually at this port.

Tynemouth, or Tynemouth, takes its name from its situation. It is defended by a large castle well furnished with cannon, and inaccessible from the sea. The Tyne here is not above seven feet deep at low water; and though the channel is good from hence to Newcastle, a sand lies across the mouth of it, called the Bar, with dangerous rocks about it, called the Black Middins; but to prevent ships running on them by night, there are light-houses set up, and maintained by the Trinity-house, at Newcastle; and near them is Clifford's fort, built in 1672, which commands the mouth of the river. It has several salt-works; but its greatest article of trade is coals, of which upwards of 770,000 chaldrons are sent to London only, besides other places. This place is now much resorted to as a watering-place during the summer months. The castle was a place of strength, probably in the time of the Saxons, but certainly in the time of William Rufus, as Robert Mowbray sought refuge in it. It then and afterwards belonged to the earls of Northumberland. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth it was garrisoned, and had then a master-gunner at eight pence per day, and six inferior gunners at sixpence each. During the civil war, this place was again converted into a fortress, and was besieged and taken by the Scots in the year 1644, when thirty-eight pieces of ordnance, and great store of arms, ammunition, and provisions, fell into their hands; the garrison were allowed to march out with their baggage, but bound themselves to submit to the instructions of the parliament. Six prisoners made their escape under favour of a violent storm of wind, by letting themselves down through a priy-house, with ropes lengthened out by several sheets tied together. The sum of 5000*l.* was ordered by parliament to repair it; and the works at Newcastle, the town-wall, bridge,

and garrison. Colonel Henry Lilburne was made governor of it, who, with his lieutenant-colonel, and most of the garrison, declared for the king; the news of which reaching Newcastle, Sir Arthur Haselrig, a governor of that place, immediately, with the force under his command, marched against it; and, after a smart defence, wherein Colonel Lilburn and others were slain, took it. The besiegers wanting scaling-ladders, entered through the embrasures and port-holes, in the face of the guns playing against them. As soon as they were masters of the fort, quarter was given to the garrison. On the right-hand, after passing through the gate, there is a small building of brick, seemingly a guard-house, or magazine. This is, undoubtedly, of later date than the rest of the building. A priory was founded here very early, but by whom is uncertain; though some ascribe it to Oswald, others to Egfrid, in the eighth century. Edward, king of Deira, by which is understood the tract of country between the Humber and the Tees, about the year 627 built a chapel at Tynemouth, wherein his daughter took the veil. Herebald, the companion of John of Beverley, was a monk and abbot here in the beginning of the eighth century. This house in its infancy suffered greatly by the incursions of the Danes, by whom it was thrice plundered: once in the eighth century; again in the next, by Hunguar and Hubba, when the church was burned to the ground; and a third time in the reign of Ethelstane; and this spot, called by the Saxons Penbalcrag, or the Rock of Walls Head, from the Roman wall, which it is said ended hereabouts, was, for some time, occupied by these robbers, as a post for the convenient landing and embarking on their piratical expeditions. After they were driven hence, the damaged buildings lay unrepared and in ruins, till the reign of Edward the Confessor; when Tosti, earl of Northumberland, rebuilt them, and endowed the priory for black canons, dedicating it to the honour of the Virgin Mary and St. Oswin, the remains of that saint having been found among the ruins. These were after-

wards translated to Jarrow, by the permission of Waltheof, earl of Northumberland; but again brought back to Tynemouth; from whence they were once more removed to Durham, by Azelwinus, bishop of that see, in the year 1065. The site and most of the land were granted by Edward VI. to John Dudley, duke of Northumberland; but, by his attainder in the next reign, it reverted to the crown, in which it remained till the 10th year of Elizabeth. The manor of Tynemouth, at this time, belongs to the present Duke of Northumberland. But the site of the monastery is said to belong to the crown, and was held under a lease, by Colonel Henry Villars, formerly governor of Tynemouth, who obtained permission to erect a light-house, and to receive one shilling for every English, and sixpence for every foreign ship anchoring in the harbour of Shields; which, it is said, produces annually about 80l.

The monastery was situated on a high rocky point, on the north side of the entrance into the river Tyne, about a mile and a half below North Shields. This situation, though in summer very pleasant, must in winter, or tempestuous weather, have been extremely bleak and uncomfortable. This priory is built with reddish stones, and seems to be the work of different periods; many of the arches being circular, and some pointed. The whole appears to have been highly finished, and very magnificent. The chief remains are those of the church, at the east end of which is a small but extremely elegant chapel, or oratory. The church once served as a parish church; but being much decayed, and the parishioners in the civil war being debarred the liberty of a free resort to it, another was begun in the year 1659, which was afterwards finished and consecrated by Bishop Cosins, in the year 1668. Many families continue to bury in the cemetery here, although there is a burial-place at the new church.

Much of these buildings have been pulled down by Mr. Villars, for erecting the barracks, light-house, his own house near it, and other edifices; he likewise strip-

ped off the lead, which, till then, had covered the church. To this house two remarkable persons formerly belonged: John Wethamstide, abbot of St. Alban's, a learned historian, once a monk of this priory, who, after his promotion, presented it with a gold chalice of great weight. John Tynemouth, an eminent sacred biographer, was born at Tynemouth; and, as it is said, was once a vicar of this church.

At a small distance from Tynemouth, northward, stands Cullercoats, a place otherwise of no great distinction, but worthy remembrance in this respect, that it is a very commodious little port, of artificial construction, or, as the common people style it, an harbour made by hand. It is dry at low-water mark, and difficult at the entrance; but it serves only for coals and salt belonging to the works of particular persons, at whose expence it was constructed. Seaton Sluice was originally of the same kind. Sir Ralph Delaval, an able admiral of the seventeenth century, was continually contriving new improvements, in the exercise of which he never hesitated at expence; and, amongst the rest, made this port on his own plan, and entirely at his own charge, for the benefit of his tenants and self immediately, but without excluding others who chose to use it. In the construction of this small harbour, he found enough to exercise his skill and patience; the stone pier which covered it from the north-east wind being carried away by the sea more than once; and when he had overcome this difficulty by using timber as well as stone, he felt a new inconvenience, by his port filling up with mud and sand, though a pretty sharp rill ran through it, which had so hollowed the rock, as to produce that very basin which Sir Ralph would convert into an haven. In order to remove this mischief, he placed a new strong sluice with flood-gates upon his brook; and these being shut by the coming-in of the tide, the back-water collected itself into a body, and forcing a passage at the ebb, carried all before it, and twice in twenty-four hours scoured the bed of the haven clean. King Charles II. who had a great turn to

matters of this kind, made him collector and surveyor of his own port, and it still bears his name, being sometimes called Seaton-fluice, but commonly, Seaton Delaval; though strictly that is the name of the town to which this little port belongs, and is a gate to Newcastle. It admits small vessels, yet larger vessels may lie safe and receive their lading in the road, which renders it very commodious.

At Seaton was a castle belonging to the Delavals, from the reign of Henry I. which was rebuilt from a design of Sir John Vanbrugh: now the seat of Lord Delaval.

Four miles west from Seaton is Seghill, a Roman station, called Segedunum.

At the distance of a league to the north of Seaton Delaval lies Blith Nook, at the mouth of a small river. Here is a quay and some other conveniences; though at low water the sea, at the opening of the creek, may be safely passed on horseback. This, as well as those before described, derives its origin from the coal-trade, having some advantage from its situation, which brought it first to be regarded, and has since preserved it in esteem. We find the name in some of our old maps; but from comparing all circumstances, it seems probable that it was very little considered, or those works raised, till about the time of the restoration. In the space of fifty years from thence, the vessels lading there were not numerous enough to attract notice; about ten years after, or a little more, they became at least double, though there was no village at the place, nor any tolerable town near it. In 1728 it seems to have doubled again, since two hundred and seven vessels were that year entered in the custom-house books, as coming from this place, and things have been improving ever since. It is looked upon as a creek to the port of Newcastle.

London to Tynemouth.

	M.	F.
Newcastle, p. 170.	280	6
Ufeborn	1	0
Biker	1	0
Chirton	4	4
North Shields	1	0
Tynemouth	1	4
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In the whole	289	6

London to Sunderland.

	M.	F.
Bishops Wearmouth, p. 367.	278	5
Sunderland	0	6
	<hr/>	
In the whole	279	3

SUNDERLAND is situated at the mouth of the Wear, where it runs into the German sea. The harbour is too shallow for large vessels, so that they are obliged to take in their loadings in the open road, though many attempts have been made to remedy the evil. Sunderland has been greatly enriched by the coal-trade, and its salt-pans, which, with the number of ships employed in carrying not only coals and salt, but glass and other merchandise, to divers parts of the kingdom, as well as abroad, makes it a fine nursery of seamen. The vessels of Sunderland are generally smaller than those of Newcastle; but then they have this advantage of the Newcastle-men, that, in case of a contrary wind, particularly at north-east, which though fair when at sea, yet suffers not the ships at Newcastle to get out of the Tyne, the ships at Sunderland, riding in the open sea, are ready to

fail as soon as they have got their lading; so that they have been known to go away and deliver their coals at London, and get back again, before the ships at Shields, which were laden when they departed, were able to get over the bar. There are abundance of able seamen here, who are reckoned among the colliers the best seamen in the country. As to the Sunderland coal, it is observed to burn slowly, to have much pyrites with it, and that it turns to a heavy reddish cinder, which appears by the load-stone to be iron ore. There belong about 200 sail of ships to the ship-owners of Sunderland, exclusive of small craft, which are mostly employed in the coal and coast trade. The number of people in this town, and in the adjacent hamlets of Bishop-Wearmouth, the Salt-pans, Monk-Wearmouth, and the North Shore, are computed at 20,000; yet this great harbour of Sunderland is no more than a member to the port of Newcastle, as well as Hartlepool. Sunderland is pretty well built, mostly with brick or stone: the principal street is of a great length, as well as good breadth; parallel to which runs another, but narrower; besides a great number of others. Those that are delighted with marine prospects, may here see twenty or thirty sail of ships come in with the flowing tide, from the coasting and foreign ports; fifteen or twenty going out on their respective voyages; and thirty or forty sail at anchor in the road, taking in the remainder of their cargoes.

Thus writes a gentleman of the place to his friend, in the year 1755, of the then improving state of this flourishing port and town:

“ We have a very fine pier, which affords a pleasant walk, as well as shelter for the ships; it is said to have cost about 19,000*l*. We are now at work in deepening and taking up part of the rock in the south channel; which, when completed, is expected to be of considerable advantage to trade.

An Account of the Ships that cleared Coastwise at Sunderland in the Year 1754.

In the first Quarter	370 fail,
In the second	1297
In the third	1444
In the fourth, ending at Christmas, 1754,	471
Total	<u>3582</u>

“To which add 120 fail of ships to foreign parts (the exact number I have not, but perhaps it is more), and it makes upwards of 3700 that loaded at this port last year. Where shall we find a parallel!—It is said there were vended here, in the two last quarters of the same year, upwards of 100,000 chaldrons of coals.

“N. B. Some of those also might deliver over sea, as well as those mentioned foreign, although they might clear coastwise; such things happen sometimes. In the summer season there are also about 10,000 tons of lime and lime-stones carried from this river, in small floops of about twenty or thirty tons, which are not included in the above numbers.”

London to Hartlepool.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Northallerton, p. 170.	23	1 5	Brought up	253	5
Enter Common	8	0	Billingham	1	0
Piersburgh	6	0	Greatham	4	0
Yarm	3	0	Stranton	3	0
Stockton, Durham	4	0	Hartlepool	2	0
Norton	1	0			
	<u>253</u>	<u>5</u>	In the whole	263	5

YARM, or Yarum, is a small town, situated on the right bank of the Tees, over which is a stone bridge between the counties of York and Durham. Vessels trade

from hence to London with lead, corn, &c. and there is a market on Thursday. In the church, which is a modern building, a beautiful window of painted glass, by Picket of York, has been put up over the altar. Here was an ancient hospital dedicated to St. Nicholas, founded by the family of Bruce, in the year 1185, which was given by Alan de Wilton to the canons of Helagh Park. Here was likewise a house of black friars, built by Peter de Bruce, who died in the year 1271.

Stockton, or Stockton-upon-Tees, is a neat town on the left bank of the river, over which is a handsome stone bridge lately built. This town has risen, at the expence of Yarum, from a poor pitiful village, with clay walls, and straw covering to the houses, to a well-built corporate town, of great resort and business, governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. It is famous for its ale, and a good trade, which it carries on in grain, lead, and butter, bacon, cheese, tallow, &c. by the Tees, with London, which formerly was altogether at Yarum. Its exports and imports are very considerable, and great quantities of wheat, lead, and alum, &c. are frequently hence exported to foreign parts. It may have greater trade, when either their own wealth, or the attention of the public, shall enable its inhabitants to correct the rapidity of the current, which makes the entrance of the harbour hazardous, that otherwise would be very good. But Stockton lying near the sea, and consequently more convenient, has almost engrossed the whole trade to itself. The town is separated from the vale of Cleveland by the river, over which the bridge has opened a communication between the counties of York and Durham, which has greatly improved the commerce of the place. Here are built a number of stout vessels from forty to four hundred tons burthen. The town in general is well built, has a large, neat, and commodious church, with an organ, and a tuneful ring of six bells; a charity-school, for the educating and clothing of twenty boys, and twenty girls, founded and supported by the benefactions of the inhabitants; and an handsome town-

hall, placed in the centre of the principal street, which runs north and south, in breadth from twenty to sixty yards, and extremely spacious and open. The pavements are neat, and kept in good repair, which add to the elegance of the town. Here is a custom-house for the receipt of duties, attended by a collector, comptroller, and other officers. The streets are well paved, and the principal one spacious and handsome, and the number of houses about 1100. The principal manufactures are sail-cloth and ropes; damask, huckaback, and checked linens. There are two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday. Near the town is an ancient stone barn, the only remains of a castle, once a palace, belonging to the bishops of Durham; to which they were accustomed to retire in times of war and tumult, as to a place of safety. King John signed here the charter of incorporation for the town. The church of Norton, till the reign of George I. the mother church of Stockton, was formerly collegiate.

At Greatham is an ancient hospital, founded by Robert De Stichel, bishop of Durham, in the year 1262, still in being, under the patronage of the Bishop of Durham.

Hartlepool is a seaport, and a member of Newcastle, situated on a promontory nearly encompassed by the German sea. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, under a charter of Queen Elizabeth. Towards the east and south-east it is defended by a natural ledge of limestone rocks; and elsewhere it was fortified by a wall with towers and buttments, now in ruins. On the moor near the town are two batteries, with a few pieces of ordnance. The town is large, and the inhabitants principally employed in fishing for cod, turbot, soles, &c. The entrance into the harbour is easy and safe for vessels of small burthen. In the reign of Edward III. it furnished five ships for the royal navy. The principal exports are corn, coals, and lime. Hartlepool has lately been much frequented in summer for the purpose of sea-bathing. There is a weekly market on Saturday. In or near the town was a monastery called Heorthu,

London to Sunderland—Elfdon. 37

founded on the first conversion of the Northumbrians, about the year 640, by a religious woman named Hieu, or St. Bega, where St. Hilda was some time abbess. A house of grey friars was founded before 1275, which, at the dissolution, was granted to John Doyley and John Scudamore.

About two miles to the south is Seaton Carew, a village near the sea, much frequented as a bathing-place.

London to Sunderland through Stockton.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Stockton, p. 376.	252	5	Brought up	267	5
Norton	1	0	Easington	2	4
Bellingham	1	0	Dalton	3	0
Wolverton	2	0	Ryhope	3	4
Sheraton	6	4	Bishop Wearmouth	2	6
Shotton	4	4	Sunderland	0	6
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	267	5	In the whole	280	1

NEAR Shotton is Castle Eden, the seat of Mr. Burdon.

London to Elfdon.

	M.	F.
Newcastle, p. 170.	280	6
Pont Eland	7	4
Camboe	13	4
Harwood Head	4	4
Elfdon	3	4
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In the whole	309	6

PONTELAND on the river Blythe, is an ancient Roman station, called Pons *Cælii*, being built by *Cælius Hadrianus*. At this town a peace was concluded between Henry III. and the King of Scotland, in the year 1244.

Four miles south from Harwood are the ruins of Wallington-castle, an ancient seat of the Fenwicks. In pulling down the house in 1775, the workmen found several hundred gold nobles of Edward III.

At Elsdon an imperfect altar was dug up, with the bones of beasts, ashes, &c. Near it are several circles of stones of various sizes, called Berren Knoll.

Three miles west from Elsdon is Otterburn, memorable for the battle between the Percies and the Douglasses, fought in 1388. The story is related by Froissart, a contemporary historian. James, earl of Douglas, with 10,000 men, laid siege to Newcastle, where, in a sally, he encountered Hotspur, and took from him his pennon, which he boasted he would carry home to his castle of Alquest; and retiring thence, took and burnt Ponelace-castle, belonging to Hamo d'Alphel, and encamped at Otterburn, twelve or fourteen miles (eight English leagues) from the town. Percy having received a reinforcement, pursued him, assaulted his camp, and gave him battle by moon-light. The Scots were at first worsted, till Patrick Hepburne and his son coming up, renewed the fight; and, notwithstanding Douglas was mortally wounded, of which he soon after died, gave the English a complete overthrow, taking Percy and his brother Ralph prisoners, with other persons of note, to the number of above 1000, and killing above 1800, wounded above 1000. Shortly after fresh troops, under the Bishop of Durham, coming to support their countrymen, were frightened back by the Scots blowing their horns, which sounded as of a greater number than reality. This battle is supposed to have been celebrated in the ballad of Chevy Chace, which so "moved the heart" of the gallant and fanciful Sidney; and the latter stanzas plainly declare as much, though Dr. Percy, rather than

allow it, supposes those stanzas are a later addition. In the grounds of Otterburn was a cairn of stone, computed at sixty tons, which being removed, discovered at the bottom a rough stone, like a grave-stone, with smaller stones wedged in between it and the ground. Under it is a cavity like a grave, about four feet deep, about two yards long, and four feet broad at top, at about one foot and an half was some very fine mould, next to that some ashes laid in fine white sand about two feet thick. There were mixed with the ashes what they took for small pieces of burnt bones, very black, but none entire, and several pieces of burnt wood like charcoal.

Seven miles north-west from Elsdon is Riechester, or Rochester, an ancient Roman station, in which several Roman antiquities have been found, altars, inscriptions, &c.

Near Elsdon is Tod Law, a mount on which three columns are erected in a triangle, twelve feet distant from each other: each column nearly twelve feet in diameter, supposed to be placed there by the Danes.

8 Miles from Elsdon to Rothbury.

		M. F.	
London to Rothbury.		295	7
Morpeth, p. 170.		11	0
Sunny-Sidenem.		4	0
Rothbury		310	7
In the whole		310	7

ROTHBURY, or Rowbury, on the river Coquet, with a weekly market on Friday. The church font is remarkable for its sculpture. Near the town is an ancient circular entrenchment called Old Rothbury. At Halyston, or Holystone, six miles west from Rothbury, Paulinus is said to have baptised many thousand converts in the infancy of christianity. A convent of

Benedictine nuns was founded by one of the Umfrevilles, who had a castle at Harbottle, about two miles to the west. This castle held out against the Scots in the year 1246; and thither Margaret, queen of Scotland, retired, after her second marriage to the Earl of Angus; and here she was delivered of her daughter, who was afterwards married to the Earl of Lenox.

London to Berwick.

	M.	F.		M.	F.
Morpeth, p. 170.	289	2	Brought up	319	2
Earlston Moor	4	6	Belford	3	7
Felton	5	3	Detchon	2	3
Newton	3	3	Fenwick, Durham.	2	7
Alnwick	5	5	Haggerston	3	0
Charlton	6	4	Tweedmouth	6	4
Warrenford	4	3	Berwick	0	4
	319	2	In the whole	338	3

ALNWICK is situated on the north side of a hill near the river Alne, over which is a stone bridge, erected some years since at the expence of 2000l. by the Duke of Northumberland. The town is populous and well built, with a good town-house, where the quarter-sessions and county courts are held, and members are elected for the town. It has a market on Saturday. Alnwick was anciently fortified; vestiges of the wall are still visible, and three gates were some years since almost entire. It is governed by four chamberlains and common-council.

On the south side of the river, opposite the town, is Alnwick castle, one of the principal seats of the great family of Percy; earls of Northumberland; is situated on the south side of the river Alne, on an elevation that gives great dignity to its appearance, and in ancient times rendered it a most impregnable fortress. It is believed

to have been founded in the time of the Romans, although no part of the original structure is now remaining. But when part of the dungeon or castle keep was taken down to be repaired some years ago, under the present walls was discovered the foundation of other buildings, which lay in a different direction from the present; and some of the stones appeared to have Roman mouldings. The dungeon or keep of the present castle is believed to have been founded in the Saxon times. The zig-zag fretwork round the arch that leads into the inner court is evidently of Saxon architecture; and yet this was probably not the most ancient entrance, for under the flag-tower (before that part was taken down and rebuilt) was the appearance of a gateway that had been walled up, directly fronting the present outward gate into the town. This castle appears to have been a place of great strength immediately after the Norman conquest; for in the reign of King William Rufus, it underwent a remarkable siege from Malcolm III. king of Scotland, who lost his life before it, as did also Prince Edward his eldest son. The most authentic account of this event seems to be that given in the ancient chronicle of Alnwick abbey, of which a copy is preserved in the British Museum. This informs us, that the castle, although too strong to be taken by assault, being cut off from all hopes of succour, was on the point of surrendering, when one of the garrison undertook its rescue by the following stratagem; he rode forth completely armed, with the keys of the castle tied to the end of his spear, and presented himself in a suppliant manner before the king's pavillion, as being come to surrender up the possession; Malcolm too hastily came forth to receive him, and suddenly received a mortal wound. The assailant escaped by the fleetness of his horse through the river, which was then swollen with rains. The Chronicle adds that his name was Hammond, and that the place of his passage was long after him named Hammond's ford, probably where the bridge was afterwards built. Prince Edward, Malcolm's eldest son, too incautiously ad-

vancing to revenge his father, received a mortal wound, of which he died three days after. The spot where Malcolm was slain was distinguished by a cross, which was restored by a late duchess, who was immediately descended from this unfortunate king by his daughter, Queen Maud, wife of King Henry I. of England. In the following century, another king of Scotland was taken prisoner besieging this castle. This was William III. commonly called the Lion; who having formed a blockade for some days, was surprised by a party of English, that had marched in the night to its relief, and coming suddenly on the king, as he was reconnoitring the works at some distance from his camp, took him prisoner early in the morning of July 12, in the year 1174. The captive monarch was sent first to Richmond, and afterwards into Normandy to King Henry II. A tradition has been preserved that the king was not taken more than a bow-shot from the castle, at a place formerly called Rotten-row, not far from the entrance on the ride into Huhn park.

To give complete annals of all the events that happened at, or near this castle, would constitute too large a-part of the border history; and, therefore, it will be sufficient only to mention, at present, a remarkable retreat that was made from this castle, at the conclusion of the civil wars of York and Lancaster. Margaret of Anjou had introduced into this castle a garrison of 300 Frenchmen. After the decisive battle of Towton, when the victorious Yorkists proceeded to take possession of all the castles in the north, Margaret, who was anxious to preserve this garrison, applied to George Douglas, earl of Angus, who very gallantly undertook to bring them away. He accordingly advanced with 10,000 horsemen, and making show, as if he meant to charge the English army, which had invested the castle, while the latter formed themselves in line of battle, he brought up a party of his stoutest horses to the postern-gate, to whom the garrison made a sally, and every soldier mounting behind a trooper (or as others say, on a num-

ber of spare horses brought purposely for them), the whole were securely conveyed into Scotland; the Earl of Warwick, who commanded the English, being well satisfied to take possession of the deserted castle without bloodshed. It is believed that the garrison before they retired had endeavoured to destroy all the arms and ammunition which they could not carry off. Accordingly, a few years ago, on opening the principal well in the inner ward, which had been long filled up, the workmen found in it a great number of cannon balls of a very large size, such as were chiefly used after the first invention of gunpowder; and which, together with some other things of that kind, had probably been thrown into the well by this garrison. This retreat was made in January, in the year 1464.

Before the Norman conquest, this castle, together with the barony of Alnwick and all its dependencies, had belonged to a great baron, named Gilbert Tyson, who was slain fighting along with Haróld. His son, William, had an only daughter, whom the Conqueror gave in marriage to one of his Norman chieftains, named Ivo de Vescy, together with all the inheritance of her house. From that period, the castle and barony of Alnwick continued in the possession of the lords de Vescy, down to the time of King Edward I.; in the 25th year of whose reign, in the year 1297, died Lord William de Vescy, the last baron of this family; who, having no legitimate issue, did, by the king's licence, infeoff Anthony Bec, bishop of Durham, titular patriarch of Jerusalem, in the castle and barony of Alnwick. In the bishop's possession, the castle and barony of Alnwick continued 12 years, and were then by him granted and sold to the Lord Henry de Percy, one of the greatest barons in the north. From that period, Alnwick castle became the great baronial seat in the north of the lords de Percy, and of their successors, the earls of Northumberland; by whom it was transmitted down in lineal succession to their illustrious representative, the present duke.

An abbey of Premonstratensian canons was founded;

here by Eustace Fitz John in the year 1147; the site of which was granted to Ralph Sadler and Lawrence Winnington. Here was likewise an hospital founded by the Percies, which, in the reign of Edward III. was annexed to the abbey of Huln, three miles north-west from Alnwick. This was the first monastery of Carmelites in the kingdom, and was founded in the reign of Henry III. by Ralph Fresborn, a monk of Mount Carmel, who was brought into England by William de Vescy and Richard Grey, two barons engaged in the crusades. Henry Percy, fourth earl of Northumberland, built in this abbey a fine tower, as a place of refuge for the monks to retire to in times of danger; for in the sudden irruptions of the borderers of both nations, those rude men spared no places or persons, however sacred, but laid all waste with fire and sword. This tower having been preserved more entire than any other part of the abbey, has been lately repaired by the noble proprietors, the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, who fitted it up in the old Gothic style. These ruins afford a curiosity of the vegetable kind, a tree growing round a large fragment of a wall, which seems so naturalized as to become a part of it. Some of the buildings are fitted up, and inhabited by servants, who take care of an aviary which his grace has established here. The other parts are decorated with plantations of various trees and shrubs.

Three miles from Alnwick is Howick-castle, a seat of the Greys.

Three miles lower down the river is Alnmouth, a small seaport-town, where vessels of 300 tons may be built. The church is in a state of ruins.

Three miles south from Alnmouth, on the north side of the Coquet, is Warkworth, a town chiefly consisting of one principal street. In the market-place is a stone cross, the market is discontinued: the chief employment of the inhabitants is catching and curing salmon.

Near the south end of the town is the magnificent seat of the Duke of Northumberland, Warkworth-castle. Nothing can be more magnificent and picturesque,

from what part soever it is viewed; and though, when entire, it was far from being destitute of strength, yet its appearance does not excite the idea of one of those rugged fortresses destined solely for war, whose gloomy towers suggest to the imagination only dungeons, chains, and executions; but rather that of such an ancient hospitable mansion, as is alluded to by Milton—

Where throngs of knights and barons bold
In weeds of peace high triumphs hold.

Or, as is described in our old romances, where, in the days of chivalry, the wandering knight, or distressed princess, found honourable reception and entertainment; the holy palmer repose for his wearied limbs; and the poor and helpless their daily bread.

The castle and moat, according to an ancient survey, contained five acres $17\frac{1}{2}$ perches of ground. Its walls, on the south, east, and west sides, are garnished with towers. The great gate of the castle is on the south side, between two polygonal towers, and is also defended with machicolations. The keep, or dungeon, forms the north front; its figure is a square, with the angles canted off. Near the middle of each face of this square there is a turret projecting at right angles, its end terminating in a semi-hexagon; these projections are of the same height as the rest of the keep. This keep is very large and lofty, and contains a variety of magnificent apartments; above it rises a high watch-tower, commanding an almost unbounded prospect. On the north side, next the street, are several figures of angels bearing armorial shields; and at the top of the turret, in the middle, is carved, in bas-relief, a large lion rampant.

When Leland wrote his Itinerary, this castle was in thorough repair; his words are: "Warkworth castle stondythe on the south syde of Coquet water; it is well maynteyned, and is large." At that time, the Percy family was under attainder, and Warkworth, &c. in the hands of the crown; during which, this castle was probably neglected, and fell into decay. Warkworth was

formerly the barony of Roger Fitz Richard, who held it by service of one knight's fee. It was granted to him by King Henry II. together with the manors of Corbrig, &c. These were confirmed to him by Richard I. In the reign of Edward III. it came to the Percy family, and continued from father to son, all of the name of Henry, till the 8th of Richard II. in the year 1384, when the Scots having taken the castle of Berwick, by bribing the person to whom Henry Percy, first earl of Northumberland had entrusted the keeping thereof, the Duke of Lancaster, then a great enemy to that nobleman, accused him of treason before the lords, and even procured his condemnation, and the consequent confiscation of his estates; but the earl having retaken Berwick, and made his innocence apparent, was again restored to his honours and estates.

In the reign of King Henry IV. when that king quarrelled with the Percies, who helped him to the crown, this castle was taken from the Earl of Northumberland; and bestowed upon Sir Robert Umfreville, knt. in whose possession it continued till the restoration of the Percy family in the succeeding reign. After the restoration of the Percy family, in the second year of King Henry V. this castle continued in possession of the earls of Northumberland; till, at the conclusion of the civil wars of York and Lancaster, this great family was again attainted, and the estates forfeited were given away to gratify some of the principal adherents to the house of York. But in the 12th year of King Edward IV. Sir Henry Percy was restored in blood to the earldom of Northumberland; and the attainder was made void. To this account it may only be needful to add, that its beautiful situation and elegant structure rendered it, for many ages, the favourite residence of the Percy family. Most of the earls of Northumberland appear to have resided here, when their affairs required their presence in Northumberland; and their larger castle of Alnwick (which is only ten miles from Warkworth)

was rather used as a military fortress, and filled with a garrison, than as a place of domestic abode.

About half a mile from the castle up the river is the celebrated hermitage, so elegantly described by Doctor Percy in the *Hermit of Warkworth*, published about 40 years since. It still contains three apartments, all of them hollowed in the solid rock, and hanging over the river in the most picturesque manner imaginable, with a covering of trees, reliques of venerable woods, in which this fine solitude was anciently embowered. These apartments they call the chapel, sacristy, and anti-chapel. Of these, the chapel is very entire and perfect; but the two others have suffered by the falling down of the rock at the west end. By this accident a beautiful pillar, which formerly stood between these two apartments, and gave an elegant finishing to this end of the sacred vaults, was, within the memory of old people, destroyed. The chapel is no more than eighteen feet long, nor more than seven and a half in width and height; but is modelled and executed in a very beautiful style of Gothic architecture. The sides are ornamented with neat octagon pillars, all cut in the solid rock; which branch off into the cieling, and forming little pointed arches, terminate in groins. At the east end is a handsome plain altar, to which the priest ascended by two steps; these, in the course of ages, have been much worn away through the soft yielding nature of the stone. Behind the altar is a little nich, which probably received the crucifix, or the pix. Over this nich is still seen the faint outline of a glory. On the north side of the altar is a very beautiful Gothic window, executed like all the rest, in the living rock. This window transmitted light from the chapel sacristy; or what else shall we call it? being a plain oblong room which ran parallel with the chapel, somewhat longer than it, but not so wide. At the east end of this apartment are still seen the remains of an altar, at which mass was occasionally sung, as well as in the chapel. Between it and the chapel is a square perforation, with

some appearance of bars, or a lattice, through which the hermit might attend confession, or behold the elevation of the host without entering the chapel. Near this perforation is a neat door-case opening into the chapel out of this side-room or sacristy, which contains a benching cut in the rock, whence is seen a beautiful view up the river, finely overhung with woods. Over the door-case, within the chapel, is carved a small neat escutcheon, with all the emblems of the passion, &c. the cross, the crown of thorns, the nails, the spear, and the sponge. On the south side of the altar is another window; and below is a neat cenotaph, or tomb, ornamented with three human figures elegantly cut in the rock: the principal figure represents a lady lying along, still very entire and perfect; over her breast hovers, what probably was an angel, but much defaced; and at her feet is a warrior, erect, and perhaps originally in a praying posture; but he is likewise mutilated by time. At her feet is also a rude sculpture of a bull's or ox's head; which the editor of the ballad not unreasonably conjectures to have been the lady's crest. This was, as he observes, the crest of the Widdrington family, whose castle is but five miles from this hermitage. It was also the ancient crest of the Nevilles, and of one or two other families in the north. On the same side is another door-case, and near it an excavation, to contain the holy water. Over both the door-cases are still seen the traces of letters, vestiges of two ancient inscriptions; but so much defaced as to be at present illegible.

The habitation, it is supposed, consisted of one single dwelling-room, with a bed-chamber over it, and a small kitchen adjoining, which is now fallen in and covered with earth; but the ruins of the oven still mark its situation, and shew that some of the inhabitants of this hermitage did not always dislike good cheer. It is the received tradition, that the founder of this hermitage was one of the Bertram family, who were anciently lords of Bothall castle, and had great possessions in this country; and that he imposed this penance upon himself.

to expiate the murder of his brother. As for the lady, nothing particular is remembered concerning her; but the elegant sculpture of her figure on the tomb, and the crest at her feet, seem sufficiently to warrant the story of the ballads.

At the mouth of the river Coquet, near the coast, is a small island called also Coquet, and sometimes House island, said by Bede to have been famous for the assemblies of monks held here in the year 680. It consists of a few acres of pasture-land, and is rented for the feeding of sheep and collecting of sea-weed. On it are the remains of an hermitage, called St. Cuthbert's oratory. In the civil wars this island was made a place of arms for Charles I. garrisoned by 200 men, with seven pieces of ordnance. It was taken by the Scots in the year 1643, with much booty, ammunition, and cattle. Here was likewise a priory of Benedictines, cell to Tynemouth, which, with the island, was granted at the dissolution to the Earl of Bedford.

Five miles north-east from Charlton is Dunstanburgh or Dunstanbrough castle, an ancient seat of the Earl of Lancaster, and castellated by Earl Thomas in the reign of Edward II. The castle continued in the Lancastrian family till the reign of Henry VI. when, after the battle of Hexham-field, Sir Peter de Bressley and 500 Frenchmen taking shelter in it, were besieged by Ralph lord Ogle, Edmund and Richard de Crafter, John Manners, and Gilbert de Errington, partisans of the house of York. After a vigorous defence, all the garrison, except Sir Peter, were made prisoners, and the castle, which had been much damaged in the siege, was totally dismantled. It is now the property of the Earl of Tankerville. It stands on an eminence of several acres, sloping gently to the sea, and edged to the north and north-west with precipices, in the form of a crescent; by the western termination of which are three natural stone pyramids of a considerable height; and by the eastern one, an opening in the rocks made by the sea under a frightful precipice, called Rumble Churn, from

the breaking of the waves in tempestuous weather and high seas. Above this is the main entrance, and by it the ruin of the chapel: at the south-west corner is the draw-well, partly filled up. It is built with whin and rag-stone. In the additions to Camden it is recorded, that in one year there grew within the walls of this castle 240 Winchester bushels of corn, beside several loads of hay. It is likewise there mentioned, that a kind of spar is found hereabouts, called Dunstanbrough diamonds, said to rival those of St. Vincent's rock, near Bristol.

Belford is a small neat town, with a market on Tuesday. The church is a handsome newly-erected structure, being finished in the year 1700. Near it are the ruins of an ancient chapel, and a little to the south-west is an ancient camp.

Four miles east from Belford is Bamborough, with a castle situated upon an almost perpendicular rock, close to the sea, and accessible only on the south-east side, on a spot where, according to the monkish historians, there stood the castle or palace of the kings of Northumberland, built, as it is said, by King Ida, who began his reign about the year 559. Part of the present ruins are by some supposed to be the remains of King Ida's works, and others carry their antiquity still higher, and assert the keep to have been a Roman structure: for which supposition there is no foundation: and though there was undoubtedly a fortress or palace here in the Saxon times, and perhaps earlier, every part of the present building seems to have been the work of the Normans. The ancient name of this place was, it is said, Bebbanborough, which name, Camden, from the authority of Bede, imagines borrowed from Queen Bebba; but the author of the additions to that writer is of a contrary opinion, as in the Saxon copy it is called Cynclicanberg, or the Royal mansion. This castle was besieged in the year 642, by Penda, the pagan king of the Mercians, without success. In the year 710, King Osred, on the death of Alfred his father, took shelter in this

castle with Brithric, his tutor or guardian; one Edulph having seized the crown, by whom, with his partisans, they were unsuccessfully besieged. Brithric made so gallant a defence that the siege was turned into a blockade, which gave the loyal subjects time to arm in defence of their young king. On their marching hither to his relief, Edulph fled, but was followed, taken, and put to death by Brithric, who thereby securely seated Osred on the throne, when this castle became his palace. In the reign of Egbert, Kenulph, bishop of Lindisfarne, was confined here 30 years, from 750 to 780. In the year 933 it was plundered and totally ruined by the Danes; but being of great importance in defending the northern parts against the continual incursions of the Scots, it was soon after repaired, and made a place of considerable strength.

About the year 1095 it was in the possession of Robert de Mowbray, earl of Northumberland, who engaging in some treasonable practices against William Rufus, that king laid siege to it. Mowbray not thinking himself safe, fled to Tynemouth, leaving the defence of the castle to his steward and kinsman, Morel, who made so vigorous a resistance, that the king, despairing to take it by force, formed a blockade, by building a strong fort near it, called Malvoisin, or the bad neighbour. At length the king's patience being worn out by the obstinate defence made by Morel, he caused the earl, who had been taken at Tynemouth, to be led close to the walls of the castle, and proclamation to be made, that unless it was immediately surrendered, his eyes should be put out. This threat had the desired effect. To save their master, Morel surrendered upon terms; and to the honour of Rufus, it is to be added, that in consideration of the gallant defence made by him, and his fidelity to his master, that king took him into his royal favour and protection.

In the year 1463, this castle was besieged by the Yorkists under the command of the Earl of Arundel, Lord Ogle, and the Lord Montague. It was surren-

dered on Christmas eve, and the Duke of Somerset and Sir Ralph Percy, who had held it for King Henry, were pardoned and received into favour. In the year 1644, Sir Ralph Grey having surpris'd this castle, garrisoned it with Scotchmen, and held it for the king. He was besieged by the Earls of Northumberland and Warwick, and knowing that he could expect no favour, defended till the end of July, when a tower being beat down by their cannon, which in its fall crush'd and stunn'd him that he was taken up for dead, the garrison surrendered, and he recovering was carried prisoner to York, where he was beheaded as a traitor.

This castle remained in the crown to the 10th of Elizabeth, when that queen appointed Sir John Forster, of Bamborough abby, governor of it: his grandson, John Forster, esq. afterwards had a grant of it and the manor; whose descendant, Thomas Forster, of Ethelstone, engaging in the rebellion in the year 1715, his estates were confiscated, but afterwards purchased by his uncle, Lord Crew, bishop of Durham, and by him bequeathed in trust for charitable uses.

In the year 1757 the trustees for Lord Crew's charity began the repairs of this tower, under the direction of Dr. Sharp, when it was fitted up for the reception of the poor. The upper parts were formed into granaries, that, in times of scarcity, corn might be sold to the indigent without any distinction at a cheap price. A hall and some small apartments were reserved by the doctor for his own occasional residence, that he might see his noble plan properly executed. Among the variety of distressed who found relief from the judicious disposition of this charity, were the mariners navigating this dangerous coast, for whose benefit a constant watch was kept on the top of the tower; from whence signals might be given to the fishermen of Holy island, when any ship was discovered in distress: these fishermen, by their situation, being able to put off their boats, when none from the main land can get over the breakers. The signals were so regulated as to point out the particular

place where the distressed vessel lies. Besides which, in very great storms, two men on horseback patrolled the adjacent coast from sun-set to sun-rise, who, in case of any shipwreck, were to give immediate notice at the castle. Premiums were likewise paid for the earliest information of any such misfortune. By these means, the lives of many seamen have been preserved, who would otherwise have perished for want of timely assistance. Nor did this benevolent arrangement stop here. The shipwrecked mariner found an hospitable reception in this castle, and was here maintained for a week or longer, as circumstances might require. Here likewise were store-houses for depositing the goods which might be saved; instruments and tackle for weighing and raising the sunken and stranded vessels; and to complete the whole, at the expence of this fund, the last offices were decently performed to the bodies of such drowned sailors as were cast on shore.

King Henry I. having given the churches of St. Oswald and St. Aidan here, with their chapels, to the priory of Nosthall in Yorkshire, some Augustine canons regular were placed here as a cell to that house; which, at the dissolution, was granted by Henry VIII. to John Forster.

A house of preaching friars was founded by Henry III.: the site of which was granted to Thomas Reeve and Nicholas Pinder. Here was likewise an hospital dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen; and Leland tells us, "There was a fayre college in the Erl of Lancastre's time, a little without Bamburrow, now clene down."

About five miles east from Bamborough is the largest of a cluster of islands called Fairn islands, the rest being little more than scattered rocks, utterly desolate. On this island are still to be seen the remains of an old building, something resembling that on Coquet island; but there is no sort of light-house, or inhabitants. The island is let by the proprietors to people who live in a place called Monks House, on the opposite coast, who get a very comfortable subsistence by taking and selling the

eggs and feathers of the sea fowls that frequent it: the number and variety of these birds is so great, that a particular description of them would almost fill a volume; and the different kinds of eggs, some of which are found on the naked rock, and others in holes like rabbit-burrows, are so curious and entertaining, that, in the breeding season, many people are continually going over to see them.

Four miles east from Fenwick is Holy Island, which is by Bede called *Semi-island*, being twice an island and twice continent in one day; for at the flowing of the tide it is encompassed by water, and at the ebb there is an almost dry passage, both for horses and carriages, to and from the main land; from which, if measured on a straight line, it is distant about two miles eastward; but, on account of some quicksands, passengers are obliged to make so many detours, that the length of way is nearly doubled. The water over these flats, in spring tides, is only seven feet deep. This island was by the Britons called *Inis Mebicante*; also *Lindisfarne*, from the small rivulet of *Lindi*, which here runs into the sea, and the Celtic word *fahreen*, or recess; also on account of its being the habitation of some of the first monks in this country; it afterwards obtained its present name of *Holy Island*: it measures from east to west about two miles and a quarter; and its breadth, from north to south, is scarcely a mile and a half. At the north-west part there runs out a spit of land of about a mile in length. This island, though really part of Northumberland, belongs to Durham; and all civil disputes must be determined by the justices of that country. At the south-west corner of the island is a village, or town, inhabited by fishermen; and near it the remains of a monastery, first founded by *Oswald*, king of Northumberland, and soon after erected into a bishopric. In the year 793 the monastery was almost totally destroyed by the Danes, but was soon rebuilt. In the year 867 the monks quitted the place on account of fresh incursions of the Danes, and removed to *Chester-le-street* with the body

of St. Cuthbert, who had been their prior and bishop, and there fixed the episcopal see, but soon afterwards removed to Durham, where it remained. On the flight of the monks, the Danes a second time demolished the edifice. By whom the last house was built is not known, though probably constructed at different times. Great part of it seems very ancient; the arches being circular, and the columns very massy, and much like those at Durham, but richer: on the north and south walls there are pointed arches; which prove that part of it, at least, was built since the reign of Henry II. Various fragments of the offices of this monastery, built with reddish stone, are still standing; and foundations of buildings are scattered over a close of near four acres: but its chief remains are the church, whose main walls on the north and south sides are standing, though much out of the perpendicular; inclining outwards so considerably, as to make the horizontal distance between them at the top exceed by near two feet that at the bottom: a few winters seem to be the utmost they can stand. The west end is likewise pretty entire; but the east is almost levelled with the ground. In this convent Ceolwolph, king of Northumberland, in the year 729, having abdicated his throne, became a monk; but not being able to bear the abstemious manner of living there practised, he obtained permission for his monastery to be allowed to drink wine and ale. This opened a way for the same allowance to other monks; which afterwards terminated in every luxurious indulgence. The castle was, in the beginning of the civil war, garrisoned by the king's troops; but in the year 1643, taken by the parliament. In the year 1715, an unsuccessful attempt was made to seize it for the Pretender, by one, Launcelot Errington, a man of good family in Northumberland. It is now garrisoned by a detachment of invalids from Berwick.

Tweedmouth, situated on the south side of the river, at the end of Berwick bridge, is a large irregular built village, famous for the assembly of the barons in the

fourth year of Edward I. Here was formerly an hospital dedicated to St. Bartholomew.

About a mile to the east is Spital, close to the sea, and the mouth of the Tweed. Here is a mineral spring, for which and for sea bathing it is much frequented in the summer months.

Berwick-upon-Tweed, situated on the north or Scotch side of the Tweed, is a fortified town, and measures within the walls nearly a mile and half round; but including the castle and suburbs, and taking the measurement from the old walls, the circumference is nearly two miles and a quarter: the buildings are generally of free-stone, covered with tiles; but the streets, though some are wide and commodious, are for the most part irregular and badly paved. The name seems evidently to have been taken from its property, whatever that might have been; "the towns of Cumberland and Durham, with their berwicks," frequently occurring in ancient royal charters: and in a grant of Edward the Confessor, Tothill is called a *berwick* of Westminster; probably it meant a manor. In the Saxon heptarchy it belonged to the kingdom of Northumberland; and the Danes are said to have landed here under Hubba, in 867. It was annexed to Scotland by Gregory, contemporary with Alfred, who took it from the Danes and Picts, the former of whom he put to the sword. In 1098 it was given by Edgar to the see of Durham, but resumed not long after. In 1174 it was surrendered by William I. king of Scotland, to Henry II. and restored by Richard I. in 1189. It was taken and burned by King John, but soon after rebuilt and fortified by the Scots. Edward I. took it in 1296, after he had defeated John Baliol, and compelled him to resign his crown: the place was assaulted both by sea and land, and it is said upwards of 7000 persons were killed. After this the king summoned a parliament, and received here the homage of the Scotch nobility. In 1297 the town was recovered by Sir William Wallace, but the castle held out till it was relieved, and the brave Wallace being betrayed,

was taken in 1305, and executed as a traitor, one half of his body being exposed on Berwick bridge. In 1318 it was taken by, or according to some traiterously given up to, the Earl of Murray, and withstood the assaults of the English immediately after. In 1333 it was besieged by Edward III. in person; and after the defeat of the Scots at Halydown-hill, was compelled to surrender. It was at this siege that Edward threatened Seaton, the governor, to hang his two sons, whom he had made prisoners, in the sight of the town, if he would not surrender. Seaton refused, and the execution of his sons took place. In 1355, while Edward III. was in France, Berwick was surprised by the Scots, but the castle held out till it was relieved by the king in person, who left the continent on the news. He then made considerable additions to the fortifications, and strengthened the fortress with new works. In 1384 the Scots obtained possession of it by the corruption of the governor, Henry Percy, and soon after purchased by the Earl of Northumberland, by a secret present of 2000 marks. Henry IV. persuaded of the earl's disaffection, laid siege to the town, and soon compelled it to surrender. Cannons are said to have been for the first time used in Great Britain at this siege. Henry VI. when he retired to Scotland after the battle of Towton, gave Berwick to the Scotch king; but it was recovered not long after by Richard, duke of Gloucester, in 1482, and has from that time belonged to England. By treaty between Edward VI. and Mary queen of Scotland, Berwick was made a county, free, and independent of both states. The fortifications were strengthened and repaired by Queen Elizabeth: the garrison at that time consisted of eight companies of musqueteers, under a governor, master-gunner, mate, &c.

Berwick is governed by a mayor and four bailiffs, who, all in a body, or the majority of them, act as sheriffs in the execution of all writs and mandates from the king's courts at Westminster: small matters are tried generally in the town courts, but matters of great moment are brought into the courts of Westminster. Two mem-

bers are returned to parliament; and there is a weekly market on Saturday: the number of inhabitants within the liberties, including the suburbs of Spital and Tweedmouth, is estimated at 14,000. Here are manufactures of linen, damask, and diaper; sackings, sailcloth, cottons, and muslins; stockings, carpets, felts, hats, boots, shoes, and gloves. Many vessels are built at Berwick and Tweedmouth, not larger than four hundred tons. Thirteen or fourteen vessels from seventy to one hundred and twenty tons, and carrying each ten or twelve men, are constantly employed between Berwick and London, and on an average make fourteen voyages in the year. This regular trade was first established for the ready conveyance of salmon pickled here, and it is still the principal support. There have been upwards of 40,000 kits of salmon sent up in one season, besides a vast quantity of salmon trout sent up alive: the yearly rent of the fisheries from Tweedmouth to Norham, about seven miles, exceeds ten thousand pounds. All the salmon, till within a few years, were boiled and put into kits, but they are now sent up to London in ice; since which, the price of the fish is greatly enhanced, and no salmon is now brought to market. The whole trade being now in the hands of coopers, of whom there are more than thirty in Berwick. Other fish, such as cod, haddock, soles, turbot, whittings, skate, lobsters, crabs, &c. are brought to market in the greatest plenty. Eggs form another very considerable article of trade, collected from all parts of the country; and the sum paid yearly in this town for eggs only is estimated at 20,000*l*. The goods shipped at this port for the coasting trade, taken on an average of four years, from 1791 to 1794 inclusive, were 1,700 packs, 5,300 cwt. of wool; 26,887 quarters of corn, 7,277 sacks of hulled barley, oatmeal, and wheat flour; 850 tons of potatoes, 28,100 kits of salmon, 3,500 tubs of salted pork, 4000 chests of eggs, 210 firkins of butter, 110 boxes of candles, 400 barrels of herrings, 2000 bales of paper and accompt-books, 140 cwt. of tanned leather, 150

cwt. of tallow, 350 cwt. of blue, 250 bolls of canvas and facking: from the 10th of October, 1797, to the 10th of October, 1798, the quantity of corn was 58,396 quarters. The chief foreign trade is to Norway and the Baltic, in which forty vessels are employed, the whole about 4,145 tons. The export trade was formerly very considerable for fish and corn, but at present is of little account. The imports, on an average, are about 2,162 loads of timber, 310 hundreds of deals, 63 hundreds of battens, 270 tons of iron, 737 cwt. of hemp, 2067 cwt. of flax, 1212 bushels of linseed, 432 cwt. of clover seed, 137 cwt. of tallow, 56 barrels of tar, 572 quarters of wheat, 196 quarters of barley, and 1,121 sacks of oats. The depth of water on the bar, or entrance into the harbour, is at the top of high water in spring tides twenty feet, and fourteen at the ford: the top of high water at neap tides is fourteen feet on the bar, and ten on the ford. The town-hall is a handsome structure, finished in 1754: the bridge across the Tweed consists of fifteen arches, and measures 1,164 feet in length. Near the town are the remains of an ancient castle; and about 400 yards north-east from the castle are the remains of an ancient town, in which a bell was placed, to give notice of the approach of an enemy. In the environs of Berwick pure quicksilver has been found; and there are some coal-mines near.

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